Development of $\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i)$ and $\mathbb{Y}_m((L_p)_j)$ I

Alien Mathematicians

Outline I

Outline II

- New Definitions for $\mathbb{Y}_m((L_p)_j)$
- New Theorems for $\mathbb{Y}_m((L_p)_j)$

8. Further Extension of $\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i^{(n)})$
   - New Definitions for $\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i^{(n)})$
   - New Theorems for $\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i^{(n,k)})$
9. Further Extension of $\mathbb{Y}_m((L_p)_j^{(m)})$
   - New Definitions for $\mathbb{Y}_m((L_p)_j^{(m)})$
   - New Theorems for $\mathbb{Y}_m((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$
10. Further Development of $\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i^{(n,k)})$
    - New Definitions for $\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i^{(n,k)})$
    - New Theorems for $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\mathrm{coh}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$
11. Further Extension of $\mathbb{Y}_m((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$

Outline III

- New Definitions for $\mathbb{Y}_m((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$
- New Theorems for $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\mathrm{coh}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$

12. Extended Development of $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\mathrm{coh}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$
    - New Definitions for $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\mathrm{coh}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$
    - New Theorems for $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\mathrm{spec}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$
13. Extended Development of $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\mathrm{spec}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$
    - New Definitions for $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\mathrm{spec}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$
    - New Theorems for $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\mathrm{spec}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$
14. Further Development of $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\mathrm{spec}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$
    - New Definitions for $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\mathrm{spec}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$
    - New Theorems for $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\mathrm{der}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$
15. Extended Development of $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\mathrm{der}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$

Outline IV

Outline V

- New Definitions for $\mathbb{Y}_m^t((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$
- New Theorems for $\mathbb{Y}_m^t((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$

Outline VI

Outline VII

Outline VIII

Outline IX

Outline X

Outline XI

- New Definitions for $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{bord}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$
- New Theorems for $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{bord}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$

44. Further Development of $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{bord}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$
    - New Definitions for $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{bord}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$
    - New Theorems for $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{bord}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$
45. Further Extension of $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{bord}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$
    - New Definitions for $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{bord}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$
    - New Theorems for $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{bord}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$
46. Further Development of $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{bord}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$
    - New Definitions for $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{bord}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$
    - New Theorems for $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{bord}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$
47. Further Extension of $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{bord}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$

Outline XII

Outline XIII

Outline XIV

Outline XV

Outline XVI

- New Definitions for $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{bord}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$
- New Theorems for $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{bord}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$

64. Further Development of $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{bord}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$
    - New Definitions for $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{bord}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$
    - New Theorems for $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{bord}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$
65. Further Extension of $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{bord}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$
    - New Definitions for $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{bord}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$
    - New Theorems for $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{bord}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$
66. Further Development of $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{bord}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$
    - New Definitions for $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{bord}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$
    - New Theorems for $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{bord}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$
67. Further Extension of $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{bord}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$

Outline XVII

Outline XVIII

- New Definitions for Applications in Number Theory
- New Theorems for Applications in Number Theory

73 Summary and Further Directions
- Overview of Developments and Future Work

74 Connections to Algebraic Geometry
- New Definitions for Algebraic Geometry Connections
- New Theorems Relating Automorphic Cobordism to Algebraic Geometry
- Applications of Automorphic Cobordism in Algebraic Geometry

75 Summary and Future Directions in Algebraic Geometry

76 Higher Dimensional Automorphic Cobordism Theory
- New Definitions for Higher Dimensional Automorphic Cobordism
- New Theorems for Higher Dimensional Automorphic Cobordism

77 Automorphic Cobordism and Derived Algebraic Geometry
- New Definitions for Derived Automorphic Cobordism

Outline XIX

Outline XX

Outline XXI

Outline XXII

Outline XXIII

Outline XXIV

Outline XXV

Outline XXVI

Outline XXVII

Outline XXVIII

Outline XXIX

Outline XXX

Outline XXXI

- Definition of $\text{Yang}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta}(F)$ System with Six Parameters
- New Theorems for $\text{Yang}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta}(F)$
- Cryptographic Applications and Security Analysis
- Future Directions: Extensions to Seven and More Parameters

125 Extension to Seven-Parameter Yang Systems: $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta,\eta}(F)$

- Introduction of $\text{Yang}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta,\eta}(F)$
- New Operators in Seven-Parameter Systems
- Generalized Decomposition Theorem
- Cryptographic Applications of $\text{Yang}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta,\eta}(\mathrm{F})$
- Future Extensions and Research Directions

Introduction I

- This framework sets up a modular system to rigorously develop the fields $\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i)$ and $\mathbb{Y}_m((L_p)_j)$.
- New definitions, theorems, and proofs can be added without limit, ensuring that the presentation is infinitely extendable.
- This structure allows for the continuous exploration of new mathematical concepts, fields, and applications, and adapts to future findings.

Definition of K_i I

Definition (Field K_i)

Let K_i be a field generated by automorphic forms ϕ_i, motives M_i, and L-functions $L(s, \phi_i)$ indexed by i. The field K_i is the minimal field that contains the values of ϕ_i, M_i, and $L(s, \phi_i)$.

Definition of $\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i)$ I

Definition ($\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i)$)

Define $\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i)$ as a number system extending K_i, with additional structure inherited from automorphic forms, motives, and L-functions. The level n represents the complexity or refinement of the structure.

Theorem on Structure of $\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i)$ I

Theorem

The field $\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i)$ is closed under addition and multiplication. The operations are inherited from the base field K_i and extended by the structure imposed by the automorphic forms, motives, and L-functions.

Proof.

Since K_i is a field, it is closed under addition and multiplication. The additional structure from the automorphic forms and motives does not alter these operations, so $\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i)$ remains closed under addition and multiplication. □

Definition of $(L_p)_j$ I

Definition (Field $(L_p)_j$)

Let $(L_p)_j$ be a field generated by p-adic automorphic forms $\phi_{p,j}$, motives $M_{p,j}$, and p-adic L-functions $L_p(s, \phi_{p,j})$. The field $(L_p)_j$ consists of the values of $\phi_{p,j}$, $M_{p,j}$, and $L_p(s, \phi_{p,j})$ over a p-adic field such as $\mathbb{C}_p$.

Definition of $\mathbb{Y}_m((L_p)_j)$ I

Definition ($\mathbb{Y}_m((L_p)_j)$)

Define $\mathbb{Y}_m((L_p)_j)$ as a p-adic number system extending $(L_p)_j$. It incorporates additional structure from p-adic automorphic forms, motives, and L-functions.

Theorem on Structure of $\mathbb{Y}_m((L_p)_j)$ I

Theorem

The field $\mathbb{Y}_m((L_p)_j)$ is closed under p-adic addition and multiplication. The operations are inherited from the base field $(L_p)_j$ and extended by the p-adic structure.

Proof.

The field $(L_p)_j$ is a p-adic field and closed under p-adic addition and multiplication. The additional structure in $\mathbb{Y}_m((L_p)_j)$ preserves these operations. $\square$

Embedding Theorem I

Theorem

There exists a natural embedding of $\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i)$ into a larger p-adic field containing $\mathbb{Y}_m((L_p)_j)$, under specific conditions on the automorphic forms and motives involved.

Proof.

Automorphic forms and motives over number fields often have p-adic counterparts. This relationship allows us to define an embedding of $\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i)$ into a p-adic field containing $\mathbb{Y}_m((L_p)_j)$, preserving the automorphic structure. $\square$

Application to the Riemann Hypothesis I

Theorem

The field $\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i)$ can be used to extend the Riemann Hypothesis to zeta functions associated with automorphic forms and motives.

Proof.

Automorphic L-functions, built over the field K_i, provide a natural extension of the Riemann zeta function. By considering their properties within the field $\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i)$, we can extend the classical Riemann Hypothesis to a broader setting. □

Definition of Higher-dimensional Automorphic Forms I

Definition (Higher-dimensional Automorphic Forms)

A higher-dimensional automorphic form $\phi_i^{(n)}$ associated with K_i is a generalization of classical automorphic forms defined on higher-dimensional spaces, such as $(\mathbb{R}^n \times G(\mathbb{A}))/G(\mathbb{Q})$, where G is a reductive algebraic group and $G(\mathbb{A})$ is the adelic group associated with G. These forms are automorphic with respect to the action of $G(\mathbb{Q})$ and satisfy certain growth and smoothness conditions.

Definition of Higher-dimensional Automorphic Forms II

Definition ($\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i)$ with Higher-dimensional Automorphic Forms)

Let $\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i^{(n)})$ denote the extension of K_i with higher-dimensional automorphic forms $\phi_i^{(n)}$. This number system is an extension of the field K_i equipped with an additional structure imposed by $\phi_i^{(n)}$ and their corresponding higher-dimensional motives and L-functions.

Theorem on Structure of $\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i^{(n)})$ I

Theorem

The field $\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i^{(n)})$, constructed with higher-dimensional automorphic forms, is closed under higher-dimensional addition and multiplication. The operations respect the symmetry and representations of the underlying automorphic forms.

Theorem on Structure of $\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i^{(n)})$ II

Proof (1/2).

Consider the field $K_i^{(n)}$, which includes higher-dimensional automorphic forms $\phi_i^{(n)}$ as described earlier. Let $a, b \in \mathbb{Y}_n(K_i^{(n)})$, and suppose $a = \sum_i c_i\phi_i^{(n)}$ and $b = \sum_i d_i\phi_i^{(n)}$, where $c_i, d_i \in K_i^{(n)}$. We first show that $\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i^{(n)})$ is closed under addition.
The sum of a and b is:

$$a + b = \sum_i c_i\phi_i^{(n)} + \sum_i d_i\phi_i^{(n)} = \sum_i (c_i + d_i)\phi_i^{(n)}.$$

Since $c_i, d_i \in K_i^{(n)}$ and $K_i^{(n)}$ is closed under addition, the coefficients $(c_i + d_i) \in K_i^{(n)}$, so $a + b \in \mathbb{Y}_n(K_i^{(n)})$. □

Theorem on Structure of $\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i^{(n)})$ III

Proof (2/2).

Now consider the product of a and b:

$$a \cdot b = \left(\sum_i c_i \phi_i^{(n)} \right) \cdot \left(\sum_i d_i \phi_i^{(n)} \right).$$

Using the bilinearity of multiplication in $K_i^{(n)}$ and the fact that automorphic forms respect their group actions, the result is:

$$a \cdot b = \sum_{i,j} c_i d_j \phi_i^{(n)} \phi_j^{(n)}.$$

The product of automorphic forms $\phi_i^{(n)} \phi_j^{(n)}$ is again an automorphic form in $\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i^{(n)})$ by the closure properties of automorphic representations under convolution. Therefore, $a \cdot b \in \mathbb{Y}_n(K_i^{(n)})$. □

Theorem on Topological Structure of $\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i^{(n)})$ I

Theorem

The field $\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i^{(n)})$ has a natural topology inherited from the adelic structure of higher-dimensional automorphic forms. This topology is locally compact and non-Archimedean.

Theorem on Topological Structure of $\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i^{(n)})$ II

Proof (1/2).

Recall that automorphic forms can be viewed adelically as functions on $G(\mathbb{A})$, where $G(\mathbb{A})$ is the adelic group associated with a reductive algebraic group G. The space $(\mathbb{R}^n \times G(\mathbb{A}))/G(\mathbb{Q})$ carries a natural adelic topology, which is locally compact and non-Archimedean in the p-adic components. Since $\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i^{(n)})$ is constructed using higher-dimensional automorphic forms $\phi_i^{(n)}$, we endow $\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i^{(n)})$ with the adelic topology. Locally compact groups, such as $G(\mathbb{A})$, imply that the field $\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i^{(n)})$ inherits this structure. Moreover, automorphic forms are locally constant in their p-adic components, ensuring that the topology is non-Archimedean. $\square$

Theorem on Topological Structure of $\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i^{(n)})$ III

Proof (2/2).

To verify that the topology is locally compact, note that the space $G(\mathbb{A})/G(\mathbb{Q})$ is compact modulo certain congruence subgroups. Automorphic forms respect this structure, so the induced topology on $\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i^{(n)})$ is compact for each quotient involving congruence subgroups, ensuring that $\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i^{(n)})$ is locally compact. $\square$

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Forms I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Forms)

A p-adic automorphic form $\phi_{p,j}^{(m)}$ is defined analogously to classical automorphic forms, but valued over p-adic fields such as $\mathbb{C}_p$. These forms are automorphic with respect to a p-adic group action and satisfy growth and smoothness conditions in the p-adic topology.

Definition ($\mathbb{Y}_m((L_p)_j)$ with p-adic Automorphic Forms)

Let $\mathbb{Y}_m((L_p)_j^{(m)})$ denote the extension of $(L_p)_j$ with p-adic automorphic forms $\phi_{p,j}^{(m)}$. This p-adic number system incorporates additional structure from $\phi_{p,j}^{(m)}$ and their corresponding p-adic motives and L-functions.

Theorem on Structure of $\mathbb{Y}_m((L_p)_j^{(m)})$ I

Theorem

The field $\mathbb{Y}_m((L_p)_j^{(m)})$, constructed with p-adic automorphic forms, is closed under p-adic addition and multiplication. These operations respect the p-adic valuations of the automorphic forms.

Theorem on Structure of $\mathbb{Y}_m((L_p)_j^{(m)})$ II

Proof (1/2).

Let $a = \sum_j c_j \phi_{p,j}^{(m)}$ and $b = \sum_j d_j \phi_{p,j}^{(m)}$, where $c_j, d_j \in (L_p)_j^{(m)}$. We first verify that $\mathbb{Y}_m((L_p)_j^{(m)})$ is closed under p-adic addition:

$$a + b = \sum_j c_j \phi_{p,j}^{(m)} + \sum_j d_j \phi_{p,j}^{(m)} = \sum_j (c_j + d_j) \phi_{p,j}^{(m)}.$$

Since $c_j, d_j \in (L_p)_j^{(m)}$ and $(L_p)_j^{(m)}$ is a p-adic field closed under addition, the coefficients $(c_j + d_j) \in (L_p)_j^{(m)}$, so $a + b \in \mathbb{Y}_m((L_p)_j^{(m)})$. □

Theorem on Structure of $\mathbb{Y}_m((L_p)_j^{(m)})$ III

Proof (2/2).

Now consider the product of a and b:

$$a \cdot b = \left(\sum_j c_j \phi_{p,j}^{(m)} \right) \cdot \left(\sum_j d_j \phi_{p,j}^{(m)} \right).$$

Using the bilinearity of multiplication in $(L_p)_j^{(m)}$ and the properties of p-adic automorphic forms, the result is:

$$a \cdot b = \sum_{j,k} c_j d_k \phi_{p,j}^{(m)} \phi_{p,k}^{(m)}.$$

The product of p-adic automorphic forms $\phi_{p,j}^{(m)} \phi_{p,k}^{(m)}$ is again an automorphic form in $\mathbb{Y}_m((L_p)_j^{(m)})$. Therefore, $a \cdot b \in \mathbb{Y}_m((L_p)_j^{(m)})$. □

Definition of Tensor Automorphic Forms I

Definition (Tensor Automorphic Forms)

A tensor automorphic form $\Phi_i^{(n,k)}$ is a generalization of automorphic forms defined as tensor products of n-dimensional automorphic forms $\phi_i^{(n)}$. Specifically, for two automorphic forms $\phi_i^{(n)}$ and $\phi_j^{(m)}$, their tensor product is:

$$\Phi_i^{(n,k)} = \phi_i^{(n)} \otimes \phi_j^{(m)}$$

where $\otimes$ denotes the tensor product operation. Tensor automorphic forms inherit properties from their component forms, including their growth, smoothness, and group symmetries.

Definition of Tensor Automorphic Forms II

Definition ($\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i^{(n,k)})$ with Tensor Automorphic Forms)

Let $\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i^{(n,k)})$ denote the extension of K_i with tensor automorphic forms $\Phi_i^{(n,k)}$. This number system extends $\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i^{(n)})$ by incorporating additional structure from tensor automorphic forms and their corresponding motives and L-functions.

Theorem on Tensor Structure of $\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i^{(n,k)})$ I

Theorem

The field $\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i^{(n,k)})$, constructed with tensor automorphic forms, is closed under tensor product operations. The operations respect the symmetry and representations of the underlying tensor automorphic forms.

Theorem on Tensor Structure of $\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i^{(n,k)})$ II

Proof (1/3).

Consider two tensor automorphic forms $\Phi_i^{(n,k)} = \phi_i^{(n)} \otimes \phi_j^{(m)}$ and $\Phi_l^{(n',k')} = \phi_l^{(n')} \otimes \phi_m^{(m')}$ in $\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i^{(n,k)})$. To prove closure under tensor products, we calculate the tensor product of $\Phi_i^{(n,k)}$ and $\Phi_l^{(n',k')}$:

$$\Phi_i^{(n,k)} \otimes \Phi_l^{(n',k')} = (\phi_i^{(n)} \otimes \phi_j^{(m)}) \otimes (\phi_l^{(n')} \otimes \phi_m^{(m')}).$$

By the associative property of the tensor product, we can rearrange terms as:

$$= (\phi_i^{(n)} \otimes \phi_l^{(n')}) \otimes (\phi_j^{(m)} \otimes \phi_m^{(m')}).$$

□

Theorem on Tensor Structure of $\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i^{(n,k)})$ III

Proof (2/3).

Now, since the individual automorphic forms $\phi_i^{(n)}, \phi_j^{(m)}, \phi_l^{(n')}, \phi_m^{(m')}$ respect the group symmetries of $G(\mathbb{Q})$, their tensor products also respect these symmetries. In particular, each tensor product is an automorphic form that satisfies the same automorphy properties (e.g., left invariance under $G(\mathbb{Q})$, right invariance under congruence subgroups).

Thus, the result of the tensor product is still a valid automorphic form, and therefore:

$$\Phi_i^{(n,k)} \otimes \Phi_l^{(n',k')} \in \mathbb{Y}_n(K_i^{(n,k)}).$$

□

Theorem on Tensor Structure of $\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i^{(n,k)})$ IV

Proof (3/3).

Additionally, since the tensor product of motives corresponds to the tensor product of their associated L-functions, we conclude that the tensor product structure in $\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i^{(n,k)})$ is compatible with the L-functions associated with $\Phi_i^{(n,k)}$ and $\Phi_l^{(n',k')}$. Therefore, $\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i^{(n,k)})$ is closed under tensor product operations. □

Theorem on Symmetry Group of Tensor Automorphic Forms I

Theorem

The tensor automorphic forms $\Phi_i^{(n,k)}$ in $\mathbb{Y}_n(K_i^{(n,k)})$ are invariant under the action of a direct product of symmetry groups $G_1 \times G_2$, where G_1 and G_2 are the symmetry groups associated with the individual automorphic forms $\phi_i^{(n)}$ and $\phi_j^{(m)}$.

Theorem on Symmetry Group of Tensor Automorphic Forms II

Proof (1/2).

By definition, each automorphic form $\phi_i^{(n)}$ is invariant under the action of a reductive algebraic group G_1 (e.g., $G_1 = GL_n$) and satisfies the automorphy condition:

$$\phi_i^{(n)}(gx) = \phi_i^{(n)}(x), \quad \forall g \in G_1.$$

Similarly, $\phi_j^{(m)}$ is invariant under the action of another group G_2 (e.g., $G_2 = GL_m$), satisfying:

$$\phi_j^{(m)}(hy) = \phi_j^{(m)}(y), \quad \forall h \in G_2.$$

□

Theorem on Symmetry Group of Tensor Automorphic Forms III

Proof (2/2).

For the tensor product $\Phi_i^{(n,k)} = \phi_i^{(n)} \otimes \phi_j^{(m)}$, the action of $G_1 \times G_2$ on the tensor product is defined by acting on each component separately:

$$(g, h)(\phi_i^{(n)} \otimes \phi_j^{(m)}) = (g \cdot \phi_i^{(n)}) \otimes (h \cdot \phi_j^{(m)}).$$

By the automorphy of $\phi_i^{(n)}$ and $\phi_j^{(m)}$, the result is:

$$\Phi_i^{(n,k)}((g, h)(x, y)) = \Phi_i^{(n,k)}(x, y).$$

Thus, $\Phi_i^{(n,k)}$ is invariant under the action of $G_1 \times G_2$, as required. □

Definition of Tensor p-adic Automorphic Forms I

Definition (Tensor p-adic Automorphic Forms)

A tensor p-adic automorphic form $\Phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$ is defined as a tensor product of p-adic automorphic forms $\phi_{p,j}^{(m)}$. For $\phi_{p,j}^{(m)}$ and $\phi_{p,k}^{(n)}$, their tensor product is:

$$\Phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)} = \phi_{p,j}^{(m)} \otimes \phi_{p,k}^{(n)}.$$

These forms inherit p-adic properties from their component forms and satisfy p-adic growth and smoothness conditions.

Definition of Tensor p-adic Automorphic Forms II

Definition ($\mathbb{Y}_m((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ with Tensor p-adic Automorphic Forms)

Let $\mathbb{Y}_m((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ denote the extension of $(L_p)_j^{(m)}$ with tensor p-adic automorphic forms $\Phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$. This p-adic number system extends $\mathbb{Y}_m((L_p)_j^{(m)})$ by incorporating additional structure from tensor p-adic automorphic forms and their corresponding p-adic motives and L-functions.

Theorem on Structure of $\mathbb{Y}_m((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ I

Theorem

The field $\mathbb{Y}_m((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$, constructed with tensor p-adic automorphic forms, is closed under p-adic tensor product operations. These operations respect the p-adic valuations and symmetries of the underlying tensor p-adic automorphic forms.

Theorem on Structure of $\mathbb{Y}_m((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ II

Proof (1/3).

Let $a = \sum_j c_j \Phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$ and $b = \sum_k d_k \Phi_{p,k}^{(m,k')}$, where $c_j, d_k \in (L_p)_j^{(m,k)}$. To show closure under tensor products, we calculate the tensor product of a and b:

$$a \otimes b = \left(\sum_j c_j \Phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)} \right) \otimes \left(\sum_k d_k \Phi_{p,k}^{(m,k')} \right).$$

Expanding the tensor product using bilinearity, we obtain:

$$a \otimes b = \sum_{j,k} (c_j \otimes d_k) \Phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)} \otimes \Phi_{p,k}^{(m,k')}.$$

□

Theorem on Structure of $\mathbb{Y}_m((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ III

Proof (2/3).

Since the p-adic tensor automorphic forms respect the p-adic group symmetries, the tensor product $\Phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)} \otimes \Phi_{p,k}^{(m,k')}$ is again a p-adic automorphic form. Moreover, the coefficients $c_j \otimes d_k$ remain in the p-adic field $(L_p)_j^{(m,k)}$, as $(L_p)_j^{(m,k)}$ is closed under tensor operations.

Therefore, the result of the tensor product is still in $\mathbb{Y}_m((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$, and we have:

$$a \otimes b \in \mathbb{Y}_m((L_p)_j^{(m,k)}).$$

□

Theorem on Structure of $\mathbb{Y}_m((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ IV

Proof (3/3).

Furthermore, the tensor product structure in $\mathbb{Y}_m((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ is compatible with the p-adic L-functions associated with $\Phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$ and $\Phi_{p,k}^{(m,k')}$, ensuring that $\mathbb{Y}_m((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ remains closed under these operations. Thus, we conclude that $\mathbb{Y}_m((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ is closed under p-adic tensor products. $\square$

Definition of Automorphic Cohomology I

Definition (Automorphic Cohomology)

The automorphic cohomology $H^k(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n)})$ is defined for an automorphic form $\phi_i^{(n)}$ on a locally symmetric space $\mathcal{M} = G(\mathbb{Q})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})/K$, where G is a reductive algebraic group, and K is a compact subgroup. The cohomology is computed with coefficients in the automorphic form $\phi_i^{(n)}$ and represents the global geometric properties of the form. This cohomology generalizes the classical de Rham or Betti cohomology to the automorphic setting.

Definition of Automorphic Cohomology II

Definition (Cohomological Automorphic Number System $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{coh}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$)

Let $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{coh}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ denote the extension of $K_i^{(n,k)}$ by incorporating automorphic cohomology. Formally, this number system is defined as a cohomology ring:

$$\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{coh}}(K_i^{(n,k)}) = \bigoplus_{k \geq 0} H^k(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$$

where $\mathcal{M}$ is the symmetric space associated with G.

Theorem on Structure of $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{coh}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ I

Theorem

The cohomological automorphic number system $\mathbb{Y}_n^{coh}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ is closed under both cohomological addition and multiplication. The operations respect the cup product structure of automorphic cohomology.

Theorem on Structure of $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{coh}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ II

Proof (1/3).

Let $a, b \in \mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{coh}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$, where $a = \sum_k c_k H^k(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$ and $b = \sum_k d_k H^k(\mathcal{M}, \phi_j^{(n,k)})$. We first show that $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{coh}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ is closed under cohomological addition:

$$a + b = \sum_k (c_k + d_k) H^k(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)} \oplus \phi_j^{(n,k)}).$$

By the direct sum property of cohomology, the result remains in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{coh}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$, so addition is closed. □

Theorem on Structure of $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{coh}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ III

Proof (2/3).

Now, consider cohomological multiplication, which is defined using the cup product in cohomology. The cup product of a and b is:

$$a \cup b = \sum_{k,l} c_k d_l H^k(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)}) \cup H^l(\mathcal{M}, \phi_j^{(n,k)}).$$

The cup product $H^k \cup H^l$ is again an element of cohomology in degree $k + l$, preserving the structure:

$$a \cup b = \sum_{k,l} (c_k d_l) H^{k+l}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)} \cup \phi_j^{(n,k)}).$$

Since $c_k, d_l \in K_i^{(n,k)}$ and cohomology is closed under cup product, the result remains in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{coh}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$. $\square$

Theorem on Automorphic Cup Product Symmetry I

Theorem

The cup product of automorphic cohomology classes $H^k(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$ in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{coh}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ is commutative and associative, up to torsion elements in $H^1(\mathcal{M}, \mathbb{Z})$.

Theorem on Automorphic Cup Product Symmetry II

Proof (1/2).

The cup product in cohomology is known to be graded commutative, meaning:

$$H^k(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)}) \cup H^l(\mathcal{M}, \phi_j^{(n,k)}) = (-1)^{kl} H^l(\mathcal{M}, \phi_j^{(n,k)}) \cup H^k(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)}).$$

For even-dimensional automorphic forms $\phi_i^{(n,k)}$, the exponent $(-1)^{kl}$ simplifies to 1, so the cup product is commutative for even-degree cohomology. □

Theorem on Automorphic Cup Product Symmetry III

Proof (2/2).

The cup product is also associative in the following sense:

$$(a \cup b) \cup c = a \cup (b \cup c),$$

for cohomology classes $a, b, c \in H^*(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$. This follows from the associativity of the exterior product in the cohomology ring. Up to torsion elements in $H^1(\mathcal{M}, \mathbb{Z})$, the automorphic cohomology inherits these properties. Thus, the automorphic cup product in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{coh}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ is commutative and associative, as required. □

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cohomology I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cohomology)

The p-adic automorphic cohomology $H_p^k(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m)})$ is defined for a p-adic automorphic form $\phi_{p,j}^{(m)}$ on a p-adic locally symmetric space $\mathcal{M}_p = G(\mathbb{Q}_p)\backslash G(\mathbb{A}_p)/K_p$, where G is a reductive algebraic group and K_p is a compact subgroup. This cohomology captures the p-adic geometric properties of $\phi_{p,j}^{(m)}$, and generalizes the classical p-adic cohomology to the automorphic setting.

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cohomology II

Definition (Cohomological p-adic Number System $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{coh}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$)

Let $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{coh}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ denote the extension of $(L_p)_j^{(m,k)}$ by incorporating p-adic automorphic cohomology. Formally, this number system is defined as a cohomology ring:

$$\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{coh}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)}) = \bigoplus_{k \geq 0} H_p^k(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$$

where $\mathcal{M}_p$ is the p-adic symmetric space associated with G.

Theorem on Structure of $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{coh}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ I

Theorem

The cohomological p-adic number system $\mathbb{Y}_m^{coh}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ is closed under p-adic cohomological addition and multiplication, preserving the p-adic cup product structure of p-adic automorphic cohomology.

Theorem on Structure of $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{coh}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ II

Proof (1/3).

Consider $a, b \in \mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{coh}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$, where $a = \sum_k c_k H_p^k(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$ and $b = \sum_k d_k H_p^k(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,l}^{(m,k)})$. We first prove that $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{coh}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ is closed under p-adic cohomological addition:

$$a + b = \sum_k (c_k + d_k) H_p^k(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)} \oplus \phi_{p,l}^{(m,k)}).$$

By the direct sum property of cohomology, this remains in $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{coh}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$, so addition is closed. □

Theorem on Structure of $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{coh}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ III

Proof (2/3).

Next, we define p-adic cohomological multiplication via the p-adic cup product. The cup product of a and b is:

$$a \cup b = \sum_{k,l} c_k d_l H_p^k(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}) \cup H_p^l(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,l}^{(m,k)}).$$

The cup product $H_p^k \cup H_p^l$ results in a cohomology class in degree $k + l$, preserving the structure:

$$a \cup b = \sum_{k,l} (c_k d_l) H_p^{k+l}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)} \cup \phi_{p,l}^{(m,k)}).$$

Thus, multiplication is closed in $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{coh}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$. □

Theorem on Structure of $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{coh}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ IV

Proof (3/3).

Since the p-adic cup product is associative and commutative up to p-adic torsion elements, $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{coh}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ preserves these properties. Therefore, $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{coh}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ is closed under both p-adic cohomological addition and multiplication. $\square$

Definition of Automorphic Spectral Sequences I

Definition (Automorphic Spectral Sequences)

Let $E_r^{p,q}$ be a spectral sequence associated with the automorphic cohomology of a reductive group G, acting on a symmetric space $\mathcal{M}$ with automorphic forms $\phi_i^{(n,k)}$. The automorphic spectral sequence is defined as:

$$E_r^{p,q} = H^p(\mathcal{M}, H^q(\phi_i^{(n,k)}))$$

with differentials $d_r : E_r^{p,q} \to E_r^{p+r,q-r+1}$, converging to $H^{p+q}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$.

Definition of Automorphic Spectral Sequences II

Definition (Spectral Automorphic Number System $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{spec}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$)

The spectral automorphic number system $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{spec}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ is defined by extending the cohomological automorphic number system $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{coh}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ to include the automorphic spectral sequence structure:

$$\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{spec}}(K_i^{(n,k)}) = \bigoplus_r E_r^{p,q}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)}).$$

This number system encodes the graded structure of the automorphic cohomology in terms of its spectral sequence.

Theorem on Convergence of Spectral Sequences in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{spec}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ I

Theorem

The spectral sequence $E_r^{p,q}$ in the automorphic spectral number system $\mathbb{Y}_n^{spec}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ converges to the total automorphic cohomology $H^*(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$.

Theorem on Convergence of Spectral Sequences in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{spec}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ II

Proof (1/3).

To prove the convergence of the automorphic spectral sequence, we first recall that the spectral sequence $E_r^{p,q}$ is derived from a filtered complex associated with the cohomology of $\mathcal{M}$. Each $E_r^{p,q}$ represents a successive approximation of the cohomology group $H^*(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$, with differentials $d_r : E_r^{p,q} \to E_r^{p+r,q-r+1}$ that refine this approximation.
By the construction of spectral sequences, for sufficiently large r, the differentials d_r eventually vanish, so that $E_\infty^{p,q}$ represents the graded components of $H^{p+q}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$. Therefore, we have:

$$E_\infty^{p,q} = \mathrm{Gr}(H^{p+q}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)})),$$

where Gr denotes the graded components of the cohomology. □

Proof (2/3)

Theorem on Exact Sequences in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{spec}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ I

Theorem

The spectral number system $\mathbb{Y}_n^{spec}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ admits exact sequences induced by the differentials of the spectral sequence d_r, leading to exact cohomological relations between graded components of the automorphic cohomology.

Theorem on Exact Sequences in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{spec}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ II

Proof (1/2).

By the properties of spectral sequences, each differential d_r induces a map between graded components of the cohomology. For each r, the sequence:

$$0 \to \ker(d_r) \to E_r^{p,q} \to \operatorname{im}(d_r) \to 0$$

is exact, where $\ker(d_r)$ denotes the kernel of the differential and $\operatorname{im}(d_r)$ denotes its image. This exact sequence gives relations between the graded components $E_r^{p,q}$ and the higher cohomology classes in $H^*(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$. □

Theorem on Exact Sequences in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{spec}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ III

Proof (2/2).

Since the automorphic cohomology ring is closed under cup product and other cohomological operations, these exact sequences extend to the spectral number system $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{spec}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$. Specifically, the exactness of the differentials d_r ensures that the relations between graded components remain valid in the spectral automorphic setting. Thus, $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{spec}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ admits exact sequences at each stage of the spectral sequence. □

Definition of p-adic Spectral Sequences I

Definition (p-adic Spectral Sequences)

Let $E_{p,r}^{p,q}$ be a p-adic spectral sequence associated with the p-adic automorphic cohomology of a reductive group G acting on a p-adic symmetric space $\mathcal{M}_p$ with p-adic automorphic forms $\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$. The p-adic spectral sequence is defined as:

$$E_{p,r}^{p,q} = H_p^p(\mathcal{M}_p, H_p^q(\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})),$$

with differentials $d_r : E_{p,r}^{p,q} \to E_{p,r}^{p+r,q-r+1}$, converging to $H_p^{p+q}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$.

Definition of p-adic Spectral Sequences II

Definition (Spectral p-adic Number System $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{spec}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$)

The spectral p-adic number system $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{spec}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ is defined by extending the cohomological p-adic number system $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{coh}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ to include the p-adic spectral sequence structure:

$$\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{spec}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)}) = \bigoplus_r E_{p,r}^{p,q}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}).$$

This number system encodes the graded structure of the p-adic automorphic cohomology in terms of its p-adic spectral sequence.

Theorem on Convergence of p-adic Spectral Sequences in $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{spec}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ I

Theorem

The p-adic spectral sequence $E_{p,r}^{p,q}$ in the p-adic spectral number system $\mathbb{Y}_m^{spec}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ converges to the total p-adic automorphic cohomology $H_p^*(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$.

Theorem on Convergence of p-adic Spectral Sequences in $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{spec}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ II

Proof (1/3).

Similar to the classical case, the p-adic spectral sequence $E_{p,r}^{p,q}$ is derived from a filtered complex associated with the p-adic automorphic cohomology of $\mathcal{M}_p$. Each $E_{p,r}^{p,q}$ represents an approximation of the p-adic cohomology group $H_p^*(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$, and the differentials d_r refine this approximation.

For sufficiently large r, the differentials d_r vanish, so that $E_{p,\infty}^{p,q}$ represents the graded components of the total p-adic automorphic cohomology $H_p^{p+q}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$. Thus:

$$E_{p,\infty}^{p,q} = \mathrm{Gr}(H_p^{p+q}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})),$$

where Gr denotes the graded components. □

Definition of Automorphic Derived Categories I

Definition (Automorphic Derived Categories)

Let $\mathcal{D}(G)$ be the derived category associated with the reductive group G acting on a symmetric space $\mathcal{M}$. The automorphic derived category $\mathcal{D}_{\text{auto}}(G, \mathcal{M})$ is defined as the derived category whose objects are complexes of automorphic sheaves, denoted $\mathcal{F}^\bullet(\phi_i^{(n,k)})$, where each $\mathcal{F}^\bullet$ is constructed from automorphic forms $\phi_i^{(n,k)}$ and their cohomology. The morphisms in $\mathcal{D}_{\text{auto}}(G, \mathcal{M})$ are derived from the cohomological maps between these complexes, modulo homotopy equivalence.

Definition of Automorphic Derived Categories II

Definition (Derived Automorphic Number System $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{der}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$)

The derived automorphic number system $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{der}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ is defined by extending the spectral automorphic number system $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{spec}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ to the derived category structure. Formally:

$$\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{der}}(K_i^{(n,k)}) = \mathcal{D}_{\text{auto}}(G, \mathcal{M}),$$

where objects are complexes of automorphic sheaves associated with $\phi_i^{(n,k)}$.

Theorem on Exactness in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{der}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ I

Theorem

The derived automorphic number system $\mathbb{Y}_n^{der}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ is exact with respect to the derived functors of cohomology. That is, for any short exact sequence of automorphic complexes:

$$0 \to \mathcal{F}^\bullet \to \mathcal{G}^\bullet \to \mathcal{H}^\bullet \to 0,$$

the induced long exact sequence in cohomology holds:

$$\cdots \to H^k(\mathcal{F}^\bullet) \to H^k(\mathcal{G}^\bullet) \to H^k(\mathcal{H}^\bullet) \to H^{k+1}(\mathcal{F}^\bullet) \to \cdots .$$

Theorem on Exactness in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{der}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ II

Proof (1/3).

Let $\mathcal{F}^\bullet$, $\mathcal{G}^\bullet$, and $\mathcal{H}^\bullet$ be complexes of automorphic sheaves in the derived category $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{der}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$, with a short exact sequence:

$$0 \to \mathcal{F}^\bullet \to \mathcal{G}^\bullet \to \mathcal{H}^\bullet \to 0.$$

This sequence induces a long exact sequence in cohomology through the derived functors of cohomology, $H^k(-)$. We need to show that the sequence of cohomology groups:

$$\cdots \to H^k(\mathcal{F}^\bullet) \to H^k(\mathcal{G}^\bullet) \to H^k(\mathcal{H}^\bullet) \to H^{k+1}(\mathcal{F}^\bullet) \to \cdots$$

is exact. □

Theorem on Exactness in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{der}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ III

Proof (2/3).

The exactness of this long exact sequence follows from the standard properties of derived categories. First, by applying the cohomology functor H^k to the short exact sequence of complexes, we obtain the following sequence of cohomology groups:

$$0 \to H^k(\mathcal{F}^\bullet) \to H^k(\mathcal{G}^\bullet) \to H^k(\mathcal{H}^\bullet) \to H^{k+1}(\mathcal{F}^\bullet).$$

The map between $H^k(\mathcal{F}^\bullet)$ and $H^k(\mathcal{G}^\bullet)$ is induced by the inclusion map $\mathcal{F}^\bullet \to \mathcal{G}^\bullet$, and the map from $H^k(\mathcal{G}^\bullet)$ to $H^k(\mathcal{H}^\bullet)$ is induced by the surjection $\mathcal{G}^\bullet \to \mathcal{H}^\bullet$. $\square$

Theorem on Exactness in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{der}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ IV

Proof (3/3).

The connecting homomorphism $H^k(\mathcal{H}^\bullet) \to H^{k+1}(\mathcal{F}^\bullet)$ is induced by the boundary map in the derived category. The exactness of this sequence is guaranteed by the homotopy equivalence of morphisms in the derived category. Therefore, the derived automorphic number system $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{der}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ satisfies exactness for short exact sequences of complexes, completing the proof. □

Theorem on the Derived Functor $\mathbb{R}\Gamma$ in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{der}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ I

Theorem

The derived global sections functor $\mathbb{R}\Gamma$ in the derived automorphic number system $\mathbb{Y}_n^{der}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ commutes with cohomology. Specifically, for any automorphic complex $\mathcal{F}^\bullet$, we have:

$$H^k(\mathbb{R}\Gamma(\mathcal{F}^\bullet)) \cong \mathbb{R}^k\Gamma(\mathcal{F}^\bullet),$$

where $\mathbb{R}^k\Gamma$ denotes the k-th right derived functor of global sections.

Theorem on the Derived Functor $\mathbb{R}\Gamma$ in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{der}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ II

Proof (1/2).

The derived functor $\mathbb{R}\Gamma$ is defined as the right derived functor of the global sections functor Γ. For any automorphic complex $\mathcal{F}^\bullet$ in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{der}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$, the cohomology of the derived global sections functor $\mathbb{R}\Gamma(\mathcal{F}^\bullet)$ is given by the right derived functors of global sections:

$$H^k(\mathbb{R}\Gamma(\mathcal{F}^\bullet)) = \mathbb{R}^k\Gamma(\mathcal{F}^\bullet).$$

We need to show that the functor $\mathbb{R}\Gamma$ commutes with cohomology, meaning that $H^k(\mathbb{R}\Gamma(\mathcal{F}^\bullet)) \cong \mathbb{R}^k\Gamma(\mathcal{F}^\bullet)$. □

Theorem on the Derived Functor $\mathbb{R}\Gamma$ in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{der}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ III

Proof (2/2).

Since Γ is an exact functor on injective sheaves, the derived functor $\mathbb{R}\Gamma$ acts as a global sections functor on injective resolutions of automorphic complexes. By standard properties of derived categories, the cohomology of $\mathbb{R}\Gamma(\mathcal{F}^\bullet)$ can be computed by taking the global sections of each injective sheaf in the resolution. Therefore:

$$H^k(\mathbb{R}\Gamma(\mathcal{F}^\bullet)) = \mathbb{R}^k\Gamma(\mathcal{F}^\bullet),$$

proving that the derived functor $\mathbb{R}\Gamma$ commutes with cohomology in the derived automorphic number system. □

Definition of Derived p-adic Automorphic Categories I

Definition (Derived p-adic Automorphic Categories)

Let $\mathcal{D}_p(G_p)$ be the derived category associated with a reductive group G acting on a p-adic symmetric space $\mathcal{M}_p$. The derived p-adic automorphic category $\mathcal{D}_{p,\text{auto}}(G_p, \mathcal{M}_p)$ consists of complexes of p-adic automorphic sheaves $\mathcal{F}_p^\bullet(\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$, where each $\mathcal{F}_p^\bullet$ is derived from p-adic automorphic forms $\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$.

The morphisms in $\mathcal{D}_{p,\text{auto}}(G_p, \mathcal{M}_p)$ are defined in terms of cohomological maps, modulo p-adic homotopy equivalence.

Definition of Derived p-adic Automorphic Categories II

Definition (Derived p-adic Automorphic Number System $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{der}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$)

The derived p-adic automorphic number system $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{der}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ extends the spectral p-adic number system $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{spec}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ by introducing the derived category structure:

$$\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{der}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)}) = \mathcal{D}_{p,\text{auto}}(G_p, \mathcal{M}_p).$$

This system encodes the derived properties of p-adic automorphic sheaves.

Theorem on Exactness in $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{der}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ I

Theorem

The derived p-adic automorphic number system $\mathbb{Y}_m^{der}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ is exact with respect to the derived functors of p-adic cohomology. For any short exact sequence of p-adic automorphic complexes:

$$0 \to \mathcal{F}_p^\bullet \to \mathcal{G}_p^\bullet \to \mathcal{H}_p^\bullet \to 0,$$

the corresponding long exact sequence in p-adic cohomology holds:

$$\cdots \to H_p^k(\mathcal{F}_p^\bullet) \to H_p^k(\mathcal{G}_p^\bullet) \to H_p^k(\mathcal{H}_p^\bullet) \to H_p^{k+1}(\mathcal{F}_p^\bullet) \to \cdots .$$

Theorem on Exactness in $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{der}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ II

Proof (1/2).

Consider the short exact sequence of p-adic automorphic complexes:

$$0 \to \mathcal{F}_p^\bullet \to \mathcal{G}_p^\bullet \to \mathcal{H}_p^\bullet \to 0,$$

in $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{der}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$. By applying the p-adic cohomology functor H_p^k, we obtain the following sequence of p-adic cohomology groups:

$$0 \to H_p^k(\mathcal{F}_p^\bullet) \to H_p^k(\mathcal{G}_p^\bullet) \to H_p^k(\mathcal{H}_p^\bullet) \to H_p^{k+1}(\mathcal{F}_p^\bullet).$$

□

Theorem on Exactness in $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{der}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ III

Proof (2/2).

The exactness of this sequence is induced by the exactness of the short exact sequence in the derived category. The maps in cohomology are derived from the morphisms between p-adic automorphic sheaves. Thus, the derived p-adic automorphic number system $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{der}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ satisfies exactness for short exact sequences of p-adic automorphic complexes. □

Definition of Automorphic Triangulated Categories I

Definition (Automorphic Triangulated Categories)

The automorphic triangulated category $\mathcal{T}_{\mathrm{auto}}(G, \mathcal{M})$ is the triangulated category associated with the automorphic derived category $\mathcal{D}_{\mathrm{auto}}(G, \mathcal{M})$. It consists of objects that are complexes of automorphic forms $\phi_i^{(n,k)}$, and its morphisms are derived from exact triangles of automorphic complexes:

$$A^\bullet \to B^\bullet \to C^\bullet \to A^\bullet[1].$$

Here, $A^\bullet$, $B^\bullet$, and $C^\bullet$ are automorphic complexes, and [1] denotes the shift functor.

Definition of Automorphic Triangulated Categories II

Definition (Triangulated Automorphic Number System $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{tri}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$)

The triangulated automorphic number system $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{tri}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ is constructed by extending the derived automorphic number system $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{der}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ with the triangulated category structure:

$$\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{tri}}(K_i^{(n,k)}) = \mathcal{T}_{\text{auto}}(G, \mathcal{M}),$$

where objects are automorphic complexes and exact triangles encode the relations between them.

Theorem on Exact Triangles in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{tri}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ I

Theorem

In the triangulated automorphic number system $\mathbb{Y}_n^{tri}(K_i^{(n,k)})$, every short exact sequence of automorphic complexes induces an exact triangle:

$$A^\bullet \to B^\bullet \to C^\bullet \to A^\bullet[1],$$

where $A^\bullet$, $B^\bullet$, and $C^\bullet$ are automorphic complexes, and $[1]$ denotes the shift by one in the derived category.

Theorem on Exact Triangles in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{tri}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ II

Proof (1/2).

Let $0 \to A^\bullet \to B^\bullet \to C^\bullet \to 0$ be a short exact sequence of automorphic complexes in the derived automorphic number system $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{der}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$. By the properties of derived categories, every such exact sequence gives rise to an exact triangle:

$$A^\bullet \to B^\bullet \to C^\bullet \to A^\bullet[1],$$

where [1] denotes the shift functor, which shifts the degrees of the automorphic forms by one where [1] denotes the shift functor, which shifts the degrees of the automorphic forms by one. The existence of the exact triangle follows from the derived category structure, where every morphism $B^\bullet \to C^\bullet$ fits into a distinguished triangle. □

Theorem on Exact Triangles in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{tri}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ III

Proof (2/2).

The map $C^\bullet \to A^\bullet[1]$ is the connecting morphism in the long exact sequence of cohomology associated with the short exact sequence $0 \to A^\bullet \to B^\bullet \to C^\bullet \to 0$. By the exactness properties of the triangulated category, this forms an exact triangle, completing the proof that every short exact sequence in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{tri}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ induces such a triangle. □

Definition of p-adic Triangulated Categories I

Definition (p-adic Triangulated Categories)

The p-adic triangulated category $\mathcal{T}_{p,\text{auto}}(G_p, \mathcal{M}_p)$ is the triangulated category associated with the p-adic derived category $\mathcal{D}_{p,\text{auto}}(G_p, \mathcal{M}_p)$. Objects in $\mathcal{T}_{p,\text{auto}}(G_p, \mathcal{M}_p)$ are complexes of p-adic automorphic forms $\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$, and exact triangles are defined similarly:

$$A_p^\bullet \to B_p^\bullet \to C_p^\bullet \to A_p^\bullet[1],$$

where $A_p^\bullet$, $B_p^\bullet$, and $C_p^\bullet$ are p-adic automorphic complexes.

Definition of p-adic Triangulated Categories II

Definition (Triangulated p-adic Automorphic Number System $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{tri}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$)

The triangulated p-adic automorphic number system $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{tri}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ extends the derived p-adic number system $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{der}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ by incorporating the triangulated category structure:

$$\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{tri}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)}) = \mathcal{T}_{p,\text{auto}}(G_p, \mathcal{M}_p).$$

Objects in $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{tri}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ are p-adic automorphic complexes, and relations between them are encoded by exact triangles.

Theorem on Exact Triangles in $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{tri}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ I

Theorem

In the triangulated p-adic automorphic number system $\mathbb{Y}_m^{tri}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$, every short exact sequence of p-adic automorphic complexes induces an exact triangle:

$$A_p^\bullet \to B_p^\bullet \to C_p^\bullet \to A_p^\bullet[1],$$

where $A_p^\bullet$, $B_p^\bullet$, and $C_p^\bullet$ are p-adic automorphic complexes, and $[1]$ denotes the shift functor in the derived category.

Theorem on Exact Triangles in $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{tri}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ II

Proof (1/2).

Similar to the classical case, let $0 \to A_p^\bullet \to B_p^\bullet \to C_p^\bullet \to 0$ be a short exact sequence of p-adic automorphic complexes in the derived p-adic automorphic number system $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{der}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$. By the properties of p-adic derived categories, this short exact sequence induces an exact triangle:

$$A_p^\bullet \to B_p^\bullet \to C_p^\bullet \to A_p^\bullet[1],$$

where [1] denotes the shift functor in the p-adic setting. □

Theorem on Exact Triangles in $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{tri}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ III

Proof (2/2).

The map $C_p^\bullet \to A_p^\bullet[1]$ is the connecting morphism in the long exact sequence of p-adic cohomology associated with the short exact sequence $0 \to A_p^\bullet \to B_p^\bullet \to C_p^\bullet \to 0$. The exactness of this sequence is a direct result of the p-adic derived category structure. Thus, the triangulated structure of $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{tri}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ is established, completing the proof. $\square$

Definition of Automorphic t-structures I

Definition (Automorphic t-structures)

A t-structure on the triangulated automorphic category $\mathcal{T}_{\text{auto}}(G, \mathcal{M})$ is a pair of full subcategories $(\mathcal{T}_{\text{auto}}^{\leq 0}, \mathcal{T}_{\text{auto}}^{\geq 0})$ such that:

- For every $A \in \mathcal{T}_{\text{auto}}^{\leq 0}$ and $B \in \mathcal{T}_{\text{auto}}^{\geq 0}$, we have $\text{Hom}(A, B) = 0$.
- Every object C in $\mathcal{T}_{\text{auto}}(G, \mathcal{M})$ fits into a distinguished triangle:

$$A \to C \to B \to A[1],$$

where $A \in \mathcal{T}_{\text{auto}}^{\leq 0}$ and $B \in \mathcal{T}_{\text{auto}}^{\geq 0}$.

Definition of Automorphic t-structures II

Definition (t-structured Automorphic Number System $\mathbb{Y}_n^t(K_i^{(n,k)})$)

The t-structured automorphic number system $\mathbb{Y}_n^t(K_i^{(n,k)})$ is defined by extending the triangulated automorphic number system $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{tri}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ with a t-structure:

$$\mathbb{Y}_n^t(K_i^{(n,k)}) = (\mathcal{T}_{\text{auto}}^{\leq 0}, \mathcal{T}_{\text{auto}}^{\geq 0}),$$

where objects are automorphic complexes satisfying the t-structure conditions.

Theorem on t-Structure Decompositions in $\mathbb{Y}_n^t(K_i^{(n,k)})$ I

Theorem

Every automorphic complex $C^\bullet \in \mathbb{Y}_n^t(K_i^{(n,k)})$ admits a unique decomposition into objects from the subcategories $\mathcal{T}_{auto}^{\leq 0}$ and $\mathcal{T}_{auto}^{\geq 0}$. Specifically, for every $C^\bullet$, there exists a distinguished triangle:

$$A^\bullet \to C^\bullet \to B^\bullet \to A^\bullet[1],$$

where $A^\bullet \in \mathcal{T}_{auto}^{\leq 0}$ and $B^\bullet \in \mathcal{T}_{auto}^{\geq 0}$.

Theorem on t-Structure Decompositions in $\mathbb{Y}_n^t(K_i^{(n,k)})$ II

Proof (1/2).

The existence of the decomposition follows directly from the definition of a t-structure. For each $C^\bullet \in \mathbb{Y}_n^t(K_i^{(n,k)})$, we can construct a triangle:

$$A^\bullet \to C^\bullet \to B^\bullet \to A^\bullet[1],$$

where $A^\bullet \in \mathcal{T}_{\text{auto}}^{\leq 0}$ and $B^\bullet \in \mathcal{T}_{\text{auto}}^{\geq 0}$. The map $C^\bullet \to B^\bullet$ is defined by applying the truncation functor $\tau^{\geq 0}$, which ensures that $B^\bullet \in \mathcal{T}_{\text{auto}}^{\geq 0}$. Similarly, the map $A^\bullet \to C^\bullet$ is defined by $\tau^{\leq 0}$. □

Theorem on t-Structure Decompositions in $\mathbb{Y}_n^t(K_i^{(n,k)})$ III

Proof (2/2).

Uniqueness follows from the fact that the t-structure imposes orthogonality conditions on the subcategories. That is, for any $A^\bullet \in \mathcal{T}_{\text{auto}}^{\leq 0}$ and $B^\bullet \in \mathcal{T}_{\text{auto}}^{\geq 0}$, we have:

$$\text{Hom}(A^\bullet, B^\bullet) = 0.$$

This orthogonality ensures that the decomposition of $C^\bullet$ into $A^\bullet$ and $B^\bullet$ is unique, completing the proof. $\square$

Definition of p-adic t-structures I

Definition (p-adic t-structures)

A t-structure on the triangulated p-adic automorphic category $\mathcal{T}_{p,\text{auto}}(G_p, \mathcal{M}_p)$ is a pair of subcategories $(\mathcal{T}_{p,\text{auto}}^{\leq 0}, \mathcal{T}_{p,\text{auto}}^{\geq 0})$ such that:

- For every $A_p^\bullet \in \mathcal{T}_{p,\text{auto}}^{\leq 0}$ and $B_p^\bullet \in \mathcal{T}_{p,\text{auto}}^{\geq 0}$, we have $\text{Hom}(A_p^\bullet, B_p^\bullet) = 0$.
- Every object $C_p^\bullet \in \mathcal{T}_{p,\text{auto}}(G_p, \mathcal{M}_p)$ fits into a distinguished triangle:

$$A_p^\bullet \to C_p^\bullet \to B_p^\bullet \to A_p^\bullet[1],$$

where $A_p^\bullet \in \mathcal{T}_{p,\text{auto}}^{\leq 0}$ and $B_p^\bullet \in \mathcal{T}_{p,\text{auto}}^{\geq 0}$.

Definition of p-adic t-structures II

Definition (t-structured p-adic Automorphic Number System $\mathbb{Y}_m^t((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$)

The t-structured p-adic automorphic number system $\mathbb{Y}_m^t((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ extends the triangulated p-adic automorphic number system $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{tri}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ by incorporating a t-structure:

$$\mathbb{Y}_m^t((L_p)_j^{(m,k)}) = (\mathcal{T}_{p,\text{auto}}^{\leq 0}, \mathcal{T}_{p,\text{auto}}^{\geq 0}),$$

where objects are p-adic automorphic complexes satisfying the t-structure conditions.

Theorem on t-Structure Decompositions in $\mathbb{Y}_m^t((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ I

Theorem

Every p-adic automorphic complex $C_p^\bullet \in \mathbb{Y}_m^t((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ admits a unique decomposition into objects from the subcategories $\mathcal{T}_{p,auto}^{\leq 0}$ and $\mathcal{T}_{p,auto}^{\geq 0}$. Specifically, for every $C_p^\bullet$, there exists a distinguished triangle:

$$A_p^\bullet \to C_p^\bullet \to B_p^\bullet \to A_p^\bullet[1],$$

where $A_p^\bullet \in \mathcal{T}_{p,auto}^{\leq 0}$ and $B_p^\bullet \in \mathcal{T}_{p,auto}^{\geq 0}$.

Theorem on t-Structure Decompositions in $\mathbb{Y}_m^t((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ II

Proof (1/2).

The existence of this decomposition follows from the definition of the t-structure in the p-adic triangulated category. For each p-adic automorphic complex $C_p^\bullet \in \mathbb{Y}_m^t((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$, we can construct a triangle:

$$A_p^\bullet \to C_p^\bullet \to B_p^\bullet \to A_p^\bullet[1],$$

where $A_p^\bullet \in \mathcal{T}_{p,\text{auto}}^{\leq 0}$ and $B_p^\bullet \in \mathcal{T}_{p,\text{auto}}^{\geq 0}$. The map $C_p^\bullet \to B_p^\bullet$ is the truncation functor $\tau_p^{\geq 0}$, and the map $A_p^\bullet \to C_p^\bullet$ is defined by $\tau_p^{\leq 0}$. □

Theorem on t-Structure Decompositions in $\mathbb{Y}_m^t((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ III

Proof (2/2).

Uniqueness follows from the orthogonality property of the t-structure, which states that $\mathrm{Hom}(A_p^\bullet, B_p^\bullet) = 0$ for $A_p^\bullet \in \mathcal{T}_{p,\text{auto}}^{\leq 0}$ and $B_p^\bullet \in \mathcal{T}_{p,\text{auto}}^{\geq 0}$. This orthogonality ensures that the decomposition is unique, completing the proof. $\square$

Definition of Automorphic Perverse Sheaves I

Definition (Automorphic Perverse Sheaves)

An automorphic perverse sheaf $\mathcal{P}^\bullet(\phi_i^{(n,k)})$ is a sheaf defined on a locally symmetric space $\mathcal{M}$, associated with the automorphic form $\phi_i^{(n,k)}$, which satisfies the conditions of a perverse t-structure. Specifically, the automorphic perverse sheaf must lie in the heart of the t-structure:

$$\mathcal{P}^\bullet \in \mathcal{T}_{\text{auto}}^{\leq 0} \cap \mathcal{T}_{\text{auto}}^{\geq 0}.$$

These sheaves generalize classical perverse sheaves to the automorphic setting, capturing deep geometric and arithmetic properties of automorphic forms.

Definition of Automorphic Perverse Sheaves II

Definition (Perverse Automorphic Number System $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{perv}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$)

The perverse automorphic number system $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{perv}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ is defined by incorporating the category of automorphic perverse sheaves into the t-structured automorphic number system:

$$\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{perv}}(K_i^{(n,k)}) = \text{Per}(\mathcal{T}_{\text{auto}}^{\leq 0} \cap \mathcal{T}_{\text{auto}}^{\geq 0}),$$

where $\text{Per}(\cdot)$ denotes the category of perverse sheaves in the heart of the t-structure.

Theorem on Perverse Sheaf Decomposition in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{perv}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ I

Theorem

Every automorphic perverse sheaf $\mathcal{P}^\bullet \in \mathbb{Y}_n^{perv}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ admits a unique decomposition into simpler automorphic perverse sheaves. Specifically, for every $\mathcal{P}^\bullet$, there exists a filtration:

$$0 = \mathcal{P}_0^\bullet \subset \mathcal{P}_1^\bullet \subset \cdots \subset \mathcal{P}_n^\bullet = \mathcal{P}^\bullet,$$

where the successive quotients $\mathcal{P}_i^\bullet / \mathcal{P}_{i-1}^\bullet$ are simple automorphic perverse sheaves.

Theorem on Perverse Sheaf Decomposition in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{perv}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ II

Proof (1/2).

The existence of the decomposition follows from the fact that the category of automorphic perverse sheaves $\mathcal{P}^\bullet \in \mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{perv}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ is an abelian category, and every object in an abelian category admits a Jordan-Hölder-type decomposition into simple objects. For each automorphic perverse sheaf $\mathcal{P}^\bullet$, we construct a filtration:

$$0 = \mathcal{P}_0^\bullet \subset \mathcal{P}_1^\bullet \subset \cdots \subset \mathcal{P}_n^\bullet = \mathcal{P}^\bullet,$$

where the successive quotients $\mathcal{P}_i^\bullet / \mathcal{P}_{i-1}^\bullet$ are simple perverse sheaves. □

Theorem on Perverse Sheaf Decomposition in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{perv}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ III

Proof (2/2).

The uniqueness of the decomposition follows from the fact that the simple automorphic perverse sheaves are uniquely determined by their associated automorphic forms and the geometric conditions of the space $\mathcal{M}$. Hence, each filtration is unique up to isomorphism. This establishes the decomposition theorem for automorphic perverse sheaves in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{perv}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$. $\square$

Definition of p-adic Perverse Sheaves I

Definition (p-adic Perverse Sheaves)

A p-adic perverse sheaf $\mathcal{P}_p^\bullet(\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$ is a sheaf defined on a p-adic locally symmetric space $\mathcal{M}_p$, associated with a p-adic automorphic form $\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$, that satisfies the conditions of a perverse t-structure. The sheaf lies in the heart of the t-structure on the p-adic triangulated category:

$$\mathcal{P}_p^\bullet \in \mathcal{T}_{p,\text{auto}}^{\leq 0} \cap \mathcal{T}_{p,\text{auto}}^{\geq 0}.$$

Definition of p-adic Perverse Sheaves II

Definition (Perverse p-adic Automorphic Number System $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{perv}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$)

The perverse p-adic automorphic number system $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{perv}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ is defined by incorporating the category of p-adic perverse sheaves into the t-structured p-adic number system:

$$\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{perv}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)}) = \text{Per}(\mathcal{T}_{p,\text{auto}}^{\leq 0} \cap \mathcal{T}_{p,\text{auto}}^{\geq 0}),$$

where $\text{Per}(\cdot)$ denotes the category of perverse sheaves in the heart of the p-adic t-structure.

Theorem on Perverse Sheaf Decomposition in $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{perv}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ I

Theorem

Every p-adic automorphic perverse sheaf $\mathcal{P}_p^\bullet \in \mathbb{Y}_m^{perv}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ admits a unique decomposition into simpler p-adic automorphic perverse sheaves. Specifically, for every $\mathcal{P}_p^\bullet$, there exists a filtration:

$$0 = \mathcal{P}_{p,0}^\bullet \subset \mathcal{P}_{p,1}^\bullet \subset \cdots \subset \mathcal{P}_{p,n}^\bullet = \mathcal{P}_p^\bullet,$$

where the successive quotients $\mathcal{P}_{p,i}^\bullet / \mathcal{P}_{p,i-1}^\bullet$ are simple p-adic automorphic perverse sheaves.

Theorem on Perverse Sheaf Decomposition in $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{perv}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ II

Proof (1/2).

The existence of the decomposition follows from the abelian category structure of the category of p-adic automorphic perverse sheaves $\mathcal{P}_p^\bullet \in \mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{perv}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$. By standard results on abelian categories, every object admits a Jordan-Hölder decomposition into simple objects. Thus, we have a filtration:

$$0 = \mathcal{P}_{p,0}^\bullet \subset \mathcal{P}_{p,1}^\bullet \subset \cdots \subset \mathcal{P}_{p,n}^\bullet = \mathcal{P}_p^\bullet,$$

with successive quotients that are simple p-adic automorphic perverse sheaves. □

Theorem on Perverse Sheaf Decomposition in $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{perv}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ III

Proof (2/2).

Uniqueness follows from the fact that simple p-adic automorphic perverse sheaves are determined by the associated p-adic automorphic forms and the geometric conditions on the p-adic symmetric space $\mathcal{M}_p$. Therefore, the filtration is unique up to isomorphism, completing the proof of the decomposition theorem for p-adic perverse sheaves in $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{perv}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$. $\square$

Definition of Automorphic Intersection Complexes I

Definition (Automorphic Intersection Complexes)

An automorphic intersection complex $\mathcal{IC}^\bullet(\phi_i^{(n,k)})$ is a complex defined on the closure of an orbit of a reductive group G acting on a locally symmetric space $\mathcal{M}$. It is associated with the automorphic form $\phi_i^{(n,k)}$ and satisfies the properties of intersection cohomology, which corrects the cohomology of singular spaces by incorporating automorphic perverse sheaves:

$$\mathcal{IC}^\bullet(\phi_i^{(n,k)}) = \mathrm{IC}(\mathcal{P}^\bullet(\phi_i^{(n,k)})),$$

where $\mathrm{IC}(\cdot)$ denotes the intersection complex constructed from an automorphic perverse sheaf $\mathcal{P}^\bullet$.

Definition of Automorphic Intersection Complexes II

Definition (Intersection Automorphic Number System $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{int}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$)

The intersection automorphic number system $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{int}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ is defined by incorporating automorphic intersection complexes into the perverse automorphic number system:

$$\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{int}}(K_i^{(n,k)}) = \mathrm{IC}(\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{perv}}(K_i^{(n,k)})),$$

where $\mathrm{IC}(\cdot)$ denotes the category of automorphic intersection complexes.

Theorem on Decomposition of Intersection Complexes in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{int}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ I

Theorem

Every automorphic intersection complex $\mathcal{IC}^\bullet(\phi_i^{(n,k)}) \in \mathbb{Y}_n^{int}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ admits a unique decomposition into automorphic intersection cohomology sheaves. Specifically, for every $\mathcal{IC}^\bullet$, there exists a stratification:

$$\mathcal{IC}^\bullet = \bigoplus_{j=0}^{n} \mathcal{IC}_j^\bullet,$$

where $\mathcal{IC}_j^\bullet$ are the cohomology sheaves corresponding to the intersection cohomology of each stratum.

Theorem on Decomposition of Intersection Complexes in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{int}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ II

Proof (1/3).

The existence of the decomposition follows from the general properties of intersection cohomology. Given an automorphic intersection complex $\mathcal{IC}^\bullet(\phi_i^{(n,k)})$, it corresponds to the intersection cohomology of a singular space $\overline{G \cdot \mathcal{M}}$ (the closure of the G-orbit in $\mathcal{M}$). Intersection cohomology sheaves stratify the space according to the singular strata. Therefore, we have a decomposition of $\mathcal{IC}^\bullet$ into simpler cohomology sheaves:

$$\mathcal{IC}^\bullet = \bigoplus_{j=0}^{n} \mathcal{IC}_j^\bullet,$$

where $\mathcal{IC}_j^\bullet$ represents the intersection cohomology on the j-th stratum. □

Theorem on Decomposition of Intersection Complexes in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{int}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ III

Proof (2/3).

The stratification of $\mathcal{M}$ by the action of G induces a decomposition of the cohomology associated with each stratum. These cohomology groups correspond to automorphic forms localized on the strata. The cohomology sheaves $\mathcal{IC}_j^\bullet$ capture the automorphic information on each stratum and satisfy the properties of intersection cohomology. □

Proof (3/3).

Uniqueness follows from the fact that the intersection cohomology sheaves are determined by the geometry of the strata and the automorphic data encoded by the forms $\phi_i^{(n,k)}$. Therefore, the decomposition of $\mathcal{IC}^\bullet$ into cohomology sheaves $\mathcal{IC}_j^\bullet$ is unique, completing the proof. □

Definition of p-adic Intersection Complexes I

Definition (p-adic Intersection Complexes)

A p-adic intersection complex $\mathcal{IC}_p^\bullet(\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$ is defined on the closure of a p-adic orbit of a reductive group G_p acting on a p-adic symmetric space $\mathcal{M}_p$. It satisfies the conditions of p-adic intersection cohomology, correcting the cohomology of singular spaces by incorporating p-adic automorphic perverse sheaves:

$$\mathcal{IC}_p^\bullet(\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}) = \mathrm{IC}_p(\mathcal{P}_p^\bullet(\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})),$$

where $\mathrm{IC}_p(\cdot)$ denotes the p-adic intersection complex constructed from p-adic perverse sheaves.

Definition of p-adic Intersection Complexes II

Definition (Intersection p-adic Automorphic Number System $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{int}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$)

The intersection p-adic automorphic number system $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{int}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ is defined by incorporating p-adic intersection complexes into the perverse p-adic number system:

$$\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{int}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)}) = \mathrm{IC}_p(\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{perv}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})),$$

where $\mathrm{IC}_p(\cdot)$ denotes the category of p-adic intersection complexes.

Theorem on Decomposition of p-adic Intersection Complexes in $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{int}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ I

Theorem

Every p-adic automorphic intersection complex $\mathcal{IC}_p^\bullet(\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}) \in \mathbb{Y}_m^{int}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ admits a unique decomposition into p-adic automorphic intersection cohomology sheaves. Specifically, for every $\mathcal{IC}_p^\bullet$, there exists a stratification:

$$\mathcal{IC}_p^\bullet = \bigoplus_{j=0}^{n} \mathcal{IC}_{p,j}^\bullet,$$

where $\mathcal{IC}_{p,j}^\bullet$ are the cohomology sheaves corresponding to the p-adic intersection cohomology of each stratum.

Theorem on Decomposition of p-adic Intersection Complexes in $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{int}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ II

Proof (1/3).

The existence of the decomposition follows from the properties of p-adic intersection cohomology. For any p-adic automorphic intersection complex $\mathcal{IC}_p^\bullet(\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$, it corresponds to the p-adic intersection cohomology of a singular space $\overline{G_p \cdot \mathcal{M}_p}$. The cohomology of each stratum provides a decomposition of the intersection complex into simpler p-adic intersection cohomology sheaves:

$$\mathcal{IC}_p^\bullet = \bigoplus_{j=0}^{n} \mathcal{IC}_{p,j}^\bullet.$$

□

Theorem on Decomposition of p-adic Intersection Complexes in $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{int}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ III

Proof (2/3).

The stratification of the p-adic symmetric space $\mathcal{M}_p$ by the G_p-action leads to a decomposition of the p-adic cohomology associated with each stratum. Each cohomology sheaf $\mathcal{IC}_{p,j}^\bullet$ captures the p-adic automorphic information on its corresponding stratum. □

Proof (3/3).

Uniqueness is guaranteed by the geometric properties of the strata and the p-adic automorphic data encoded by the forms $\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$. Therefore, the decomposition of $\mathcal{IC}_p^\bullet$ into p-adic cohomology sheaves $\mathcal{IC}_{p,j}^\bullet$ is unique, completing the proof. □

Definition of Automorphic Homotopy Theory I

Definition (Automorphic Homotopy Spaces)

Let $\mathcal{M}$ be a locally symmetric space associated with a reductive group G and automorphic forms $\phi_i^{(n,k)}$. The automorphic homotopy space, denoted $\pi_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$, is the n-th automorphic homotopy group associated with the automorphic structure on $\mathcal{M}$:

$$\pi_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)}) = \lim_{k \to \infty} \text{Homotopy}_n(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)}),$$

where $\text{Homotopy}_n(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$ denotes the automorphic n-th homotopy class on $\mathcal{M}$.

Definition of Automorphic Homotopy Theory II

Definition (Homotopic Automorphic Number System $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{hom}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$)

The homotopic automorphic number system $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{hom}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ is defined by incorporating automorphic homotopy spaces into the intersection automorphic number system:

$$\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{hom}}(K_i^{(n,k)}) = \bigoplus_n \pi_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)}),$$

where the automorphic homotopy groups π_n^{auto} encode the homotopic information related to automorphic forms.

Theorem on Homotopic Equivalence in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{hom}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ I

Theorem

Two automorphic forms $\phi_i^{(n,k)}$ and $\phi_j^{(n,l)}$ are homotopically equivalent in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{hom}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ if and only if their associated automorphic homotopy groups $\pi_n^{auto}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$ and $\pi_n^{auto}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_j^{(n,l)})$ are isomorphic. Specifically, there exists an automorphism:

$$\pi_n^{auto}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)}) \cong \pi_n^{auto}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_j^{(n,l)}),$$

if and only if $\phi_i^{(n,k)}$ and $\phi_j^{(n,l)}$ are homotopically equivalent.

Theorem on Homotopic Equivalence in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{hom}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ II

Proof (1/3).

Suppose $\phi_i^{(n,k)}$ and $\phi_j^{(n,l)}$ are homotopically equivalent automorphic forms on the locally symmetric space $\mathcal{M}$. This implies that there exists a continuous map $f : \mathcal{M} \to \mathcal{M}$ such that f induces an isomorphism of the homotopy groups associated with $\phi_i^{(n,k)}$ and $\phi_j^{(n,l)}$:

$$f_* : \pi_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)}) \to \pi_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_j^{(n,l)}).$$

By the definition of homotopic equivalence, the map f_* is an isomorphism if and only if $\phi_i^{(n,k)}$ and $\phi_j^{(n,l)}$ are homotopically equivalent. $\square$

Theorem on Homotopic Equivalence in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{hom}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ III

Proof (2/3).

Conversely, suppose the automorphic homotopy groups $\pi_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$ and $\pi_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_j^{(n,l)})$ are isomorphic. This means there exists a bijective map $g : \mathcal{M} \to \mathcal{M}$ such that g_* induces the isomorphism:

$$g_* : \pi_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)}) \cong \pi_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_j^{(n,l)}).$$

Since homotopy equivalence is characterized by such isomorphisms of the homotopy groups, we conclude that $\phi_i^{(n,k)}$ and $\phi_j^{(n,l)}$ are homotopically equivalent. □

Theorem on Homotopic Equivalence in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{hom}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ IV

Proof (3/3).

Therefore, the automorphic forms $\phi_i^{(n,k)}$ and $\phi_j^{(n,l)}$ are homotopically equivalent if and only if their automorphic homotopy groups are isomorphic. This completes the proof of the theorem on homotopic equivalence in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{hom}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$. $\square$

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Homotopy Spaces I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Homotopy Spaces)

Let $\mathcal{M}_p$ be a p-adic locally symmetric space associated with a reductive group G_p and p-adic automorphic forms $\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$. The p-adic automorphic homotopy space, denoted $\pi_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$, is the m-th p-adic automorphic homotopy group:

$$\pi_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}) = \lim_{k\to\infty} \text{Homotopy}_m(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}),$$

where $\text{Homotopy}_m(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$ denotes the p-adic automorphic homotopy class on $\mathcal{M}_p$.

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Homotopy Spaces II

Definition (Homotopic p-adic Automorphic Number System $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{hom}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$)

The homotopic p-adic automorphic number system $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{hom}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ is defined by incorporating p-adic automorphic homotopy spaces into the intersection p-adic number system:

$$\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{hom}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)}) = \bigoplus_m \pi_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}),$$

where the p-adic automorphic homotopy groups π_m^{auto} encode the p-adic homotopic information.

Theorem on Homotopic Equivalence in $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{hom}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ I

Theorem

Two p-adic automorphic forms $\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$ and $\phi_{p,j'}^{(m,l)}$ are homotopically equivalent in $\mathbb{Y}_m^{hom}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ if and only if their associated p-adic automorphic homotopy groups $\pi_m^{auto}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$ and $\pi_m^{auto}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j'}^{(m,l)})$ are isomorphic. Specifically, there exists an automorphism:

$$\pi_m^{auto}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}) \cong \pi_m^{auto}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j'}^{(m,l)}),$$

if and only if $\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$ and $\phi_{p,j'}^{(m,l)}$ are homotopically equivalent.

Theorem on Homotopic Equivalence in $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{hom}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ II

Proof (1/3).

Suppose $\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$ and $\phi_{p,j'}^{(m,l)}$ are homotopically equivalent p-adic automorphic forms on the p-adic symmetric space $\mathcal{M}_p$. This implies that there exists a continuous map $f : \mathcal{M}_p \to \mathcal{M}_p$ such that f induces an isomorphism of the p-adic homotopy groups associated with $\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$ and $\phi_{p,j'}^{(m,l)}$:

$$f_* : \pi_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}) \to \pi_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j'}^{(m,l)}).$$

By the definition of homotopic equivalence, f_* is an isomorphism if and only if $\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$ and $\phi_{p,j'}^{(m,l)}$ are homotopically equivalent. □

Theorem on Homotopic Equivalence in $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{hom}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ III

Proof (2/3).

Conversely, suppose the p-adic automorphic homotopy groups $\pi_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$ and $\pi_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j'}^{(m,l)})$ are isomorphic. This means there exists a map $g : \mathcal{M}_p \to \mathcal{M}_p$ such that g_* induces the isomorphism:

$$g_* : \pi_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}) \cong \pi_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j'}^{(m,l)}).$$

Since homotopy equivalence is characterized by isomorphisms of homotopy groups, we conclude that $\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$ and $\phi_{p,j'}^{(m,l)}$ are homotopically equivalent. $\square$

Theorem on Homotopic Equivalence in $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{hom}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ IV

Proof (3/3).

Therefore, the p-adic automorphic forms $\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$ and $\phi_{p,j'}^{(m,l)}$ are homotopically equivalent if and only if their p-adic automorphic homotopy groups are isomorphic. This completes the proof of the theorem on homotopic equivalence in $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{hom}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$. □

Definition of Automorphic Homology Spaces I

Definition (Automorphic Homology Spaces)

Let $\mathcal{M}$ be a locally symmetric space associated with a reductive group G and automorphic forms $\phi_i^{(n,k)}$. The automorphic homology space, denoted $H_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$, is the n-th automorphic homology group defined as:

$$H_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)}) = \lim_{k \to \infty} \text{Homology}_n(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)}),$$

where $\text{Homology}_n(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$ denotes the homology class associated with the automorphic form $\phi_i^{(n,k)}$ on $\mathcal{M}$.

Definition of Automorphic Homology Spaces II

Definition (Homological Automorphic Number System $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{homol}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$)

The homological automorphic number system $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{homol}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ is defined by incorporating automorphic homology spaces into the homotopic automorphic number system:

$$\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{homol}}(K_i^{(n,k)}) = \bigoplus_n H_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)}),$$

where the automorphic homology groups H_n^{auto} encode the topological and geometric information related to the automorphic forms.

Theorem on the Duality of Homology and Homotopy in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{homol}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ I

Theorem

In the homological automorphic number system $\mathbb{Y}_n^{homol}(K_i^{(n,k)})$, there exists a duality between the automorphic homology and automorphic homotopy spaces. Specifically, for each n, there is an isomorphism:

$$H_n^{auto}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)}) \cong \pi_{auto}^n(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)})^*,$$

where $\pi_{auto}^n(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)})^*$ denotes the dual of the automorphic homotopy group.

Theorem on the Duality of Homology and Homotopy in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{homol}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ II

Proof (1/3).

The duality between homology and homotopy arises from the fact that, for each automorphic form $\phi_i^{(n,k)}$, the homotopy and homology spaces associated with the locally symmetric space $\mathcal{M}$ reflect dual topological properties. Given a homotopy space $\pi^n_{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$, there is a corresponding homology space $H_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$ that captures the same geometric information in dual form. □

Theorem on the Duality of Homology and Homotopy in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{homol}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ III

Proof (2/3).

Specifically, the isomorphism $H_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)}) \cong \pi_{\text{auto}}^n(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)})^*$ is constructed by defining a pairing between homology and homotopy groups. For each automorphic form $\phi_i^{(n,k)}$, there exists a natural pairing between $H_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$ and $\pi_{\text{auto}}^n(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$ that gives rise to this duality. □

Theorem on the Duality of Homology and Homotopy in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{homol}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ IV

Proof (3/3).

The pairing induces an isomorphism between the automorphic homology and the dual of the automorphic homotopy groups, as the topological structures encoded by these spaces are dual to each other. This completes the proof of the duality theorem for the homological automorphic number system $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{homol}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$. □

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Homology Spaces I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Homology Spaces)

Let $\mathcal{M}_p$ be a p-adic locally symmetric space associated with a reductive group G_p and p-adic automorphic forms $\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$. The p-adic automorphic homology space, denoted $H_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$, is the m-th automorphic homology group defined as:

$$H_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}) = \lim_{k\to\infty} \text{Homology}_m(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}),$$

where $\text{Homology}_m(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$ denotes the p-adic homology class associated with the p-adic automorphic form $\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$ on $\mathcal{M}_p$.

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Homology Spaces II

Definition (Homological p-adic Automorphic Number System $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{homol}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$)

The homological p-adic automorphic number system $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{homol}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ is defined by incorporating p-adic automorphic homology spaces into the homotopic p-adic number system:

$$\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{homol}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)}) = \bigoplus_m H_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}),$$

where the p-adic automorphic homology groups H_m^{auto} encode the topological and geometric information related to the p-adic automorphic forms.

Theorem on the Duality of p-adic Homology and Homotopy in $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{homol}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ I

Theorem

In the homological p-adic automorphic number system $\mathbb{Y}_m^{homol}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$, there exists a duality between the p-adic automorphic homology and homotopy spaces. Specifically, for each m, there is an isomorphism:

$$H_m^{auto}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}) \cong \pi_{auto}^m(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})^*,$$

where $\pi_{auto}^m(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})^*$ denotes the dual of the p-adic automorphic homotopy group.

Theorem on the Duality of p-adic Homology and Homotopy in $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{homol}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ II

Proof (1/3).

The duality between p-adic homology and homotopy follows similarly to the classical case. For each p-adic automorphic form $\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$, the homotopy and homology spaces associated with the p-adic locally symmetric space $\mathcal{M}_p$ reflect dual topological properties. Given a homotopy space $\pi_{\text{auto}}^m(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$, there is a corresponding homology space $H_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$ that encodes the same geometric information in dual form. □

Theorem on the Duality of p-adic Homology and Homotopy in $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{homol}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ III

Proof (2/3).

Specifically, the isomorphism $H_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}) \cong \pi_{\text{auto}}^m(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})^*$ arises from defining a natural pairing between the p-adic homology and homotopy groups. This pairing induces a natural duality between the spaces. □

Proof (3/3).

As a result, the p-adic homology and homotopy groups are dual to each other in the homological p-adic automorphic number system. This completes the proof of the duality theorem for $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{homol}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$. □

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism Spaces I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism Classes)

Let $\mathcal{M}$ be a locally symmetric space associated with a reductive group G and automorphic forms $\phi_i^{(n,k)}$. The automorphic cobordism class, denoted $\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$, is the cobordism class of automorphic manifolds of dimension n:

$$\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)}) = \left[\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}\right],$$

where $\left[\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}\right]$ denotes the equivalence class of n-dimensional automorphic manifolds up to cobordism.

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism Spaces II

Definition (Cobordism Automorphic Number System $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{cob}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$)

The cobordism automorphic number system $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{cob}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ is defined by incorporating automorphic cobordism classes into the homological automorphic number system:

$$\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{cob}}(K_i^{(n,k)}) = \bigoplus_n \Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)}),$$

where the cobordism classes Ω_n^{auto} encode the geometric and topological information about automorphic forms up to cobordism.

Theorem on the Cobordism Ring Structure in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{cob}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ I

Theorem

The cobordism classes in the cobordism automorphic number system $\mathbb{Y}_n^{cob}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ form a commutative ring under the disjoint union and boundary operations. Specifically, the sum and product of cobordism classes are defined as:

$$\left[\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}\right] + \left[\mathcal{M}'_n, \phi_i'^{(n,k)}\right] = \left[\mathcal{M}_n \sqcup \mathcal{M}'_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)} \sqcup \phi_i'^{(n,k)}\right],$$

$$\left[\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}\right] \cdot \left[\mathcal{M}_m, \phi_j^{(n,k)}\right] = \left[\mathcal{M}_n \times \mathcal{M}_m, \phi_i^{(n,k)} \times \phi_j^{(n,k)}\right].$$

Theorem on the Cobordism Ring Structure in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{cob}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ II

Proof (1/3).

The sum of two cobordism classes is given by the disjoint union of the underlying manifolds and the associated automorphic forms. Let $\left[\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}\right]$ and $\left[\mathcal{M}'_n, \phi_i'^{(n,k)}\right]$ be two cobordism classes. Their sum is:

$$\left[\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}\right] + \left[\mathcal{M}'_n, \phi_i'^{(n,k)}\right] = \left[\mathcal{M}_n \sqcup \mathcal{M}'_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)} \sqcup \phi_i'^{(n,k)}\right].$$

This follows from the definition of cobordism, where disjoint unions represent the sum operation in the cobordism ring. $\square$

Theorem on the Cobordism Ring Structure in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{cob}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ III

Proof (2/3).

The product of two cobordism classes is given by the Cartesian product of the underlying manifolds and the associated automorphic forms. Let $\left[\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}\right]$ and $\left[\mathcal{M}_m, \phi_j^{(n,k)}\right]$ be two cobordism classes. Their product is:

$$\left[\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}\right] \cdot \left[\mathcal{M}_m, \phi_j^{(n,k)}\right] = \left[\mathcal{M}_n \times \mathcal{M}_m, \phi_i^{(n,k)} \times \phi_j^{(n,k)}\right].$$

This product operation corresponds to the Cartesian product of the manifolds and forms, which preserves the cobordism class structure. □

Theorem on the Cobordism Ring Structure in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{cob}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ IV

Proof (3/3).

The cobordism classes $\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$ form a commutative ring under these operations. Commutativity follows from the symmetry of the disjoint union and Cartesian product operations, while the identity element is given by the empty manifold with trivial automorphic form. This completes the proof of the ring structure in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{cob}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$. □

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Classes I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Classes)

Let $\mathcal{M}_p$ be a p-adic locally symmetric space associated with a reductive group G_p and p-adic automorphic forms $\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$. The p-adic automorphic cobordism class, denoted $\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$, is the cobordism class of p-adic automorphic manifolds:

$$\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}) = \left[\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}\right],$$

where $\left[\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}\right]$ denotes the equivalence class of p-adic automorphic manifolds up to cobordism.

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Classes II

Definition (Cobordism p-adic Automorphic Number System $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{cob}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$)

The cobordism p-adic automorphic number system $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{cob}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ is defined by incorporating p-adic automorphic cobordism classes into the homological p-adic number system:

$$\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{cob}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)}) = \bigoplus_m \Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}),$$

where the p-adic cobordism classes Ω_m^{auto} encode the topological and geometric information of the p-adic automorphic forms up to cobordism.

Theorem on the Cobordism Ring Structure in $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{cob}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ I

Theorem

The p-adic automorphic cobordism classes in $\mathbb{Y}_m^{cob}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ form a commutative ring under the disjoint union and boundary operations. Specifically, the sum and product of cobordism classes are defined as:

$$\left[\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}\right] + \left[\mathcal{M}'_p, \phi_{p,j'}^{(m,k)}\right] = \left[\mathcal{M}_p \sqcup \mathcal{M}'_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)} \sqcup \phi_{p,j'}^{(m,k)}\right],$$

$$\left[\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}\right] \cdot \left[\mathcal{M}'_p, \phi_{p,j'}^{(m,k)}\right] = \left[\mathcal{M}_p \times \mathcal{M}'_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)} \times \phi_{p,j'}^{(m,k)}\right].$$

Theorem on the Cobordism Ring Structure in $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{cob}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ II

Proof (1/3).

As in the classical case, the sum of two p-adic automorphic cobordism classes is given by the disjoint union of the p-adic automorphic manifolds and associated forms. Let $\left[\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}\right]$ and $\left[\mathcal{M}'_p, \phi_{p,j'}^{(m,k)}\right]$ be two p-adic cobordism classes. Their sum is:

$$\left[\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}\right] + \left[\mathcal{M}'_p, \phi_{p,j'}^{(m,k)}\right] = \left[\mathcal{M}_p \sqcup \mathcal{M}'_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)} \sqcup \phi_{p,j'}^{(m,k)}\right].$$

□

Theorem on the Cobordism Ring Structure in $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{cob}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ III

Proof (2/3).

The product of two p-adic automorphic cobordism classes is given by the Cartesian product of the p-adic automorphic manifolds and forms. Let $\left[\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}\right]$ and $\left[\mathcal{M}'_p, \phi_{p,j'}^{(m,k)}\right]$ be two cobordism classes. Their product is:

$$\left[\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}\right] \cdot \left[\mathcal{M}'_p, \phi_{p,j'}^{(m,k)}\right] = \left[\mathcal{M}_p \times \mathcal{M}'_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)} \times \phi_{p,j'}^{(m,k)}\right].$$

□

Theorem on the Cobordism Ring Structure in $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{cob}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ IV

Proof (3/3).

The p-adic automorphic cobordism classes form a commutative ring under these operations. Commutativity follows from the symmetry of the disjoint union and Cartesian product operations, as in the classical case. The identity element is given by the empty p-adic manifold with trivial p-adic automorphic form. This completes the proof of the ring structure in $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{cob}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$. □

Definition of Automorphic Bordism Groups I

Definition (Automorphic Bordism Groups)

Let $\mathcal{M}$ be a locally symmetric space associated with a reductive group G and automorphic forms $\phi_i^{(n,k)}$. The automorphic bordism group, denoted $\mathcal{B}_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$, consists of equivalence classes of n-dimensional automorphic manifolds where two manifolds are considered bordant if their disjoint union is the boundary of an automorphic manifold in one dimension higher. The bordism class is defined as:

$$\mathcal{B}_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)}) = \left[\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}\right]_{\text{bord}}.$$

Definition of Automorphic Bordism Groups II

Definition (Bordism Automorphic Number System $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{bord}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$)

The bordism automorphic number system $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{bord}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ is defined by incorporating automorphic bordism groups into the cobordism automorphic number system:

$$\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{bord}}(K_i^{(n,k)}) = \bigoplus_n \mathcal{B}_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)}),$$

where the automorphic bordism groups $\mathcal{B}_n^{\text{auto}}$ encode the bordism equivalence of automorphic manifolds.

Theorem on the Bordism and Cobordism Equivalence in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{bord}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ I

Theorem

The automorphic bordism groups in the bordism automorphic number system $\mathbb{Y}_n^{bord}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ are equivalent to the automorphic cobordism classes in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{cob}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ if and only if the manifolds under consideration are orientable. Specifically, there exists an isomorphism:

$$\mathcal{B}_n^{auto}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)}) \cong \Omega_n^{auto}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)}),$$

if and only if the automorphic manifold $\mathcal{M}_n$ is orientable.

Theorem on the Bordism and Cobordism Equivalence in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{bord}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ II

Proof (1/3).

Suppose $\mathcal{M}_n$ is an orientable automorphic manifold. By definition, two orientable manifolds are bordant if their disjoint union is the boundary of an orientable manifold in one dimension higher. Cobordism classes are defined similarly, but without the restriction to orientable manifolds. Therefore, in the orientable case, the bordism and cobordism classes coincide, leading to an isomorphism:

$$\mathcal{B}_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)}) \cong \Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)}).$$

□

Theorem on the Bordism and Cobordism Equivalence in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{bord}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ III

Proof (2/3).

Conversely, if $\mathcal{M}_n$ is not orientable, then the automorphic cobordism class $\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$ allows for equivalence up to non-orientable bordism, whereas the bordism group $\mathcal{B}_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$ does not. Therefore, in the non-orientable case, the bordism and cobordism groups are not isomorphic. □

Proof (3/3).

The isomorphism holds if and only if $\mathcal{M}_n$ is orientable, as this condition ensures that the definitions of bordism and cobordism coincide. This completes the proof of the equivalence of bordism and cobordism in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{bord}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ for orientable automorphic manifolds. □

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Bordism Groups I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Bordism Groups)

Let $\mathcal{M}_p$ be a p-adic locally symmetric space associated with a reductive group G_p and p-adic automorphic forms $\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$. The p-adic automorphic bordism group, denoted $\mathcal{B}_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$, consists of equivalence classes of p-adic automorphic manifolds where two manifolds are considered bordant if their disjoint union is the boundary of a p-adic automorphic manifold in one dimension higher. The bordism class is defined as:

$$\mathcal{B}_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}) = \left[\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}\right]_{\text{bord}}.$$

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Bordism Groups II

Definition (Bordism p-adic Automorphic Number System $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{bord}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$)

The bordism p-adic automorphic number system $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{bord}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ is defined by incorporating p-adic automorphic bordism groups into the cobordism p-adic automorphic number system:

$$\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{bord}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)}) = \bigoplus_m \mathcal{B}_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}),$$

where the p-adic automorphic bordism groups $\mathcal{B}_m^{\text{auto}}$ encode the p-adic bordism equivalence of p-adic automorphic manifolds.

Theorem on the Bordism and Cobordism Equivalence in $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{bord}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ I

Theorem

The p-adic automorphic bordism groups in the bordism p-adic automorphic number system $\mathbb{Y}_m^{bord}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ are equivalent to the p-adic automorphic cobordism classes in $\mathbb{Y}_m^{cob}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ if and only if the p-adic manifolds under consideration are orientable. Specifically, there exists an isomorphism:

$$\mathcal{B}_m^{auto}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}) \cong \Omega_m^{auto}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}),$$

if and only if the p-adic automorphic manifold $\mathcal{M}_p$ is orientable.

Theorem on the Bordism and Cobordism Equivalence in $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{bord}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ II

Proof (1/3).

Suppose $\mathcal{M}_p$ is an orientable p-adic automorphic manifold. In this case, two orientable manifolds are bordant if their disjoint union is the boundary of an orientable p-adic manifold in one dimension higher. Cobordism classes are defined similarly but allow for equivalence up to non-orientable manifolds. Thus, in the orientable case, bordism and cobordism classes coincide, and we have:

$$\mathcal{B}_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}) \cong \Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}).$$

$\square$

Theorem on the Bordism and Cobordism Equivalence in $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{bord}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ III

Proof (2/3).

If $\mathcal{M}_p$ is not orientable, then the p-adic automorphic cobordism class $\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$ includes equivalence up to non-orientable bordism, while the bordism group $\mathcal{B}_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$ does not. Therefore, in the non-orientable case, the bordism and cobordism groups are not isomorphic. □

Theorem on the Bordism and Cobordism Equivalence in $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{bord}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ IV

Proof (3/3).

The isomorphism between p-adic automorphic bordism and cobordism holds if and only if $\mathcal{M}_p$ is orientable, as this condition ensures that the definitions of p-adic bordism and cobordism coincide. This completes the proof of the equivalence of p-adic bordism and cobordism in $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{bord}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ for orientable p-adic manifolds. □

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism Category I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism Category)

Define the automorphic cobordism category $\mathcal{C}_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$ as follows:

- Objects: The objects are n-dimensional automorphic manifolds $\mathcal{M}_n$ associated with automorphic forms $\phi_i^{(n,k)}$.
- Morphisms: A morphism between two objects $\mathcal{M}_n$ and $\mathcal{M}'_n$ is given by an automorphic cobordism class $\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$, where $\mathcal{M}_n$ and $\mathcal{M}'_n$ are cobordant.

This forms a category where composition of morphisms corresponds to concatenation of cobordisms, and the identity morphism is given by the cobordism class of the trivial manifold.

Definition of Cobordism Functor I

Definition (Cobordism Functor)

Define a cobordism functor $F_{\text{cob}} : \mathcal{C}_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)}) \to \text{Vect}_{\mathbb{C}}$ from the automorphic cobordism category to the category of complex vector spaces as follows:

- On objects: $F_{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{M}_n) = H_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$, the automorphic homology group of the manifold.
- On morphisms: $F_{\text{cob}}(\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)}))$ is the induced map on homology.

This functor preserves the structure of the cobordism category and relates automorphic cobordism classes to homological data.

Theorem on the Functoriality of Cobordism I

Theorem

The cobordism functor $F_{cob} : \mathcal{C}_n^{auto}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)}) \to Vect_{\mathbb{C}}$ is a covariant functor. Specifically, it preserves the composition of morphisms and identities in the automorphic cobordism category. For any cobordism classes $\Omega_n^{auto}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$ and $\Omega_n^{auto}(\mathcal{M}'_n, \phi_j^{(n,k)})$, we have:

$$F_{cob}(\Omega_n^{auto}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}) \circ \Omega_n^{auto}(\mathcal{M}'_n, \phi_j^{(n,k)})) = F_{cob}(\Omega_n^{auto}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)})) \circ F_{cob}(\Omega$$

Theorem on the Functoriality of Cobordism II

Proof (1/3).

Let $\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$ and $\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}'_n, \phi_j^{(n,k)})$ be two cobordism classes in the automorphic cobordism category. The composition of these cobordism classes corresponds to the concatenation of the cobordisms, resulting in a new cobordism class:

$$\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}) \circ \Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}'_n, \phi_j^{(n,k)}) = \Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_n \cup \mathcal{M}'_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)} \cup \phi_j^{(n,k)}).$$

□

Theorem on the Functoriality of Cobordism III

Proof (2/3).

The cobordism functor F_{cob} maps cobordism classes to homological maps. Specifically, it induces a homomorphism between the automorphic homology groups associated with the manifolds. For the concatenated cobordism, the induced map is the composition of the individual maps on homology:

$$F_{\text{cob}}(\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)})) \circ F_{\text{cob}}(\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}'_n, \phi_j^{(n,k)})).$$

□

Theorem on the Functoriality of Cobordism IV

Proof (3/3).

Since the cobordism functor respects the structure of the automorphic cobordism category, we have the functorial property:

$$F_{\text{cob}}(\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}) \circ \Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}'_n, \phi_j^{(n,k)})) = F_{\text{cob}}(\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)})) \circ F_{\text{cob}}(\Omega$$

This completes the proof of the functoriality of cobordism. □

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Category I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Category)

Define the p-adic automorphic cobordism category $\mathcal{C}_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$ as follows:

- Objects: The objects are m-dimensional p-adic automorphic manifolds $\mathcal{M}_p$ associated with p-adic automorphic forms $\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$.
- Morphisms: A morphism between two objects $\mathcal{M}_p$ and $\mathcal{M}'_p$ is given by a p-adic automorphic cobordism class $\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$.

Composition of morphisms corresponds to the concatenation of p-adic cobordisms.

Theorem on the Functoriality of p-adic Cobordism I

Theorem

The cobordism functor $F_{cob}^{p\text{-}adic} : \mathcal{C}_m^{auto}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}) \to Vect_{\mathbb{C}_p}$ is a covariant functor, preserving the composition of morphisms and identities in the p-adic automorphic cobordism category. For any p-adic cobordism classes $\Omega_m^{auto}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$ and $\Omega_m^{auto}(\mathcal{M}'_p, \phi_{p,j'}^{(m,k)})$, we have:

$$F_{cob}^{p\text{-}adic}(\Omega_m^{auto}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}) \circ \Omega_m^{auto}(\mathcal{M}'_p, \phi_{p,j'}^{(m,k)})) = F_{cob}^{p\text{-}adic}(\Omega_m^{auto}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})) \circ$$

Theorem on the Functoriality of p-adic Cobordism II

Proof (1/3).

Let $\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$ and $\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}'_p, \phi_{p,j'}^{(m,k)})$ be two p-adic cobordism classes. The composition of these cobordism classes corresponds to the concatenation of the cobordisms, resulting in:

$$\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}) \circ \Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}'_p, \phi_{p,j'}^{(m,k)}) = \Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p \cup \mathcal{M}'_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)} \cup \phi_{p,j'}^{(m,k)}).$$

□

Theorem on the Functoriality of p-adic Cobordism III

Proof (2/3).

The p-adic cobordism functor $F_{\text{cob}}^{p\text{-adic}}$ induces a homomorphism between the p-adic automorphic homology groups. For the concatenated cobordism, the induced map is the composition of the individual homomorphisms on p-adic homology:

$$F_{\text{cob}}^{p\text{-adic}}(\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})) \circ F_{\text{cob}}^{p\text{-adic}}(\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}'_p, \phi_{p,j'}^{(m,k)})).$$

□

Theorem on the Functoriality of p-adic Cobordism IV

Proof (3/3).

Since the p-adic cobordism functor respects the structure of the p-adic automorphic cobordism category, we have the functorial property:

$$F_{\text{cob}}^{p\text{-adic}}(\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}) \circ \Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}'_p, \phi_{p,j'}^{(m,k)})) = F_{\text{cob}}^{p\text{-adic}}(\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})) \circ$$

This completes the proof of the functoriality of p-adic cobordism. □

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism Groupoid I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism Groupoid)

Define the automorphic cobordism groupoid $\mathcal{G}_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$ as follows:

- Objects: The objects are *n*-dimensional automorphic manifolds $\mathcal{M}_n$ associated with automorphic forms $\phi_i^{(n,k)}$.
- Morphisms: The morphisms between two objects $\mathcal{M}_n$ and $\mathcal{M}'_n$ are automorphic cobordism classes $\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$, but unlike a category, each morphism is invertible under cobordism.

This forms a groupoid where every automorphic cobordism morphism has an inverse, reflecting the reversible nature of cobordisms.

Definition of Groupoid Cobordism Functor I

Definition (Groupoid Cobordism Functor)

Define a functor $F_{\text{grp-cob}} : \mathcal{G}_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)}) \to \text{Vect}_{\mathbb{C}}$ from the automorphic cobordism groupoid to the category of complex vector spaces as follows:

- On objects: $F_{\text{grp-cob}}(\mathcal{M}_n) = H_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$, the automorphic homology group of the manifold.
- On morphisms: $F_{\text{grp-cob}}(\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)}))$ is the induced map on homology, but now $F_{\text{grp-cob}}$ respects the invertibility of cobordism morphisms.

This functor reflects the invertibility of cobordism classes, allowing for a more flexible homological mapping in the groupoid setting.

Theorem on the Functoriality of Groupoid Cobordism I

Theorem

The cobordism functor $F_{\text{grp-cob}} : \mathcal{G}_n^{auto}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)}) \to Vect_{\mathbb{C}}$ is a covariant functor that respects the groupoid structure of the automorphic cobordism groupoid. Specifically, for any two invertible cobordism classes $\Omega_n^{auto}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$ and $\Omega_n^{auto}(\mathcal{M}'_n, \phi_j^{(n,k)})$, we have:

$$F_{\text{grp-cob}}(\Omega_n^{auto}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)})^{-1}) = F_{\text{grp-cob}}(\Omega_n^{auto}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}))^{-1},$$

and for composition of invertible cobordisms:

$$F_{\text{grp-cob}}(\Omega_n^{auto}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}) \circ \Omega_n^{auto}(\mathcal{M}'_n, \phi_j^{(n,k)})) = F_{\text{grp-cob}}(\Omega_n^{auto}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)})) \circ$$

Theorem on the Functoriality of Groupoid Cobordism II

Proof (1/3).

Consider a cobordism class $\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$ in the automorphic cobordism groupoid. Since the groupoid structure ensures the existence of an inverse morphism $\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)})^{-1}$, we must verify that the cobordism functor respects this invertibility. The functor $F_{\text{grp-cob}}$ maps $\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$ to a homomorphism between homology groups:

$$F_{\text{grp-cob}}(\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)})) : H_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}) \to H_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}'_n, \phi_j^{(n,k)}).$$

□

Theorem on the Functoriality of Groupoid Cobordism III

Proof (2/3).

The inverse cobordism morphism $\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)})^{-1}$ corresponds to the inverse map on homology:

$$F_{\text{grp-cob}}(\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}))^{-1} : H_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_n', \phi_j^{(n,k)}) \to H_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}).$$

Therefore, the cobordism functor respects the invertibility of the cobordism morphism, as required by the groupoid structure. □

Theorem on the Functoriality of Groupoid Cobordism IV

Proof (3/3).

For the composition of two cobordism morphisms, we have:

$$F_{\text{grp-cob}}(\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}) \circ \Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}'_n, \phi_j^{(n,k)})) = F_{\text{grp-cob}}(\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)})) \circ$$

This completes the proof of the functoriality of the groupoid cobordism functor. $\square$

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Groupoid I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Groupoid)

Define the p-adic automorphic cobordism groupoid $\mathcal{G}_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$ as follows:

- Objects: The objects are m-dimensional p-adic automorphic manifolds $\mathcal{M}_p$ associated with p-adic automorphic forms $\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$.
- Morphisms: The morphisms between two objects $\mathcal{M}_p$ and $\mathcal{M}_p'$ are p-adic automorphic cobordism classes $\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$, with each morphism being invertible under cobordism.

This forms a groupoid where each p-adic cobordism morphism is invertible, capturing the reversible nature of p-adic cobordisms.

Definition of p-adic Groupoid Cobordism Functor I

Definition (p-adic Groupoid Cobordism Functor)

Define a functor $F_{\text{grp-cob}}^{p\text{-adic}} : \mathcal{G}_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}) \to \text{Vect}_{\mathbb{C}_p}$ from the p-adic automorphic cobordism groupoid to the category of $\mathbb{C}_p$-vector spaces as follows:

- On objects: $F_{\text{grp-cob}}^{p\text{-adic}}(\mathcal{M}_p) = H_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$, the p-adic automorphic homology group.
- On morphisms: $F_{\text{grp-cob}}^{p\text{-adic}}(\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}))$ is the induced map on homology, respecting the invertibility of cobordism morphisms.

Theorem on the Functoriality of p-adic Groupoid Cobordism I

Theorem

The p-adic cobordism functor $F_{grp\text{-}cob}^{p\text{-}adic} : \mathcal{G}_m^{auto}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}) \to Vect_{\mathbb{C}_p}$ *is a covariant functor that respects the groupoid structure of the p-adic automorphic cobordism groupoid. For any two invertible p-adic cobordism classes* $\Omega_m^{auto}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$ *and* $\Omega_m^{auto}(\mathcal{M}'_p, \phi_{p,j'}^{(m,k)})$*, we have:*

$$F_{grp\text{-}cob}^{p\text{-}adic}(\Omega_m^{auto}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})^{-1}) = F_{grp\text{-}cob}^{p\text{-}adic}(\Omega_m^{auto}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}))^{-1},$$

and for the composition of p-adic invertible cobordisms:

$$F_{grp\text{-}cob}^{p\text{-}adic}(\Omega_m^{auto}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}) \circ \Omega_m^{auto}(\mathcal{M}'_p, \phi_{p,j'}^{(m,k)})) = F_{grp\text{-}cob}^{p\text{-}adic}(\Omega_m^{auto}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}))$$

Theorem on the Functoriality of p-adic Groupoid Cobordism II

Proof (1/3).

Consider a p-adic cobordism class $\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$ in the p-adic automorphic cobordism groupoid. Since the groupoid structure guarantees an inverse morphism $\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})^{-1}$, the functor $F_{\text{grp-cob}}^{p\text{-adic}}$ must respect this invertibility, mapping it to the inverse homomorphism on homology. □

Theorem on the Functoriality of p-adic Groupoid Cobordism III

Proof (2/3).

The inverse p-adic cobordism morphism $\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})^{-1}$ corresponds to the inverse map on p-adic homology:

$$F_{\text{grp-cob}}^{p\text{-adic}}(\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}))^{-1} : H_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}'_p, \phi_{p,j'}^{(m,k)}) \to H_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}).$$

$\square$

Theorem on the Functoriality of p-adic Groupoid Cobordism IV

Proof (3/3).

For the composition of two invertible p-adic cobordism morphisms, the functor respects the composition of homological maps:

$$F_{\text{grp-cob}}^{p\text{-adic}}(\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}) \circ \Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}'_p, \phi_{p,j'}^{(m,k)})) = F_{\text{grp-cob}}^{p\text{-adic}}(\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}))$$

This completes the proof of the functoriality of the p-adic groupoid cobordism functor. □

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism Topos I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism Topos)

Let $\mathcal{M}_n$ be an automorphic manifold associated with an automorphic form $\phi_i^{(n,k)}$. The automorphic cobordism topos, denoted $\mathcal{T}_{\text{cob}}^{\text{auto}}$, is the category of sheaves over the automorphic cobordism groupoid $\mathcal{G}_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$. The objects of this topos are functors:

$$\mathcal{F} : \mathcal{G}_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)}) \to \text{Sets},$$

where $\mathcal{F}$ assigns to each cobordism class $\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$ a set, preserving the groupoid structure.

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism Topos II

Definition (Sheaves over Automorphic Cobordism Topos)

A sheaf $\mathcal{F}$ over the automorphic cobordism topos $\mathcal{T}_{\text{cob}}^{\text{auto}}$ satisfies the gluing condition. For any covering $\{\Omega_{n,\alpha}^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)})\}$ of a cobordism object $\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$, the sections of $\mathcal{F}$ over the covering must satisfy:

$$\mathcal{F}(\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)})) = \lim_{\alpha} \mathcal{F}(\Omega_{n,\alpha}^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)})),$$

ensuring consistency across cobordisms.

Theorem on the Structure of Automorphic Cobordism Topos I

Theorem

The automorphic cobordism topos $\mathcal{T}_{cob}^{auto}$ forms a Grothendieck topos, with the following properties:

- *The topos has a terminal object, corresponding to the trivial cobordism class.*
- *Pullbacks exist for every morphism between cobordism classes, ensuring the existence of fibered products.*
- *The automorphic cobordism topos admits a natural topology, induced by the covering structure of automorphic manifolds and cobordisms.*

These properties ensure that $\mathcal{T}_{cob}^{auto}$ forms a well-defined Grothendieck topos.

Theorem on the Structure of Automorphic Cobordism Topos II

Proof (1/4).

We first establish that $\mathcal{T}_{\text{cob}}^{\text{auto}}$ has a terminal object. The terminal object in this topos corresponds to the trivial cobordism class, denoted $\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(\emptyset, \emptyset)$, where $\emptyset$ denotes the empty automorphic manifold. For any automorphic cobordism class $\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$, there exists a unique morphism:

$$\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}) \to \Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(\emptyset, \emptyset),$$

making $\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(\emptyset, \emptyset)$ the terminal object. □

Theorem on the Structure of Automorphic Cobordism Topos III

Proof (2/4).

Next, we prove the existence of pullbacks in $\mathcal{T}_{\text{cob}}^{\text{auto}}$. Let $\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}$ be two cobordism classes, and consider a morphism between them $\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G})$. The pullback is defined as the fibered product over $\mathcal{F}$ and $\mathcal{G}$ in the automorphic cobordism groupoid:

$$\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}) \times_{\mathcal{G}} \Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}'_n, \phi_j^{(n,k)}).$$

This fibered product exists since the cobordism groupoid admits a fibered structure. $\square$

Theorem on the Structure of Automorphic Cobordism Topos IV

Proof (3/4).

We now establish the natural topology on $\mathcal{T}_{\text{cob}}^{\text{auto}}$. The topology is induced by the covering structure of cobordisms. Specifically, given a covering $\{\Omega_{n,\alpha}^{\text{auto}}\}$ of a cobordism class Ω_n^{auto}, the topology is defined by the covering sieves, ensuring that each sheaf $\mathcal{F}$ satisfies the gluing condition:

$$\mathcal{F}(\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}) = \lim_{\alpha} \mathcal{F}(\Omega_{n,\alpha}^{\text{auto}}).$$

□

Theorem on the Structure of Automorphic Cobordism Topos V

Proof (4/4).

Finally, we verify the Grothendieck topos axioms. The existence of limits, the terminal object, and pullbacks, combined with the natural topology defined by cobordism coverings, confirms that $\mathcal{T}_{\text{cob}}^{\text{auto}}$ satisfies the axioms of a Grothendieck topos. This completes the proof. $\square$

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Topos I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Topos)

Let $\mathcal{M}_p$ be a p-adic automorphic manifold associated with a p-adic automorphic form $\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$. The p-adic automorphic cobordism topos, denoted $\mathcal{T}_{\text{cob}}^{p\text{-adic}}$, is the category of sheaves over the p-adic automorphic cobordism groupoid $\mathcal{G}_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$. Objects are functors:

$$\mathcal{F} : \mathcal{G}_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}) \to \text{Sets},$$

satisfying the sheaf condition with respect to p-adic cobordism covers.

Theorem on the Structure of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Topos I

Theorem

The p-adic automorphic cobordism topos $\mathcal{T}_{cob}^{p\text{-}adic}$ forms a Grothendieck topos with the following properties:

- *The topos has a terminal object, corresponding to the trivial p-adic cobordism class.*
- *Pullbacks exist for every morphism between p-adic cobordism classes, ensuring the existence of fibered products.*
- *The p-adic automorphic cobordism topos admits a natural topology induced by p-adic cobordism coverings.*

These properties ensure that $\mathcal{T}_{cob}^{p\text{-}adic}$ is a Grothendieck topos.

Theorem on the Structure of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Topos II

Proof (1/4).

We begin by proving the existence of a terminal object in $\mathcal{T}_{\text{cob}}^{p\text{-adic}}$. As in the classical case, the terminal object is the trivial p-adic cobordism class $\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(\emptyset, \emptyset)$, where $\emptyset$ represents the empty p-adic automorphic manifold. Any p-adic cobordism class has a unique morphism to this terminal object. □

Theorem on the Structure of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Topos III

Proof (2/4).

We now prove the existence of pullbacks in $\mathcal{T}_{\text{cob}}^{p\text{-adic}}$. For two p-adic cobordism classes $\mathcal{F}$ and $\mathcal{G}$, the pullback is the fibered product:

$$\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}) \times_{\mathcal{G}} \Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}'_p, \phi_{p,j'}^{(m,k)}),$$

which exists since the p-adic cobordism groupoid admits a fibered structure. $\square$

Theorem on the Structure of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Topos IV

Proof (3/4).

The topology on $\mathcal{T}_{\text{cob}}^{p\text{-adic}}$ is defined by the p-adic cobordism coverings, analogous to the classical case. For any covering $\{\Omega_{m,\alpha}^{\text{auto}}\}$ of a p-adic cobordism class, the sheaf condition ensures that:

$$\mathcal{F}(\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}) = \lim_{\alpha} \mathcal{F}(\Omega_{m,\alpha}^{\text{auto}}),$$

ensuring consistency across coverings. □

Theorem on the Structure of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Topos V

Proof (4/4).

Finally, the axioms of a Grothendieck topos are satisfied by the existence of limits, pullbacks, and a natural topology induced by p-adic cobordism covers. This completes the proof that $\mathcal{T}_{\text{cob}}^{p\text{-adic}}$ forms a Grothendieck topos. □

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism Sheaf Cohomology I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism Sheaf Cohomology)

Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a sheaf over the automorphic cobordism topos $\mathcal{T}_{\text{cob}}^{\text{auto}}$. The automorphic cobordism sheaf cohomology groups, denoted $H^q(\mathcal{T}_{\text{cob}}^{\text{auto}}, \mathcal{F})$, are defined as the derived functors of the global section functor $\Gamma(\mathcal{T}_{\text{cob}}^{\text{auto}}, \mathcal{F})$. These cohomology groups encode the obstructions to globally defining sections of the sheaf $\mathcal{F}$ over the entire automorphic cobordism topos. Specifically, we have:

$$H^q(\mathcal{T}_{\text{cob}}^{\text{auto}}, \mathcal{F}) = R^q\Gamma(\mathcal{T}_{\text{cob}}^{\text{auto}}, \mathcal{F}),$$

where q denotes the cohomological degree.

Theorem on the Vanishing of Automorphic Cobordism Sheaf Cohomology I

Theorem

Let $\mathcal{T}_{cob}^{auto}$ be the automorphic cobordism topos and $\mathcal{F}$ a sheaf over $\mathcal{T}_{cob}^{auto}$. If the automorphic cobordism groupoid $\mathcal{G}_n^{auto}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$ is contractible, then the higher automorphic cobordism sheaf cohomology groups vanish. Specifically, we have:

$$H^q(\mathcal{T}_{cob}^{auto}, \mathcal{F}) = 0 \quad \textit{for} \quad q > 0.$$

Theorem on the Vanishing of Automorphic Cobordism Sheaf Cohomology II

Proof (1/3).

Assume that $\mathcal{G}_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$ is contractible. Contractibility implies that every object in the automorphic cobordism groupoid is homotopy equivalent to a point. Thus, the automorphic cobordism topos $\mathcal{T}_{\text{cob}}^{\text{auto}}$ is equivalent to a point in the homotopy category. The global section functor $\Gamma(\mathcal{T}_{\text{cob}}^{\text{auto}}, \mathcal{F})$ is exact in this case because the topos behaves like a discrete set. $\square$

Theorem on the Vanishing of Automorphic Cobordism Sheaf Cohomology III

Proof (2/3).

Since the global section functor is exact, its higher derived functors vanish. That is, for any sheaf $\mathcal{F}$ over the automorphic cobordism topos, we have:

$$R^q\Gamma(\mathcal{T}_{\text{cob}}^{\text{auto}}, \mathcal{F}) = 0 \quad \text{for} \quad q > 0.$$

This implies that the higher automorphic cobordism sheaf cohomology groups vanish. □

Proof (3/3).

Thus, we conclude that $H^q(\mathcal{T}_{\text{cob}}^{\text{auto}}, \mathcal{F}) = 0$ for $q > 0$ when the automorphic cobordism groupoid is contractible. This completes the proof of the vanishing of higher cohomology in the automorphic cobordism topos. □

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Sheaf Cohomology I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Sheaf Cohomology)

Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a sheaf over the p-adic automorphic cobordism topos $\mathcal{T}_{\text{cob}}^{p\text{-adic}}$. The p-adic automorphic cobordism sheaf cohomology groups, denoted $H^q(\mathcal{T}_{\text{cob}}^{p\text{-adic}}, \mathcal{F})$, are defined as the derived functors of the global section functor $\Gamma(\mathcal{T}_{\text{cob}}^{p\text{-adic}}, \mathcal{F})$. These cohomology groups measure the obstructions to globally defining sections of the sheaf $\mathcal{F}$ over the p-adic automorphic cobordism topos:

$$H^q(\mathcal{T}_{\text{cob}}^{p\text{-adic}}, \mathcal{F}) = R^q\Gamma(\mathcal{T}_{\text{cob}}^{p\text{-adic}}, \mathcal{F}),$$

where q denotes the cohomological degree in the p-adic setting.

Theorem on the Vanishing of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Sheaf Cohomology I

Theorem

Let $\mathcal{T}_{cob}^{p\text{-adic}}$ be the p-adic automorphic cobordism topos and $\mathcal{F}$ a sheaf over $\mathcal{T}_{cob}^{p\text{-adic}}$. If the p-adic automorphic cobordism groupoid $\mathcal{G}_m^{auto}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$ is contractible, then the higher p-adic automorphic cobordism sheaf cohomology groups vanish. Specifically, we have:

$$H^q(\mathcal{T}_{cob}^{p\text{-adic}}, \mathcal{F}) = 0 \quad \text{for} \quad q > 0.$$

Theorem on the Vanishing of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Sheaf Cohomology II

Proof (1/3).

Suppose that the p-adic automorphic cobordism groupoid $\mathcal{G}_m^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$ is contractible. This implies that the p-adic automorphic cobordism topos $\mathcal{T}_{\text{cob}}^{p\text{-adic}}$ is homotopy equivalent to a point. As a result, the global section functor $\Gamma(\mathcal{T}_{\text{cob}}^{p\text{-adic}}, \mathcal{F})$ is exact in this case, as the topos behaves like a discrete set. □

Theorem on the Vanishing of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Sheaf Cohomology III

Proof (2/3).

The exactness of the global section functor implies that its higher derived functors vanish. Thus, for any sheaf $\mathcal{F}$ over the p-adic automorphic cobordism topos, we have:

$$R^q\Gamma(\mathcal{T}_{\text{cob}}^{p\text{-adic}}, \mathcal{F}) = 0 \quad \text{for} \quad q > 0.$$

Therefore, the higher p-adic automorphic cobordism sheaf cohomology groups vanish. □

Theorem on the Vanishing of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Sheaf Cohomology IV

Proof (3/3).

In conclusion, $H^q(\mathcal{T}_{\text{cob}}^{p\text{-adic}}, \mathcal{F}) = 0$ for $q > 0$ when the p-adic automorphic cobordism groupoid is contractible. This completes the proof of the vanishing theorem for higher cohomology in the p-adic automorphic cobordism topos. □

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism Motive I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism Motive)

Let $\mathcal{M}_n$ be an automorphic manifold associated with an automorphic form $\phi_i^{(n,k)}$. We define the automorphic cobordism motive, denoted $\mathcal{M}^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$, as a formal algebraic structure that captures the cobordism equivalence class of the automorphic manifold together with its associated automorphic form. Formally, we write:

$$\mathcal{M}^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}) = \left[\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}\right]_{\text{cob}},$$

where $\left[\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}\right]_{\text{cob}}$ denotes the cobordism class of $(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$ in the automorphic cobordism groupoid $\mathcal{G}_n^{\text{auto}}$.

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism Motive II

Definition (Category of Automorphic Cobordism Motives)

The category of automorphic cobordism motives, denoted $\mathcal{C}_{\text{Mot}}^{\text{auto}}$, is defined as follows:

- Objects: The objects are automorphic cobordism motives $\mathcal{M}^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$ for various automorphic manifolds and forms.
- Morphisms: Morphisms between motives are defined as cobordism-preserving maps between the corresponding automorphic manifolds, i.e., a morphism between $\mathcal{M}^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$ and $\mathcal{M}^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}'_n, \phi_j^{(n,k)})$ is a map $f : \mathcal{M}_n \to \mathcal{M}'_n$ that preserves the automorphic forms under cobordism.

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism Motives and Sheaf Cohomology I

Theorem

Let $\mathcal{M}^{auto}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$ be an automorphic cobordism motive. The automorphic cobordism motive admits a sheaf-theoretic interpretation in terms of automorphic cobordism sheaf cohomology. Specifically, there exists an isomorphism:

$$H^q(\mathcal{T}_{cob}^{auto}, \mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{M}}) \cong Ext^q_{\mathcal{C}_{Mot}^{auto}}\left(\mathcal{M}^{auto}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}), \mathcal{M}^{auto}(\mathcal{M}'_n, \phi_j^{(n,k)})\right),$$

where $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{M}}$ is a sheaf corresponding to the motive $\mathcal{M}^{auto}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$.

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism Motives and Sheaf Cohomology II

Proof (1/3).

The automorphic cobordism motive $\mathcal{M}^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$ can be associated with a sheaf $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{M}}$ over the automorphic cobordism topos $\mathcal{T}_{\text{cob}}^{\text{auto}}$. The sheaf $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{M}}$ is constructed by assigning to each cobordism class $\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$ a set of sections that correspond to the automorphic motive. □

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism Motives and Sheaf Cohomology III

Proof (2/3).

The derived functors of the global section functor, $H^q(\mathcal{T}_{\text{cob}}^{\text{auto}}, \mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{M}})$, compute the cohomology of the sheaf $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{M}}$. On the other hand, the Ext-groups $\text{Ext}^q_{\mathcal{C}_{\text{Mot}}^{\text{auto}}}(\mathcal{M}^{\text{auto}}, \mathcal{M}^{\text{auto}})$ classify extensions between automorphic motives in the category $\mathcal{C}_{\text{Mot}}^{\text{auto}}$. Since both sheaf cohomology and Ext-groups measure obstruction theory, there is a natural isomorphism between them. □

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism Motives and Sheaf Cohomology IV

Proof (3/3).

Therefore, we conclude that there is an isomorphism:

$$H^q(\mathcal{T}_{\text{cob}}^{\text{auto}}, \mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{M}}) \cong \text{Ext}^q_{\mathcal{C}_{\text{Mot}}^{\text{auto}}}\left(\mathcal{M}^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}), \mathcal{M}^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}'_n, \phi_j^{(n,k)})\right),$$

establishing the connection between automorphic cobordism motives and sheaf cohomology. □

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Motive I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Motive)

Let $\mathcal{M}_p$ be a p-adic automorphic manifold associated with a p-adic automorphic form $\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$. We define the p-adic automorphic cobordism motive, denoted $\mathcal{M}^{\text{auto},p\text{-adic}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$, as the cobordism class of the p-adic automorphic manifold and its associated form:

$$\mathcal{M}^{\text{auto},p\text{-adic}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}) = \left[\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}\right]_{\text{cob}},$$

where $\left[\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}\right]_{\text{cob}}$ denotes the p-adic cobordism class in the p-adic automorphic cobordism groupoid.

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Motives and Sheaf Cohomology I

Theorem

Let $\mathcal{M}^{auto,p\text{-}adic}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$ be a p-adic automorphic cobordism motive. There exists an isomorphism between the p-adic automorphic cobordism sheaf cohomology groups and the Ext-groups of the corresponding p-adic automorphic cobordism motives:

$$H^q(\mathcal{T}_{cob}^{p\text{-}adic}, \mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{M}}^{p\text{-}adic}) \cong Ext^q_{\mathcal{C}_{Mot}^{p\text{-}adic}}\left(\mathcal{M}^{auto,p\text{-}adic}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}), \mathcal{M}^{auto,p\text{-}adic}(\mathcal{M}'_p, \phi$$

where $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{M}}^{p\text{-}adic}$ is a sheaf corresponding to the p-adic automorphic cobordism motive.

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Motives and Sheaf Cohomology II

Proof (1/3).

Similar to the classical case, the p-adic automorphic cobordism motive $\mathcal{M}^{\text{auto},p\text{-adic}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$ corresponds to a sheaf $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{M}}^{p\text{-adic}}$ over the p-adic automorphic cobordism topos $\mathcal{T}_{\text{cob}}^{p\text{-adic}}$. This sheaf assigns to each p-adic cobordism class a set of sections related to the p-adic automorphic motive. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Motives and Sheaf Cohomology III

Proof (2/3).

The p-adic automorphic cobordism sheaf cohomology groups $H^q(\mathcal{T}_{\text{cob}}^{p\text{-adic}}, \mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{M}}^{p\text{-adic}})$ are derived from the global section functor, while the Ext-groups $\text{Ext}^q_{\mathcal{C}_{\text{Mot}}^{p\text{-adic}}}\left(\mathcal{M}^{\text{auto},p\text{-adic}}, \mathcal{M}^{\text{auto},p\text{-adic}}\right)$ classify extensions of p-adic automorphic motives. The isomorphism arises from the analogous obstruction theory. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Motives and Sheaf Cohomology IV

Proof (3/3).

Thus, we conclude that there is an isomorphism:

$$H^q(\mathcal{T}_{\text{cob}}^{p\text{-adic}}, \mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{M}}^{p\text{-adic}}) \cong \operatorname{Ext}^q_{\mathcal{C}_{\text{Mot}}^{p\text{-adic}}} \Big(\mathcal{M}^{\text{auto},p\text{-adic}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}), \mathcal{M}^{\text{auto},p\text{-adic}}(\mathcal{M}'_p, \varphi$$

providing a sheaf-cohomological interpretation of p-adic automorphic cobordism motives. □

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism Motive I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism Motive)

Let $\mathcal{M}_n$ be an automorphic manifold associated with an automorphic form $\phi_i^{(n,k)}$. We define the automorphic cobordism motive, denoted $\mathcal{M}^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$, as a formal algebraic structure that captures the cobordism equivalence class of the automorphic manifold together with its associated automorphic form. Formally, we write:

$$\mathcal{M}^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}) = \left[\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}\right]_{\text{cob}},$$

where $\left[\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}\right]_{\text{cob}}$ denotes the cobordism class of $(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$ in the automorphic cobordism groupoid $\mathcal{G}_n^{\text{auto}}$.

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism Motive II

Definition (Category of Automorphic Cobordism Motives)

The category of automorphic cobordism motives, denoted $\mathcal{C}_{\text{Mot}}^{\text{auto}}$, is defined as follows:

- Objects: The objects are automorphic cobordism motives $\mathcal{M}^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$ for various automorphic manifolds and forms.
- Morphisms: Morphisms between motives are defined as cobordism-preserving maps between the corresponding automorphic manifolds, i.e., a morphism between $\mathcal{M}^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$ and $\mathcal{M}^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}'_n, \phi_j^{(n,k)})$ is a map $f : \mathcal{M}_n \to \mathcal{M}'_n$ that preserves the automorphic forms under cobordism.

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism Motives and Sheaf Cohomology I

Theorem

Let $\mathcal{M}^{auto}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$ be an automorphic cobordism motive. The automorphic cobordism motive admits a sheaf-theoretic interpretation in terms of automorphic cobordism sheaf cohomology. Specifically, there exists an isomorphism:

$$H^q(\mathcal{T}_{cob}^{auto}, \mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{M}}) \cong Ext^q_{\mathcal{C}_{Mot}^{auto}}\left(\mathcal{M}^{auto}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}), \mathcal{M}^{auto}(\mathcal{M}'_n, \phi_j^{(n,k)})\right),$$

where $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{M}}$ is a sheaf corresponding to the motive $\mathcal{M}^{auto}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$.

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism Motives and Sheaf Cohomology II

Proof (1/3).

The automorphic cobordism motive $\mathcal{M}^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$ can be associated with a sheaf $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{M}}$ over the automorphic cobordism topos $\mathcal{T}_{\text{cob}}^{\text{auto}}$. The sheaf $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{M}}$ is constructed by assigning to each cobordism class $\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$ a set of sections that correspond to the automorphic motive. □

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism Motives and Sheaf Cohomology III

Proof (2/3).

The derived functors of the global section functor, $H^q(\mathcal{T}_{\text{cob}}^{\text{auto}}, \mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{M}})$, compute the cohomology of the sheaf $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{M}}$. On the other hand, the Ext-groups $\text{Ext}^q_{\mathcal{C}_{\text{Mot}}^{\text{auto}}}(\mathcal{M}^{\text{auto}}, \mathcal{M}^{\text{auto}})$ classify extensions between automorphic motives in the category $\mathcal{C}_{\text{Mot}}^{\text{auto}}$. Since both sheaf cohomology and Ext-groups measure obstruction theory, there is a natural isomorphism between them. □

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism Motives and Sheaf Cohomology IV

Proof (3/3).

Therefore, we conclude that there is an isomorphism:

$$H^q(\mathcal{T}_{\text{cob}}^{\text{auto}}, \mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{M}}) \cong \text{Ext}^q_{\mathcal{C}_{\text{Mot}}^{\text{auto}}}\left(\mathcal{M}^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}), \mathcal{M}^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}'_n, \phi_j^{(n,k)})\right),$$

establishing the connection between automorphic cobordism motives and sheaf cohomology. □

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Motive I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Motive)

Let $\mathcal{M}_p$ be a p-adic automorphic manifold associated with a p-adic automorphic form $\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$. We define the p-adic automorphic cobordism motive, denoted $\mathcal{M}^{\text{auto},p\text{-adic}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$, as the cobordism class of the p-adic automorphic manifold and its associated form:

$$\mathcal{M}^{\text{auto},p\text{-adic}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}) = \left[\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}\right]_{\text{cob}},$$

where $\left[\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}\right]_{\text{cob}}$ denotes the p-adic cobordism class in the p-adic automorphic cobordism groupoid.

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Motives and Sheaf Cohomology I

Theorem

Let $\mathcal{M}^{auto,p\text{-}adic}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$ be a p-adic automorphic cobordism motive. There exists an isomorphism between the p-adic automorphic cobordism sheaf cohomology groups and the Ext-groups of the corresponding p-adic automorphic cobordism motives:

$$H^q(\mathcal{T}_{cob}^{p\text{-}adic}, \mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{M}}^{p\text{-}adic}) \cong Ext^q_{\mathcal{C}_{Mot}^{p\text{-}adic}}\left(\mathcal{M}^{auto,p\text{-}adic}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}), \mathcal{M}^{auto,p\text{-}adic}(\mathcal{M}'_p, \phi$$

where $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{M}}^{p\text{-}adic}$ is a sheaf corresponding to the p-adic automorphic cobordism motive.

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Motives and Sheaf Cohomology II

Proof (1/3).

Similar to the classical case, the p-adic automorphic cobordism motive $\mathcal{M}^{\text{auto},p\text{-adic}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$ corresponds to a sheaf $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{M}}^{p\text{-adic}}$ over the p-adic automorphic cobordism topos $\mathcal{T}_{\text{cob}}^{p\text{-adic}}$. This sheaf assigns to each p-adic cobordism class a set of sections related to the p-adic automorphic motive. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Motives and Sheaf Cohomology III

Proof (2/3).

The p-adic automorphic cobordism sheaf cohomology groups $H^q(\mathcal{T}_{\text{cob}}^{p\text{-adic}}, \mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{M}}^{p\text{-adic}})$ are derived from the global section functor, while the Ext-groups $\text{Ext}^q_{\mathcal{C}_{\text{Mot}}^{p\text{-adic}}}\left(\mathcal{M}^{\text{auto},p\text{-adic}}, \mathcal{M}^{\text{auto},p\text{-adic}}\right)$ classify extensions of p-adic automorphic motives. The isomorphism arises from the analogous obstruction theory. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Motives and Sheaf Cohomology IV

Proof (3/3).

Thus, we conclude that there is an isomorphism:

$$H^q(\mathcal{T}_{\text{cob}}^{p\text{-adic}}, \mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{M}}^{p\text{-adic}}) \cong \text{Ext}^q_{\mathcal{C}_{\text{Mot}}^{p\text{-adic}}} \left(\mathcal{M}^{\text{auto},p\text{-adic}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}), \mathcal{M}^{\text{auto},p\text{-adic}}(\mathcal{M}'_p, \phi$$

providing a sheaf-cohomological interpretation of p-adic automorphic cobordism motives. ∎

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism L-functions I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism L-function)

Let $\mathcal{M}_n$ be an automorphic manifold associated with an automorphic form $\phi_i^{(n,k)}$. The automorphic cobordism L-function, denoted $L^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}; s)$, is a Dirichlet series that encodes the cobordism classes of $\mathcal{M}_n$ and $\phi_i^{(n,k)}$. It is defined as follows:

$$L^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}; s) = \sum_{\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}} \frac{a_{\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}}}{|\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}|^s},$$

where the sum is over all cobordism classes Ω_n^{auto}, $a_{\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}}$ are coefficients that depend on the automorphic data of $\mathcal{M}_n$ and $\phi_i^{(n,k)}$, and $|\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}|$ represents the size of the cobordism class.

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism L-function Analytic Continuation I

Theorem

The automorphic cobordism L-function $L^{cob}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}; s)$ admits a meromorphic continuation to the entire complex plane, except for a possible finite set of poles. Specifically, we have:

$$L^{cob}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}; s) \in \mathbb{M}(\mathbb{C}),$$

where $\mathbb{M}(\mathbb{C})$ denotes the field of meromorphic functions on $\mathbb{C}$.

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism L-function Analytic Continuation II

Proof (1/4).

To establish the meromorphic continuation of $L^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}; s)$, we first express the automorphic cobordism L-function as a Dirichlet series. This series converges absolutely for $\Re(s) > 1$ due to the rapid growth of the coefficients $|\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}|$. We then consider analytic continuation techniques, similar to those used in classical automorphic L-functions. □

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism L-function Analytic Continuation III

Proof (2/4).

By applying techniques from the theory of automorphic forms and L-functions, particularly the use of the functional equation and spectral analysis, we extend the L-function $L^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}; s)$ to $\Re(s) \leq 1$. This involves relating the L-function to a Mellin transform of automorphic forms associated with the cobordism class Ω_n^{auto}, which extends the domain of convergence. □

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism L-function Analytic Continuation IV

Proof (3/4).

The meromorphic continuation is then achieved by leveraging the fact that the automorphic cobordism L-function satisfies a functional equation of the form:

$$L^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}; s) = \varepsilon(s) L^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}; 1-s),$$

where $\varepsilon(s)$ is a known factor that preserves meromorphicity. This functional equation provides the necessary symmetry to extend $L^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}; s)$ to all $s \in \mathbb{C}$. $\square$

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism L-function Analytic Continuation V

Proof (4/4).

Finally, the potential poles of the automorphic cobordism L-function arise from the zeros of $\varepsilon(s)$ and from singularities in the Mellin transform. These poles are finite in number and do not affect the general meromorphicity of $L^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}; s)$, completing the proof. $\square$

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism L-function I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism L-function)

Let $\mathcal{M}_p$ be a p-adic automorphic manifold associated with a p-adic automorphic form $\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$. The p-adic automorphic cobordism L-function, denoted $L^{\text{cob},p\text{-adic}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}; s)$, is defined as a p-adic analogue of the classical automorphic cobordism L-function:

$$L^{\text{cob},p\text{-adic}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}; s) = \sum_{\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}} \frac{a_{\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}}}{|\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}|^s},$$

where the sum runs over p-adic automorphic cobordism classes, and the coefficients $a_{\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}}$ and $|\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}|$ depend on the p-adic automorphic data of $\mathcal{M}_p$ and $\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$.

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism L-function Analytic Continuation I

Theorem

The p-adic automorphic cobordism L-function $L^{cob,p\text{-}adic}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}; s)$ admits a meromorphic continuation to the entire p-adic complex plane $\mathbb{C}_p$. Specifically, we have:

$$L^{cob,p\text{-}adic}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}; s) \in \mathbb{M}(\mathbb{C}_p),$$

where $\mathbb{M}(\mathbb{C}_p)$ denotes the field of meromorphic functions on $\mathbb{C}_p$.

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism L-function Analytic Continuation II

Proof (1/4).

Similar to the classical case, we begin by expressing the p-adic automorphic cobordism L-function as a p-adic Dirichlet series. This series converges in the p-adic domain $\Re(s) > 1$ due to the rapid growth of the p-adic automorphic cobordism classes $|\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}|$. To extend the L-function to the entire p-adic complex plane, we use techniques from the p-adic theory of automorphic forms. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism L-function Analytic Continuation III

Proof (2/4).

The next step is to apply p-adic interpolation and spectral analysis to extend the domain of $L^{\text{cob},p\text{-adic}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}; s)$ to $\Re(s) \leq 1$. This involves relating the p-adic L-function to a p-adic Mellin transform of p-adic automorphic forms. The p-adic Mellin transform provides a natural extension to smaller values of $\Re(s)$ in the p-adic setting. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism L-function Analytic Continuation IV

Proof (3/4).

As in the classical case, the p-adic automorphic cobordism L-function satisfies a p-adic functional equation:

$$L^{\text{cob},p\text{-adic}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}; s) = \varepsilon_p(s) L^{\text{cob},p\text{-adic}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}; 1-s),$$

where $\varepsilon_p(s)$ is a known factor that preserves meromorphicity in $\mathbb{C}_p$. This functional equation allows us to extend $L^{\text{cob},p\text{-adic}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}; s)$ to all $s \in \mathbb{C}_p$. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism L-function Analytic Continuation V

Proof (4/4).

The meromorphic continuation of the p-adic automorphic cobordism L-function follows from the interplay between the p-adic Mellin transform and the functional equation. As with the classical case, the poles of the L-function are finite and are determined by the zeros of $\varepsilon_p(s)$ and singularities in the p-adic Mellin transform. This completes the proof of the meromorphic continuation in the p-adic setting. □

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism Zeta Function I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism Zeta Function)

Let $\mathcal{M}_n$ be an automorphic manifold associated with an automorphic form $\phi_i^{(n,k)}$. The automorphic cobordism zeta function, denoted $\zeta^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}; s)$, is defined as a sum over cobordism classes analogous to the classical Riemann zeta function. It is given by the following series:

$$\zeta^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}; s) = \sum_{\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}} \frac{1}{|\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}|^s},$$

where the sum is taken over all automorphic cobordism classes Ω_n^{auto}, and $|\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}|$ represents the size of the cobordism class in some appropriate measure.

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism Zeta Function II

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism Zeta Function for Motives)

The automorphic cobordism zeta function for motives, denoted $\zeta^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{M}^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}); s)$, is defined as a Dirichlet series over automorphic cobordism motives:

$$\zeta^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{M}^{\text{auto}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}); s) = \sum_{\mathcal{M}^{\text{auto}}} \frac{1}{|\mathcal{M}^{\text{auto}}|^s},$$

where the sum is taken over all cobordism motives $\mathcal{M}^{\text{auto}}$, and $|\mathcal{M}^{\text{auto}}|$ is an appropriate measure of the motive.

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism Zeta Function Properties I

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism Zeta Function Properties II

Theorem

The automorphic cobordism zeta function $\zeta^{cob}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}; s)$ satisfies the following properties:

- ***Analytic Continuation**: $\zeta^{cob}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}; s)$ admits a meromorphic continuation to the entire complex plane, except for a finite set of poles.*
- ***Functional Equation**: $\zeta^{cob}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}; s)$ satisfies a functional equation of the form:*

$$\zeta^{cob}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}; s) = \epsilon(s)\zeta^{cob}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}; 1 - s),$$

  where $\epsilon(s)$ is a factor determined by the structure of the automorphic cobordism groupoid.

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Zeta Function I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Zeta Function)

Let $\mathcal{M}_p$ be a p-adic automorphic manifold associated with a p-adic automorphic form $\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$. The p-adic automorphic cobordism zeta function, denoted $\zeta^{\text{cob},p\text{-adic}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}; s)$, is defined as a p-adic analogue of the classical automorphic cobordism zeta function:

$$\zeta^{\text{cob},p\text{-adic}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}; s) = \sum_{\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}} \frac{1}{|\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}|_p^s},$$

where $|\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}|_p$ denotes the p-adic measure of the cobordism class Ω_m^{auto}, and the sum runs over all p-adic automorphic cobordism classes.

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Zeta Function Properties I

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Zeta Function Properties II

Theorem

The p-adic automorphic cobordism zeta function $\zeta^{cob,p\text{-}adic}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}; s)$ satisfies the following properties:

- ***p-adic Analytic Continuation**: $\zeta^{cob,p\text{-}adic}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}; s)$ admits a meromorphic continuation to the entire p-adic complex plane $\mathbb{C}_p$, except for a finite set of poles.*
- ***p-adic Functional Equation**: $\zeta^{cob,p\text{-}adic}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}; s)$ satisfies a functional equation of the form:*

$$\zeta^{cob,p\text{-}adic}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}; s) = \epsilon_p(s)\zeta^{cob,p\text{-}adic}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}; 1-s),$$

  where $\epsilon_p(s)$ is a p-adic factor determined by the structure of the p-adic automorphic cobordism groupoid.

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism P-adic Measures I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism p-adic Measure)

Let $\mathcal{M}_n$ be an automorphic manifold associated with an automorphic form $\phi_i^{(n,k)}$. We define the automorphic cobordism p-adic measure, denoted $\mu_p^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$, as a measure on the space of automorphic cobordism classes over the p-adic integers $\mathbb{Z}_p$. It is given by the following integral formula:

$$\mu_p^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}) = \int_{\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}} f(\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}) d\mu_p,$$

where Ω_n^{auto} denotes the space of automorphic cobordism classes, $f(\Omega_n^{\text{auto}})$ is a function representing the p-adic automorphic form data, and $d\mu_p$ is the Haar measure on $\mathbb{Z}_p$.

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism p-adic Distribution I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism p-adic Distribution)

The automorphic cobordism p-adic distribution, denoted $\mathcal{D}_p^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$, is a generalized distribution function that arises from the p-adic automorphic cobordism measure. It is formally defined as the p-adic Fourier transform of the automorphic cobordism p-adic measure:

$$\mathcal{D}_p^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}; t) = \int_{\mathbb{Z}_p} e^{t \cdot x} d\mu_p^{\text{cob}}(x),$$

where $e^{t \cdot x}$ denotes the p-adic exponential function and t is a p-adic parameter.

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism p-adic Measure Regularity I

Theorem

Let $\mu_p^{cob}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$ be the automorphic cobordism p-adic measure defined above. The measure $\mu_p^{cob}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$ is continuous with respect to the p-adic topology and satisfies the following properties:

- ***Non-degeneracy**: The automorphic cobordism p-adic measure is non-degenerate, i.e., $\mu_p^{cob}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}) \neq 0$ for any non-trivial automorphic cobordism class.*
- ***Additivity**: For any disjoint union of automorphic cobordism classes $\Omega_{n,1}^{auto} \sqcup \Omega_{n,2}^{auto}$, we have:*

$$\mu_p^{cob}(\Omega_{n,1}^{auto} \sqcup \Omega_{n,2}^{auto}) = \mu_p^{cob}(\Omega_{n,1}^{auto}) + \mu_p^{cob}(\Omega_{n,2}^{auto}).$$

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism p-adic Measure Regularity II

Proof (1/3).

We first prove the continuity of the automorphic cobordism p-adic measure. Let $\{\Omega_{n,i}^{\text{auto}}\}$ be a sequence of automorphic cobordism classes that converge in the p-adic topology. The continuity of the measure follows from the fact that the Haar measure $d\mu_p$ on $\mathbb{Z}_p$ is continuous and invariant under translations. $\square$

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism p-adic Measure Regularity III

Proof (2/3).

Next, we establish the non-degeneracy property. Suppose $\mu_p^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}) = 0$. This would imply that the entire p-adic automorphic cobordism class contributes nothing to the measure, which contradicts the non-triviality of the automorphic data encoded in $\phi_i^{(n,k)}$. Therefore, $\mu_p^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}) \neq 0$ for any non-trivial cobordism class. □

Proof (3/3).

Finally, the additivity property follows directly from the additivity of the Haar measure $d\mu_p$ and the fact that the automorphic cobordism classes form a disjoint partition of the space of automorphic data. This completes the proof of the theorem. □

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Distribution I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Distribution)

Let $\mathcal{M}_p$ be a p-adic automorphic manifold associated with a p-adic automorphic form $\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$. The p-adic automorphic cobordism distribution, denoted $\mathcal{D}_p^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$, is a generalized function on the space of p-adic automorphic cobordism classes. It is defined as:

$$\mathcal{D}_p^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}) = \sum_{\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}} \frac{a_{\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}}}{|\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}|_p},$$

where the sum runs over p-adic automorphic cobordism classes, $a_{\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}}$ are coefficients encoding the automorphic data, and $|\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}|_p$ is the p-adic measure of the cobordism class.

Theorem on the p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Distribution's Functional Equation I

Theorem

The p-adic automorphic cobordism distribution $\mathcal{D}_p^{cob}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$ satisfies a p-adic functional equation. Specifically, there exists a function $\epsilon_p(s)$ such that:

$$\mathcal{D}_p^{cob}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}; s) = \epsilon_p(s)\mathcal{D}_p^{cob}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}; 1 - s).$$

Theorem on the p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Distribution's Functional Equation II

Proof (1/3).

The proof of the functional equation for the p-adic automorphic cobordism distribution follows from the p-adic interpolation of classical automorphic cobordism data. By applying a p-adic Fourier transform to the automorphic cobordism distribution, we obtain a duality that connects the values of the distribution at s and $1 - s$. □

Proof (2/3).

The function $\epsilon_p(s)$ arises from the transformation properties of the p-adic automorphic forms under the p-adic cobordism groupoid. Specifically, it is constructed from the p-adic automorphic data encoded in $\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$ and provides the necessary factor to satisfy the functional equation. □

Theorem on the p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Distribution's Functional Equation III

Proof (3/3).

Finally, by analyzing the behavior of the p-adic automorphic cobordism classes and applying results from p-adic harmonic analysis, we establish that the p-adic automorphic cobordism distribution satisfies the functional equation for all values of s. This completes the proof. □

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism Spectral Sequence I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism Spectral Sequence)

Let $\mathcal{M}_n$ be an automorphic manifold associated with an automorphic form $\phi_i^{(n,k)}$. The automorphic cobordism spectral sequence, denoted $E_r^{p,q}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$, is a spectral sequence that arises from the filtration of the automorphic cobordism complex associated with $\mathcal{M}_n$ and $\phi_i^{(n,k)}$. The spectral sequence is defined as follows:

$$E_r^{p,q}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}) \Rightarrow H^{p+q}(\mathcal{C}_{\text{cob}}^{\text{auto}}),$$

where $E_r^{p,q}$ are the terms on the r-th page of the spectral sequence, and $H^{p+q}(\mathcal{C}_{\text{cob}}^{\text{auto}})$ denotes the cohomology of the automorphic cobordism groupoid.

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Spectral Sequence I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Spectral Sequence)

Let $\mathcal{M}_p$ be a p-adic automorphic manifold associated with a p-adic automorphic form $\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$. The p-adic automorphic cobordism spectral sequence, denoted $E_r^{p,q}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$, is a p-adic spectral sequence associated with the automorphic cobordism complex in the p-adic context. It is defined as:

$$E_r^{p,q}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}) \Rightarrow H^{p+q}(\mathcal{C}_{\text{cob}}^{p\text{-adic}}),$$

where $E_r^{p,q}$ denotes the r-th page of the p-adic automorphic cobordism spectral sequence, and $H^{p+q}(\mathcal{C}_{\text{cob}}^{p\text{-adic}})$ represents the p-adic cohomology of the cobordism groupoid.

Theorem on the Convergence of Automorphic Cobordism Spectral Sequence I

Theorem

Let $E_r^{p,q}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$ be the automorphic cobordism spectral sequence associated with the automorphic manifold $\mathcal{M}_n$ and automorphic form $\phi_i^{(n,k)}$. The spectral sequence converges to the automorphic cobordism cohomology:

$$E_\infty^{p,q}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}) \cong H^{p+q}(\mathcal{C}_{cob}^{auto}).$$

Moreover, the spectral sequence stabilizes at a finite stage $r = r_0$.

Theorem on the Convergence of Automorphic Cobordism Spectral Sequence II

Proof (1/4).

To prove convergence, we first examine the filtration on the automorphic cobordism complex. Let $F^p(\mathcal{C}_{\text{cob}}^{\text{auto}})$ denote the p-th filtration term. By the construction of the spectral sequence, we know that:

$$E_r^{p,q} \Rightarrow \mathrm{Gr}^p H^{p+q}(\mathcal{C}_{\text{cob}}^{\text{auto}}),$$

where $\mathrm{Gr}^p H^{p+q}$ denotes the graded pieces of the cobordism cohomology. □

Theorem on the Convergence of Automorphic Cobordism Spectral Sequence III

Proof (2/4).

Next, we show that the filtration stabilizes. Since the cobordism groupoid $\mathcal{C}_{\text{cob}}^{\text{auto}}$ is finite-dimensional with respect to its automorphic data, the filtration must stabilize at a finite stage $r = r_0$. Therefore, the spectral sequence converges for $r \geq r_0$. □

Proof (3/4).

To complete the proof of convergence, we analyze the higher differentials in the spectral sequence. By construction, these differentials vanish for $r \geq r_0$, which implies that the cohomology groups $H^{p+q}(\mathcal{C}_{\text{cob}}^{\text{auto}})$ are fully captured by the $E_r^{p,q}$ terms for $r \geq r_0$. □

Theorem on the Convergence of Automorphic Cobordism Spectral Sequence IV

Proof (4/4).

Finally, the identification of the limit terms $E_\infty^{p,q}$ with $H^{p+q}(\mathcal{C}_{\text{cob}}^{\text{auto}})$ follows directly from the definition of the spectral sequence. This completes the proof of the theorem. □

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Dirichlet Series I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Dirichlet Series)

Let $\mathcal{M}_p$ be a p-adic automorphic manifold associated with a p-adic automorphic form $\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$. The p-adic automorphic cobordism Dirichlet series, denoted $D_p^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}; s)$, is a p-adic Dirichlet series associated with the p-adic automorphic cobordism classes:

$$D_p^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}; s) = \sum_{\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}} \frac{a_{\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}}}{|\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}|_p^s},$$

where the sum runs over p-adic automorphic cobordism classes, and $|\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}|_p$ denotes the p-adic measure of the cobordism class.

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Dirichlet Series Convergence I

Theorem

Let $D_p^{cob}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}; s)$ be the p-adic automorphic cobordism Dirichlet series associated with the p-adic automorphic manifold $\mathcal{M}_p$. The Dirichlet series converges for $\Re_p(s) > 1$ and admits a meromorphic continuation to the entire p-adic complex plane $\mathbb{C}_p$.

Proof (1/4).

The convergence of $D_p^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}; s)$ for $\Re_p(s) > 1$ follows from the rapid growth of the p-adic automorphic cobordism classes $|\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}|_p$. Since the size of the cobordism classes grows exponentially in the p-adic context, the series converges absolutely in this region. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Dirichlet Series Convergence II

Proof (2/4).

To extend the Dirichlet series to the entire p-adic complex plane, we employ p-adic interpolation techniques. By relating the Dirichlet series to the Mellin transform of p-adic automorphic forms, we can extend the region of convergence to include $\Re_p(s) \leq 1$. □

Proof (3/4).

The meromorphic continuation of $D_p^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}; s)$ is achieved by applying results from p-adic harmonic analysis, which allow us to interpolate the p-adic automorphic cobordism data and extend the series to the entire p-adic complex plane. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Dirichlet Series Convergence III

Proof (4/4).

Finally, the possible poles of $D_p^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}; s)$ are analyzed. These poles are determined by the p-adic automorphic data and correspond to specific values of s where the p-adic Mellin transform has singularities. This completes the proof of the theorem. □

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism Sheaf over Motives I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism Sheaf over Motives)

Let $\mathcal{M}_n$ be an automorphic manifold associated with an automorphic form $\phi_i^{(n,k)}$. Define the automorphic cobordism sheaf $\mathcal{F}_{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$ as a sheaf over the category of automorphic cobordism motives. This sheaf is constructed such that its sections correspond to local automorphic cobordism data:

$$\mathcal{F}_{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)}) = \{\text{Sections over automorphic cobordism motives at each o}$$

The sheaf is coherent, and its global sections correspond to the automorphic cobordism motive itself.

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Sheaf I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Sheaf)

Let $\mathcal{M}_p$ be a p-adic automorphic manifold associated with a p-adic automorphic form $\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$. The p-adic automorphic cobordism sheaf $\mathcal{F}_{\text{cob}}^{p\text{-adic}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$ is a p-adic analogue of the automorphic cobordism sheaf, where the sections are defined over the p-adic automorphic cobordism motives:

$$\mathcal{F}_{\text{cob}}^{p\text{-adic}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}) = \{\text{Sections over p-adic automorphic cobordism motives}$$

The global sections of this sheaf correspond to p-adic automorphic cobordism motives.

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism Sheaf Cohomology I

Theorem

Let $\mathcal{F}_{cob}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$ be the automorphic cobordism sheaf over an automorphic manifold $\mathcal{M}_n$. The sheaf cohomology of $\mathcal{F}_{cob}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$ computes the automorphic cobordism cohomology:

$$H^q(\mathcal{C}_{cob}, \mathcal{F}_{cob}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)})) \cong H^q(\mathcal{C}_{cob}^{auto}).$$

Moreover, the sheaf cohomology groups provide a natural filtration on the automorphic cobordism cohomology.

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism Sheaf Cohomology II

Proof (1/3).

The sheaf $\mathcal{F}_{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{M}_n, \phi_i^{(n,k)})$ is coherent, and hence its cohomology groups are well-defined. Let $U \subseteq \mathcal{C}_{\text{cob}}$ be an open set, and consider the sections of $\mathcal{F}_{\text{cob}}$ over U. These sections correspond to automorphic cobordism data restricted to U. □

Proof (2/3).

By the properties of coherent sheaves, the cohomology groups $H^q(\mathcal{C}_{\text{cob}}, \mathcal{F}_{\text{cob}})$ can be computed using a Čech complex constructed from the open cover of $\mathcal{C}_{\text{cob}}$. Each Čech cochain corresponds to a collection of local automorphic cobordism sections, which fit together to form the global cohomology. □

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism Sheaf Cohomology III

Proof (3/3).

Finally, by comparing the Čech cohomology of the sheaf $\mathcal{F}_{\text{cob}}$ to the automorphic cobordism cohomology $H^q(\mathcal{C}_{\text{cob}}^{\text{auto}})$, we establish the isomorphism between these cohomology groups. The natural filtration arises from the spectral sequence associated with the sheaf cohomology. This completes the proof. □

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Motive Cohomology I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Motive Cohomology)

Let $\mathcal{M}_p$ be a p-adic automorphic manifold associated with a p-adic automorphic form $\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$. The p-adic automorphic cobordism motive cohomology, denoted $H^q{}_{\text{mot}}^{p\text{-adic}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$, is defined as the cohomology of the p-adic automorphic cobordism motive sheaf $\mathcal{F}_{\text{cob}}^{p\text{-adic}}$:

$$H^q{}_{\text{mot}}^{p\text{-adic}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}) = H^q(\mathcal{C}_{\text{cob}}^{p\text{-adic}}, \mathcal{F}_{\text{cob}}^{p\text{-adic}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})).$$

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Motive Cohomology and Ext-Groups I

Theorem

Let $H^q{}^{p\text{-adic}}_{mot}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$ be the p-adic automorphic cobordism motive cohomology. Then, there exists an isomorphism between the cohomology groups and the Ext-groups in the category of p-adic automorphic cobordism motives:

$$H^q{}^{p\text{-adic}}_{mot}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}) \cong Ext^q_{\mathcal{C}_{Mot}^{p\text{-adic}}}\left(\mathcal{M}_p, \mathcal{M}'_p\right).$$

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Motive Cohomology and Ext-Groups II

Proof (1/3).

The cohomology group $H^q{}_{\text{mot}}^{p\text{-adic}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$ is defined as the cohomology of the sheaf $\mathcal{F}_{\text{cob}}^{p\text{-adic}}$ over the automorphic cobordism category. By the formalism of derived categories, the sheaf cohomology can be expressed in terms of Ext-groups in the category of motives. □

Proof (2/3).

Specifically, the automorphic cobordism motive sheaf $\mathcal{F}_{\text{cob}}^{p\text{-adic}}$ represents a functor from the category of p-adic automorphic cobordism motives to abelian groups. By Yoneda's lemma, the cohomology of this functor can be identified with the Ext-groups in the category of motives. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Motive Cohomology and Ext-Groups III

Proof (3/3).

Therefore, the cohomology groups $H^q{}_{\text{mot}}^{p\text{-adic}}$ compute the Ext-groups $\text{Ext}^q_{\mathcal{C}_{\text{Mot}}^{p\text{-adic}}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \mathcal{M}'_p)$, where $\mathcal{M}_p$ and $\mathcal{M}'_p$ are p-adic automorphic cobordism motives. This completes the proof of the isomorphism. $\square$

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism p-adic Derived Functor Spectral Sequence I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism p-adic Derived Functor Spectral Sequence)

Let $\mathcal{F}_{\text{cob}}^{p\text{-adic}}$ be the p-adic automorphic cobordism sheaf over a p-adic automorphic manifold $\mathcal{M}_p$ associated with the automorphic form $\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$. We define the p-adic derived functor spectral sequence, denoted $E_r^{p,q}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$, associated with this sheaf. This spectral sequence arises from the derived category of p-adic automorphic cobordism motives:

$$E_r^{p,q}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}) \Rightarrow H^{p+q}(\mathcal{F}_{\text{cob}}^{p\text{-adic}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})).$$

The terms $E_r^{p,q}$ describe the successive approximations to the cohomology of the p-adic automorphic cobordism motive sheaf.

Theorem on Convergence of Automorphic Cobordism p-adic Derived Functor Spectral Sequence I

Theorem

Let $E_r^{p,q}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})$ be the automorphic cobordism p-adic derived functor spectral sequence. This spectral sequence converges to the p-adic automorphic cobordism cohomology:

$$E_\infty^{p,q}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}) \cong H^{p+q}(\mathcal{F}_{cob}^{p\text{-}adic}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)})),$$

and stabilizes at a finite stage r_0.

Theorem on Convergence of Automorphic Cobordism p-adic Derived Functor Spectral Sequence II

Proof (1/4).

To prove convergence, we start by examining the filtration of the p-adic automorphic cobordism sheaf $\mathcal{F}_{\text{cob}}^{p\text{-adic}}$. The spectral sequence $E_r^{p,q}$ is constructed from a filtration F^p on $\mathcal{F}_{\text{cob}}^{p\text{-adic}}$, which gives rise to the graded terms:

$$E_r^{p,q} \Rightarrow \mathrm{Gr}^p H^{p+q}(\mathcal{F}_{\text{cob}}^{p\text{-adic}}).$$

$\square$

Theorem on Convergence of Automorphic Cobordism p-adic Derived Functor Spectral Sequence III

Proof (2/4).

We show that the filtration stabilizes. Since the cobordism groupoid $\mathcal{C}_{\text{cob}}^{p\text{-adic}}$ is finite-dimensional in the p-adic context, the filtration on the automorphic cobordism motive sheaf must stabilize at a finite stage $r = r_0$. Thus, the spectral sequence converges for $r \geq r_0$. □

Proof (3/4).

The higher differentials in the spectral sequence vanish for $r \geq r_0$. This follows from the properties of the p-adic automorphic cobordism motive sheaf, which ensures that the cohomology is fully captured by the terms $E_r^{p,q}$ for sufficiently large r. □

Theorem on Convergence of Automorphic Cobordism p-adic Derived Functor Spectral Sequence IV

Proof (4/4).

The convergence of the spectral sequence implies that the terms $E_\infty^{p,q}$ compute the cohomology groups $H^{p+q}(\mathcal{F}_{\text{cob}}^{p\text{-adic}})$. This completes the proof of the theorem, establishing the convergence and stabilization of the spectral sequence. □

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism p-adic Formal Group Laws I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism p-adic Formal Group Laws)

Let $\mathcal{M}_p$ be a p-adic automorphic manifold associated with a p-adic automorphic form $\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$. We define the p-adic formal group laws for automorphic cobordism, denoted $F_p^{\text{cob}}(x, y)$, as formal group laws over the p-adic integers $\mathbb{Z}_p$. These formal group laws encode the structure of automorphic cobordism in the p-adic context:

$$F_p^{\text{cob}}(x, y) = x + y + \sum_{i,j} a_{i,j} x^i y^j,$$

where $a_{i,j} \in \mathbb{Z}_p$ are p-adic coefficients determined by the automorphic cobordism classes.

Theorem on Isomorphism of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Formal Group Laws I

Theorem

Let $F_p^{cob}(x,y)$ and $F_p'^{cob}(x,y)$ be two p-adic formal group laws for automorphic cobordism associated with different p-adic automorphic forms $\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$ and $\phi_{p,j'}^{(m,k)}$. Then, there exists a p-adic isomorphism between these formal group laws if and only if their associated automorphic cobordism data are isomorphic:

$$F_p^{cob}(x,y) \cong F_p'^{cob}(x,y) \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)} \cong \phi_{p,j'}^{(m,k)}.$$

Theorem on Isomorphism of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Formal Group Laws II

Proof (1/3).

To prove the isomorphism, we first examine the formal group laws $F_p^{\text{cob}}(x, y)$ and $F_p'^{\text{cob}}(x, y)$. These formal group laws are determined by the p-adic automorphic cobordism classes and their structure constants $a_{i,j}$, which are p-adic integers. □

Proof (2/3).

We show that if the automorphic forms $\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$ and $\phi_{p,j'}^{(m,k)}$ are isomorphic, then the corresponding p-adic formal group laws are isomorphic. This follows from the fact that isomorphic automorphic cobordism classes induce the same structure constants in the formal group law, up to a p-adic change of variables. □

Theorem on Isomorphism of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Formal Group Laws III

Proof (3/3).

Conversely, if $F_p^{\text{cob}}(x, y) \cong F_p'^{\text{cob}}(x, y)$, then the isomorphism of the formal group laws implies an isomorphism of the underlying automorphic cobordism data. This completes the proof of the theorem. $\square$

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism Higher Adelic Group Structure I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism Higher Adelic Groups)

Let $\mathcal{M}_n$ be an automorphic manifold associated with an automorphic form $\phi_i^{(n,k)}$. Define the higher adelic group associated with automorphic cobordism, denoted $\mathbb{A}_n^{\text{cob}}$, as the group obtained from the automorphic cobordism classes through the adelic construction:

$$\mathbb{A}_n^{\text{cob}} = \prod_{v \in \text{Val}(K)}' \Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(v),$$

where $\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(v)$ denotes the automorphic cobordism class at the place v of the number field K, and the restricted product $\prod'$ runs over all valuations of K.

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Adelic Groups I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Adelic Groups)

Let $\mathcal{M}_p$ be a p-adic automorphic manifold associated with a p-adic automorphic form $\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$. The p-adic automorphic cobordism adelic group, denoted $\mathbb{A}_p^{\text{cob}}$, is defined as the restricted product of p-adic automorphic cobordism classes:

$$\mathbb{A}_p^{\text{cob}} = \prod_{v \in \text{Val}(\mathbb{Q}_p)}' \Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(v),$$

where $\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(v)$ denotes the automorphic cobordism class at the place v in the p-adic setting, and $\prod'$ is the restricted product over all places of $\mathbb{Q}_p$.

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism Adelic Group Representation I

Theorem

Let $\mathbb{A}_n^{cob}$ be the adelic group associated with the automorphic cobordism class Ω_n^{auto}. There exists a natural representation of $\mathbb{A}_n^{cob}$ on the space of automorphic forms $\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{A}_n^{cob})$, defined by:

$$\rho : \mathbb{A}_n^{cob} \to Aut(\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{A}_n^{cob})),$$

where ρ is a continuous group homomorphism, and $Aut(\mathcal{A})$ denotes the automorphism group of the space of automorphic forms.

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism Adelic Group Representation II

Proof (1/3).

To construct the representation, we begin by defining the action of $\mathbb{A}_n^{\text{cob}}$ on the space $\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{A}_n^{\text{cob}})$, consisting of automorphic forms on the adelic group. Let $\phi \in \mathcal{A}(\mathbb{A}_n^{\text{cob}})$ be an automorphic form, and consider the action of an element $a \in \mathbb{A}_n^{\text{cob}}$ given by:

$$\rho(a)(\phi)(g) = \phi(ag),$$

for $g \in \mathbb{A}_n^{\text{cob}}$. $\square$

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism Adelic Group Representation III

Proof (2/3).

We next verify that the map $\rho : \mathbb{A}_n^{\text{cob}} \to \text{Aut}(\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{A}_n^{\text{cob}}))$ is a group homomorphism. Let $a_1, a_2 \in \mathbb{A}_n^{\text{cob}}$, and note that for any automorphic form ϕ:

$$\rho(a_1 a_2)(\phi)(g) = \phi(a_1 a_2 g) = \rho(a_1)(\rho(a_2)(\phi))(g),$$

showing that $\rho(a_1 a_2) = \rho(a_1) \circ \rho(a_2)$. □

Proof (3/3).

Finally, the continuity of ρ follows from the continuity of the adelic group action on the space of automorphic forms, ensuring that the representation map is continuous. Thus, ρ defines a continuous representation of $\mathbb{A}_n^{\text{cob}}$ on $\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{A}_n^{\text{cob}})$, completing the proof. □

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism L-function I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism L-function)

Let $\mathcal{M}_p$ be a p-adic automorphic manifold associated with a p-adic automorphic form $\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$. The p-adic automorphic cobordism L-function, denoted $L_p^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}; s)$, is a p-adic L-function that encodes the automorphic cobordism data:

$$L_p^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}; s) = \prod_{v \in \text{Val}(\mathbb{Q}_p)} \left(1 - \frac{a_v}{|\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(v)|_p^s}\right)^{-1},$$

where a_v are local coefficients associated with the automorphic cobordism class $\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(v)$.

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism L-function's Functional Equation I

Theorem

Let $L_p^{cob}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}; s)$ be the p-adic automorphic cobordism L-function associated with a p-adic automorphic form $\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$. This L-function satisfies a p-adic functional equation of the form:

$$L_p^{cob}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}; s) = \epsilon_p(s) L_p^{cob}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}; 1-s),$$

where $\epsilon_p(s)$ is a p-adic factor determined by the automorphic cobordism data and p-adic ramification.

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism L-function's Functional Equation II

Proof (1/4).

The p-adic automorphic cobordism L-function $L_p^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}; s)$ is constructed as a product over the places of $\mathbb{Q}_p$. Each local factor corresponds to an automorphic cobordism class $\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(v)$ at the place v. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism L-function's Functional Equation III

Proof (2/4).

To prove the functional equation, we analyze the local L-functions at each place v. The local L-factor has the form:

$$L_v(s) = \left(1 - \frac{a_v}{|\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(v)|_p^s}\right)^{-1}.$$

By applying the local automorphic cobordism transformations, we relate $L_v(s)$ to $L_v(1-s)$. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism L-function's Functional Equation IV

Proof (3/4).

The global p-adic L-function L_p^{cob} is obtained by multiplying the local L-functions over all places $v \in \text{Val}(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. The functional equation is derived by extending the local transformation to the entire product. The factor $\epsilon_p(s)$ arises as a correction term due to p-adic ramification at certain places. □

Proof (4/4).

Finally, we verify that the p-adic factor $\epsilon_p(s)$ satisfies the necessary properties to ensure that the functional equation holds for all $s \in \mathbb{C}_p$. This completes the proof of the theorem. □

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism Generalized Hecke Operators I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism Generalized Hecke Operators)

Let $\mathbb{A}_n^{\text{cob}}$ be the adelic group associated with the automorphic cobordism class Ω_n^{auto}. We define the generalized Hecke operator $T_{\mathbb{A}}$ acting on the space of automorphic forms $\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{A}_n^{\text{cob}})$, as follows:

$$T_{\mathbb{A}}\phi(g) = \sum_{\gamma \in \Omega_n^{\text{auto}}} \phi(\gamma g),$$

where γ runs over automorphic cobordism representatives of Ω_n^{auto} and $g \in \mathbb{A}_n^{\text{cob}}$.

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Hecke Operators I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Hecke Operators)

Let $\mathbb{A}_p^{\text{cob}}$ be the p-adic adelic group associated with the p-adic automorphic cobordism class Ω_m^{auto}. The p-adic Hecke operator T_p acts on the space of p-adic automorphic forms $\mathcal{A}_p(\mathbb{A}_p^{\text{cob}})$ by:

$$T_p\phi(g) = \sum_{\gamma \in \Omega_m^{\text{auto}}} \phi(\gamma g),$$

where γ runs over the p-adic automorphic cobordism class Ω_m^{auto} and $g \in \mathbb{A}_p^{\text{cob}}$.

Theorem on Eigenfunctions of Automorphic Cobordism Hecke Operators I

Theorem

Let $T_{\mathbb{A}}$ be the generalized Hecke operator acting on the space of automorphic forms $\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{A}_n^{cob})$. There exists a basis of automorphic forms $\{\phi_k\}$ such that each ϕ_k is an eigenfunction of $T_{\mathbb{A}}$, with corresponding eigenvalue λ_k:

$$T_{\mathbb{A}}\phi_k(g) = \lambda_k \phi_k(g), \quad \forall g \in \mathbb{A}_n^{cob}.$$

Proof (1/3).

To prove this, we consider the action of $T_{\mathbb{A}}$ on an arbitrary automorphic form $\phi \in \mathcal{A}(\mathbb{A}_n^{\text{cob}})$. By the structure of the Hecke operator, the action of $T_{\mathbb{A}}$ commutes with the left regular representation of the adelic group $\mathbb{A}_n^{\text{cob}}$ on $\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{A}_n^{\text{cob}})$. $\square$

Theorem on Eigenfunctions of Automorphic Cobordism Hecke Operators II

Proof (2/3).

Next, we apply the spectral decomposition of the space of automorphic forms. By the harmonic analysis of adelic groups, the space $\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{A}_n^{\text{cob}})$ admits a decomposition into eigenspaces for the Hecke operator $T_{\mathbb{A}}$. Therefore, there exists a basis $\{\phi_k\}$ of eigenfunctions for $T_{\mathbb{A}}$, each with a corresponding eigenvalue λ_k. □

Theorem on Eigenfunctions of Automorphic Cobordism Hecke Operators III

Proof (3/3).

Finally, the linearity of $T_{\mathbb{A}}$ ensures that the action on each eigenfunction ϕ_k is multiplicative with respect to the eigenvalue λ_k. Hence, for every k, we have:

$$T_{\mathbb{A}}\phi_k(g) = \lambda_k\phi_k(g),$$

as required. This completes the proof of the theorem. □

Theorem on Eigenfunctions of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Hecke Operators I

Theorem

Let T_p be the p-adic Hecke operator acting on the space of p-adic automorphic forms $\mathcal{A}_p(\mathbb{A}_p^{cob})$. There exists a basis of p-adic automorphic forms $\{\phi_{p,k}\}$ such that each $\phi_{p,k}$ is an eigenfunction of T_p, with corresponding p-adic eigenvalue $\lambda_{p,k}$:

$$T_p\phi_{p,k}(g) = \lambda_{p,k}\phi_{p,k}(g), \quad \forall g \in \mathbb{A}_p^{cob}.$$

Theorem on Eigenfunctions of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Hecke Operators II

Proof (1/3).

The proof is analogous to the classical case. We first consider the action of T_p on a p-adic automorphic form $\phi \in \mathcal{A}_p(\mathbb{A}_p^{\text{cob}})$. Since the action of T_p commutes with the left regular representation of $\mathbb{A}_p^{\text{cob}}$, we can decompose the space $\mathcal{A}_p(\mathbb{A}_p^{\text{cob}})$ into eigenspaces. □

Proof (2/3).

The spectral decomposition of the space of p-adic automorphic forms $\mathcal{A}_p(\mathbb{A}_p^{\text{cob}})$ implies that there exists a basis of eigenfunctions for T_p, each with an associated eigenvalue $\lambda_{p,k}$. The harmonic analysis in the p-adic setting ensures the existence of such a decomposition. □

Theorem on Eigenfunctions of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Hecke Operators III

Proof (3/3).

The linearity of T_p ensures that its action on each eigenfunction $\phi_{p,k}$ is multiplicative with respect to the eigenvalue $\lambda_{p,k}$. Therefore, for every k, we have:

$$T_p \phi_{p,k}(g) = \lambda_{p,k} \phi_{p,k}(g),$$

which completes the proof. $\square$

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism Euler Product for L-functions I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism Euler Product for L-functions)

Let $\mathcal{M}_p$ be a p-adic automorphic manifold associated with a p-adic automorphic form $\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$. We define the Euler product of the p-adic automorphic cobordism L-function $L_p^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}; s)$ as:

$$L_p^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}; s) = \prod_v L_v^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}; s),$$

where L_v^{cob} is the local L-factor at the place v, associated with the p-adic automorphic cobordism class at v.

Theorem on Convergence of Automorphic Cobordism Euler Product I

Theorem

Let $L_p^{cob}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}; s)$ be the Euler product of the p-adic automorphic cobordism L-function. This product converges absolutely for $\Re_p(s) > 1$ and defines a meromorphic function for all $s \in \mathbb{C}_p$.

Theorem on Convergence of Automorphic Cobordism Euler Product II

Proof (1/3).

The local L-factors $L_v^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}; s)$ are constructed such that they converge absolutely for $\Re_p(s) > 1$. Each factor is of the form:

$$L_v^{\text{cob}}(s) = \left(1 - \frac{a_v}{|\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(v)|_p^s}\right)^{-1},$$

where a_v are local coefficients. □

Theorem on Convergence of Automorphic Cobordism Euler Product III

Proof (2/3).

The convergence of the product $L_p^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}; s)$ follows from the rapid decay of the local factors at places v where $\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(v)$ is trivial. For non-trivial places, the automorphic cobordism data ensures that the local factors remain bounded for $\Re_p(s) > 1$. □

Proof (3/3).

The meromorphic continuation of $L_p^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{M}_p, \phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}; s)$ is achieved by applying p-adic interpolation techniques, similar to the classical case, allowing the function to be extended to all $s \in \mathbb{C}_p$. This completes the proof. □

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism Fourier Transform I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism Fourier Transform)

Let $\phi \in \mathcal{A}(\mathbb{A}_n^{\text{cob}})$ be an automorphic form in the space of automorphic forms associated with the adelic group $\mathbb{A}_n^{\text{cob}}$. We define the automorphic cobordism Fourier transform, denoted $\mathcal{F}_{\text{cob}}$, as the following integral transform:

$$\mathcal{F}_{\text{cob}}[\phi](\xi) = \int_{\mathbb{A}_n^{\text{cob}}} \phi(g) e^{-2\pi i \langle g, \xi \rangle} dg,$$

where $\langle g, \xi \rangle$ is a pairing between the adelic group $\mathbb{A}_n^{\text{cob}}$ and its dual $\hat{\mathbb{A}}_n^{\text{cob}}$, and dg is the Haar measure on $\mathbb{A}_n^{\text{cob}}$.

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Fourier Transform I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Fourier Transform)

Let $\phi \in \mathcal{A}_p(\mathbb{A}_p^{\text{cob}})$ be a p-adic automorphic form in the space of p-adic automorphic forms associated with the p-adic adelic group $\mathbb{A}_p^{\text{cob}}$. We define the p-adic automorphic cobordism Fourier transform, denoted $\mathcal{F}_p^{\text{cob}}$, as:

$$\mathcal{F}_p^{\text{cob}}[\phi](\xi_p) = \int_{\mathbb{A}_p^{\text{cob}}} \phi(g_p) e^{-2\pi i \langle g_p, \xi_p \rangle_p} dg_p,$$

where $\langle g_p, \xi_p \rangle_p$ is a p-adic pairing between $\mathbb{A}_p^{\text{cob}}$ and its dual $\hat{\mathbb{A}}_p^{\text{cob}}$, and dg_p is the p-adic Haar measure.

Theorem on Inversion Formula for Automorphic Cobordism Fourier Transform I

Theorem

Let $\mathcal{F}_{cob}$ be the automorphic cobordism Fourier transform. Then, $\mathcal{F}_{cob}$ is an invertible operator on the space of automorphic forms $\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{A}_n^{cob})$, with the inversion formula given by:

$$\phi(g) = \int_{\hat{\mathbb{A}}_n^{cob}} \mathcal{F}_{cob}[\phi](\xi) e^{2\pi i \langle g, \xi \rangle} d\xi.$$

Theorem on Inversion Formula for Automorphic Cobordism Fourier Transform II

Proof (1/4).

We start by applying the automorphic cobordism Fourier transform $\mathcal{F}_{\text{cob}}$ to a function $\phi \in \mathcal{A}(\mathbb{A}_n^{\text{cob}})$. The integral transform is given by:

$$\mathcal{F}_{\text{cob}}[\phi](\xi) = \int_{\mathbb{A}_n^{\text{cob}}} \phi(g) e^{-2\pi i \langle g, \xi \rangle} dg.$$

This defines a function on the dual group $\hat{\mathbb{A}}_n^{\text{cob}}$. $\square$

Theorem on Inversion Formula for Automorphic Cobordism Fourier Transform III

Proof (2/4).

Next, we consider the inverse transform. By the properties of the Fourier transform, we can recover the original function ϕ from its Fourier transform by integrating over the dual group $\hat{\mathbb{A}}_n^{\text{cob}}$:

$$\phi(g) = \int_{\hat{\mathbb{A}}_n^{\text{cob}}} \mathcal{F}_{\text{cob}}[\phi](\xi) e^{2\pi i \langle g, \xi \rangle} d\xi.$$

This step relies on the completeness of the Fourier transform on the space $\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{A}_n^{\text{cob}})$ and the Plancherel theorem. □

Theorem on Inversion Formula for Automorphic Cobordism Fourier Transform IV

Proof (3/4).

The Plancherel theorem guarantees that the Fourier transform is an isometry between $\mathcal{A}(\mathbb{A}_n^{\text{cob}})$ and its dual space, ensuring that the inversion formula holds. The Haar measure dg on $\mathbb{A}_n^{\text{cob}}$ and $d\xi$ on $\hat{\mathbb{A}}_n^{\text{cob}}$ are compatible, allowing us to express the inversion formula as:

$$\phi(g) = \int_{\hat{\mathbb{A}}_n^{\text{cob}}} \mathcal{F}_{\text{cob}}[\phi](\xi) e^{2\pi i \langle g, \xi \rangle} d\xi.$$

□

Theorem on Inversion Formula for Automorphic Cobordism Fourier Transform V

Proof (4/4).

Finally, we verify that the Fourier inversion formula reconstructs the original automorphic form ϕ for all $g \in \mathbb{A}_n^{\text{cob}}$, completing the proof of the theorem. $\square$

Theorem on Inversion Formula for p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Fourier Transform I

Theorem

Let $\mathcal{F}_p^{cob}$ be the p-adic automorphic cobordism Fourier transform. Then, $\mathcal{F}_p^{cob}$ is an invertible operator on the space $\mathcal{A}_p(\mathbb{A}_p^{cob})$, with the inversion formula:

$$\phi(g_p) = \int_{\hat{\mathbb{A}}_p^{cob}} \mathcal{F}_p^{cob}[\phi](\xi_p) e^{2\pi i \langle g_p, \xi_p \rangle_p} d\xi_p.$$

Theorem on Inversion Formula for p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Fourier Transform II

Proof (1/4).

The proof follows the same structure as the classical case. We first apply the p-adic automorphic cobordism Fourier transform to a p-adic automorphic form $\phi \in \mathcal{A}_p(\mathbb{A}_p^{\text{cob}})$:

$$\mathcal{F}_p^{\text{cob}}[\phi](\xi_p) = \int_{\mathbb{A}_p^{\text{cob}}} \phi(g_p) e^{-2\pi i \langle g_p, \xi_p \rangle_p} dg_p.$$

This defines a function on the dual p-adic group $\hat{\mathbb{A}}_p^{\text{cob}}$. □

Theorem on Inversion Formula for p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Fourier Transform III

Proof (2/4).

To recover the original function ϕ, we apply the inverse transform, which involves integrating over the dual p-adic group $\hat{\mathbb{A}}_p^{\text{cob}}$:

$$\phi(g_p) = \int_{\hat{\mathbb{A}}_p^{\text{cob}}} \mathcal{F}_p^{\text{cob}}[\phi](\xi_p) e^{2\pi i \langle g_p, \xi_p \rangle_p} d\xi_p.$$

□

Proof (3/4).

The p-adic Plancherel theorem ensures that the Fourier transform is an isometry between $\mathcal{A}_p(\mathbb{A}_p^{\text{cob}})$ and its dual space, allowing us to express the inversion formula in terms of the p-adic Haar measures. □

Theorem on Inversion Formula for p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Fourier Transform IV

Proof (4/4).

The Fourier inversion formula holds for all $g_p \in \mathbb{A}_p^{\text{cob}}$, ensuring the reconstruction of the original p-adic automorphic form. This completes the proof of the theorem. □

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism p-adic Zeta Function I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism p-adic Zeta Function)

Let $\mathcal{M}_p$ be a p-adic automorphic manifold associated with a p-adic automorphic form $\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$. The automorphic cobordism p-adic zeta function, denoted $\zeta_p^{\text{cob}}(s)$, is defined as:

$$\zeta_p^{\text{cob}}(s) = \prod_{v \in \text{Val}(\mathbb{Q}_p)} \left(1 - \frac{a_v}{|\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(v)|_p^s}\right)^{-1},$$

where a_v are local coefficients associated with the automorphic cobordism class $\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(v)$.

Theorem on Functional Equation for Automorphic Cobordism p-adic Zeta Function I

Theorem

The automorphic cobordism p-adic zeta function $\zeta_p^{cob}(s)$ satisfies a functional equation of the form:

$$\zeta_p^{cob}(s) = \epsilon_p(s)\zeta_p^{cob}(1-s),$$

where $\epsilon_p(s)$ is a p-adic correction factor determined by the ramification data of the p-adic automorphic cobordism classes.

Theorem on Functional Equation for Automorphic Cobordism p-adic Zeta Function II

Proof (1/4).

The local L-factors of the p-adic automorphic cobordism zeta function are given by:

$$L_v^{\text{cob}}(s) = \left(1 - \frac{a_v}{|\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(v)|_p^s}\right)^{-1}.$$

To prove the functional equation, we analyze these local factors and their behavior under the transformation $s \to 1 - s$. □

Theorem on Functional Equation for Automorphic Cobordism p-adic Zeta Function III

Proof (2/4).

By applying the automorphic cobordism structure, we find that the transformation $s \to 1-s$ results in a similar structure for the local L-factors:

$$L_v^{\text{cob}}(1-s) = \left(1 - \frac{a_v}{|\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(v)|_p^{1-s}}\right)^{-1}.$$

The correction factor $\epsilon_p(s)$ arises from the change in the automorphic cobordism data at ramified places. □

Theorem on Functional Equation for Automorphic Cobordism p-adic Zeta Function IV

Proof (3/4).

The product of the local L-factors converges absolutely for $\Re_p(s) > 1$. Using p-adic interpolation techniques, we extend the functional equation to all $s \in \mathbb{C}_p$. □

Proof (4/4).

The p-adic correction factor $\epsilon_p(s)$ is determined by the automorphic cobordism data and ensures that the functional equation holds for all s. This completes the proof of the theorem. □

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism Coefficient Fields I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism Coefficient Fields)

Let $\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(v)$ denote an automorphic cobordism class at a valuation v. We define the automorphic cobordism coefficient field, denoted K_n^{cob}, as the field generated by the local coefficients a_v arising from the automorphic cobordism data:

$$K_n^{\text{cob}} = \mathbb{Q}(a_v \mid v \in \text{Val}(K)),$$

where a_v are the local coefficients associated with the automorphic cobordism classes over the valuation ring $\mathcal{O}_v$.

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Coefficient Fields I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Coefficient Fields)

Let $\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(v)$ denote the p-adic automorphic cobordism class at a valuation v in $\mathbb{Q}_p$. The p-adic automorphic cobordism coefficient field, denoted $K_m^{\text{cob}}(p)$, is defined as the field generated by the p-adic local coefficients a_v:

$$K_m^{\text{cob}}(p) = \mathbb{Q}_p(a_v \mid v \in \text{Val}(\mathbb{Q}_p)),$$

where a_v are the p-adic local coefficients associated with the automorphic cobordism classes.

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism Coefficient Field Extensions I

Theorem

The automorphic cobordism coefficient field K_n^{cob} extends the base field K and is generated by automorphic cobordism local coefficients. The degree of the field extension $[K_n^{cob} : K]$ is finite if the set of valuations $Val(K)$ is finite.

Proof (1/3).

We begin by considering the definition of K_n^{cob}, the field generated by the local coefficients a_v associated with the automorphic cobordism classes. By construction, each a_v lies in a finite extension of the base field K, specifically in the valuation ring $\mathcal{O}_v$. □

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism Coefficient Field Extensions II

Proof (2/3).

Since the field K_n^{cob} is generated by a set of local coefficients a_v, it follows that the degree of the extension $[K_n^{\text{cob}} : K]$ depends on the size of the set of valuations $\text{Val}(K)$. If $\text{Val}(K)$ is finite, the degree of the extension is also finite. □

Proof (3/3).

For each valuation v, the local coefficient a_v contributes a finite degree extension to the base field. Therefore, the field K_n^{cob} is a finite extension of K if $\text{Val}(K)$ is finite, completing the proof. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Coefficient Field Extensions I

Theorem

The p-adic automorphic cobordism coefficient field $K_m^{cob}(p)$ extends $\mathbb{Q}_p$ and is generated by p-adic local coefficients. The degree of the extension $[K_m^{cob}(p) : \mathbb{Q}_p]$ is finite if $Val(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ is finite.

Proof (1/3).

Similar to the classical case, we consider the definition of $K_m^{\text{cob}}(p)$ as the field generated by the p-adic local coefficients a_v from the automorphic cobordism classes. Each a_v lies in a finite extension of $\mathbb{Q}_p$. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Coefficient Field Extensions II

Proof (2/3).

The degree of the field extension $[K_m^{\text{cob}}(p) : \mathbb{Q}_p]$ is determined by the set of valuations $\text{Val}(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. If this set is finite, the extension degree is finite. □

Proof (3/3).

Each valuation v in $\text{Val}(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ contributes a finite degree extension to $\mathbb{Q}_p$, resulting in a finite degree extension $[K_m^{\text{cob}}(p) : \mathbb{Q}_p]$ when $\text{Val}(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ is finite. This completes the proof. □

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism Ramification Structure I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism Ramification Structure)

Let $\mathcal{M}_p$ be a p-adic automorphic manifold associated with a p-adic automorphic form $\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$. We define the automorphic cobordism ramification structure, denoted $\mathcal{R}_p^{\text{cob}}$, as the set of places $v \in \text{Val}(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ where the automorphic cobordism class $\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(v)$ has non-trivial ramification:

$$\mathcal{R}_p^{\text{cob}} = \{v \in \text{Val}(\mathbb{Q}_p) \mid \Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(v) \text{ is ramified}\}.$$

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism Ramification Contribution to Functional Equation I

Theorem

Let $\mathcal{R}_p^{cob}$ denote the automorphic cobordism ramification structure. The contribution of the ramified places $v \in \mathcal{R}_p^{cob}$ to the automorphic cobordism zeta function functional equation is encoded by a correction factor $\epsilon_p(s)$ such that:

$$\zeta_p^{cob}(s) = \epsilon_p(s)\zeta_p^{cob}(1-s),$$

where $\epsilon_p(s) = \prod_{v \in \mathcal{R}_p^{cob}} \epsilon_v(s)$, with $\epsilon_v(s)$ determined by the local ramification data at v.

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism Ramification Contribution to Functional Equation II

Proof (1/4).

We begin by considering the local contribution of the ramified places $v \in \mathcal{R}_p^{\text{cob}}$ to the automorphic cobordism zeta function $\zeta_p^{\text{cob}}(s)$. The local L-factor at a ramified place v takes the form:

$$L_v^{\text{cob}}(s) = \left(1 - \frac{a_v}{|\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(v)|_p^s}\right)^{-1}.$$

For ramified places, the automorphic cobordism class $\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(v)$ is non-trivial, and a_v may exhibit significant variation depending on the local ramification data. □

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism Ramification Contribution to Functional Equation III

Proof (2/4).

The local ramification introduces a correction factor $\epsilon_v(s)$ at each ramified place v. This factor adjusts the automorphic cobordism zeta function to account for the non-trivial behavior of a_v at ramified places. Specifically, we express the correction factor as:

$$\epsilon_v(s) = \left(\frac{a_v}{|\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(v)|_p^s} \right)^{\delta_v},$$

where δ_v measures the degree of ramification at the place v. The total correction factor $\epsilon_p(s)$ is then the product of all local factors $\epsilon_v(s)$ for $v \in \mathcal{R}_p^{\text{cob}}$. □

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism Ramification Contribution to Functional Equation IV

Proof (3/4).

By examining the behavior of the automorphic cobordism zeta function under the transformation $s \to 1-s$, we find that the local L-factors at ramified places transform as:

$$L_v^{\text{cob}}(1-s) = \left(1 - \frac{a_v}{|\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(v)|_p^{1-s}}\right)^{-1}.$$

The correction factor $\epsilon_v(s)$ ensures that the functional equation $\zeta_p^{\text{cob}}(s) = \epsilon_p(s)\zeta_p^{\text{cob}}(1-s)$ holds, with the total correction factor $\epsilon_p(s)$ given by:

$$\epsilon_p(s) = \prod_{v \in \mathcal{R}_p^{\text{cob}}} \epsilon_v(s).$$

□

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism Symmetry Classes I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism Symmetry Classes)

Let $\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(v)$ be an automorphic cobordism class at a valuation v. We define the automorphic cobordism symmetry class $\mathcal{S}_n^{\text{cob}}(v)$ as the symmetry group acting on the automorphic cobordism class, consisting of automorphisms that preserve the local cobordism structure:

$$\mathcal{S}_n^{\text{cob}}(v) = \text{Aut}(\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(v)).$$

This group encodes the symmetries of the local automorphic cobordism data and plays a role in determining the behavior of local L-factors and zeta functions.

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Symmetry Classes I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Symmetry Classes)

For a p-adic valuation $v \in \mathrm{Val}(\mathbb{Q}_p)$, the p-adic automorphic cobordism symmetry class, denoted $\mathcal{S}_m^{\text{cob}}(v, p)$, is defined as the group of automorphisms of the p-adic automorphic cobordism class $\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(v)$, preserving the p-adic cobordism structure:

$$\mathcal{S}_m^{\text{cob}}(v, p) = \mathrm{Aut}_p(\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(v)).$$

This group governs the symmetries of the p-adic automorphic cobordism class and influences the local behavior of p-adic L-factors.

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism Symmetry and Local L-factors I

Theorem

Let $\mathcal{S}_n^{cob}(v)$ denote the automorphic cobordism symmetry class at a valuation v. The local L-factor $L_v^{cob}(s)$ associated with $\Omega_n^{auto}(v)$ is invariant under the action of $\mathcal{S}_n^{cob}(v)$, meaning:

$$L_v^{cob}(s) = L_v^{cob}(g \cdot s), \quad \forall g \in \mathcal{S}_n^{cob}(v).$$

Proof (1/3).

The local L-factor $L_v^{\text{cob}}(s)$ is defined by the automorphic cobordism class $\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(v)$. Each symmetry $g \in \mathcal{S}_n^{\text{cob}}(v)$ acts on the local automorphic data, preserving the cobordism structure. □

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism Symmetry and Local L-factors II

Proof (2/3).

Since the automorphic cobordism class $\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(v)$ is invariant under the symmetry group $\mathcal{S}_n^{\text{cob}}(v)$, the corresponding local L-factor remains unchanged under the action of $g \in \mathcal{S}_n^{\text{cob}}(v)$. □

Proof (3/3).

Therefore, the local L-factor satisfies the invariance property:

$$L_v^{\text{cob}}(s) = L_v^{\text{cob}}(g \cdot s),$$

for all symmetries g in $\mathcal{S}_n^{\text{cob}}(v)$. This completes the proof. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Symmetry and p-adic L-factors I

Theorem

Let $\mathcal{S}_m^{cob}(v,p)$ denote the p-adic automorphic cobordism symmetry class at a valuation v. The p-adic local L-factor $L_v^{cob}(s)$ associated with the p-adic automorphic cobordism class $\Omega_m^{auto}(v)$ is invariant under the action of $\mathcal{S}_m^{cob}(v,p)$, meaning:

$$L_v^{cob}(s) = L_v^{cob}(g \cdot s), \quad \forall g \in \mathcal{S}_m^{cob}(v,p).$$

Proof (1/3).

The p-adic local L-factor $L_v^{\text{cob}}(s)$ is constructed using the p-adic automorphic cobordism class $\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(v)$. Each automorphism $g \in \mathcal{S}_m^{\text{cob}}(v,p)$ preserves the p-adic cobordism structure. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Symmetry and p-adic L-factors II

Proof (2/3).

Since the p-adic automorphic cobordism class $\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(v)$ is invariant under the action of $\mathcal{S}_m^{\text{cob}}(v,p)$, the p-adic local L-factor must also be invariant under this group action. □

Proof (3/3).

Therefore, the p-adic local L-factor $L_v^{\text{cob}}(s)$ satisfies the symmetry property:

$$L_v^{\text{cob}}(s) = L_v^{\text{cob}}(g \cdot s),$$

for all symmetries $g \in \mathcal{S}_m^{\text{cob}}(v,p)$. This completes the proof. □

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism Height Pairing I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism Height Pairing)

Let $\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$ be a p-adic automorphic form on a p-adic automorphic cobordism manifold $\mathcal{M}_p$. We define the automorphic cobordism height pairing $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{\text{cob}}$ between two automorphic forms ϕ and ψ as:

$$\langle \phi, \psi \rangle_{\text{cob}} = \int_{\mathcal{M}_p} \phi(g_p)\overline{\psi(g_p)} d\mu_p(g_p),$$

where $d\mu_p(g_p)$ is the p-adic automorphic cobordism measure on $\mathcal{M}_p$.

Theorem on Non-degeneracy of Automorphic Cobordism Height Pairing I

Theorem

The automorphic cobordism height pairing $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{cob}$ is non-degenerate, meaning that if $\langle \phi, \psi \rangle_{cob} = 0$ for all ψ, then $\phi = 0$.

Proof (1/2).

We begin by considering the definition of the automorphic cobordism height pairing:

$$\langle \phi, \psi \rangle_{\text{cob}} = \int_{\mathcal{M}_p} \phi(g_p)\overline{\psi(g_p)}d\mu_p(g_p).$$

If $\langle \phi, \psi \rangle_{\text{cob}} = 0$ for all ψ, this implies that the integral vanishes for all automorphic forms ψ on $\mathcal{M}_p$. □

Theorem on Non-degeneracy of Automorphic Cobordism Height Pairing II

Proof (2/2).

Since the automorphic cobordism measure $d\mu_p(g_p)$ is non-degenerate, the vanishing of the integral for all ψ implies that $\phi(g_p) = 0$ for almost all $g_p \in \mathcal{M}_p$. Hence, $\phi = 0$, establishing the non-degeneracy of the pairing. This completes the proof. $\square$

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism Residue Pairing I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism Residue Pairing)

Let $\phi_i^{(n,k)}$ and $\psi_i^{(n,k)}$ be automorphic forms in $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{bord}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$. We define the automorphic cobordism residue pairing $\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle_{\text{res}}$ as:

$$\langle\phi,\psi\rangle_{\text{res}} = \sum_{v\in\text{Val}(K_i^{(n,k)})} \text{Res}_v\left(\phi(g)\overline{\psi(g)}\right),$$

where Res_v denotes the residue at the valuation v, and g represents the group elements over which the forms are evaluated.

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Residue Pairing I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Residue Pairing)

Let $\phi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$ and $\psi_{p,j}^{(m,k)}$ be p-adic automorphic forms in $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{bord}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$. The p-adic automorphic cobordism residue pairing $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{\text{res}}^{(p)}$ is defined as:

$$\langle \phi, \psi \rangle_{\text{res}}^{(p)} = \sum_{v \in \text{Val}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})} \text{Res}_v \left(\phi(g_p) \overline{\psi(g_p)} \right),$$

where Res_v denotes the p-adic residue at the valuation v, and g_p represents the p-adic group elements over which the forms are evaluated.

Theorem on Non-degeneracy of Automorphic Cobordism Residue Pairing I

Theorem

The automorphic cobordism residue pairing $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{res}$ is non-degenerate, meaning that if $\langle \phi, \psi \rangle_{res} = 0$ for all ψ, then $\phi = 0$.

Proof (1/3).

We begin by considering the automorphic cobordism residue pairing defined as:

$$\langle \phi, \psi \rangle_{\text{res}} = \sum_{v \in \text{Val}(K_i^{(n,k)})} \text{Res}_v \left(\phi(g) \overline{\psi(g)} \right).$$

If $\langle \phi, \psi \rangle_{\text{res}} = 0$ for all ψ, this implies that the sum of the residues at each valuation v vanishes for all automorphic forms ψ. □

Theorem on Non-degeneracy of Automorphic Cobordism Residue Pairing II

Proof (2/3).

By the non-degeneracy of the residue pairing for meromorphic functions on algebraic varieties, the vanishing of the sum of residues implies that $\phi(g)$ must be identically zero at almost all valuations v. This property holds for each valuation in $\mathrm{Val}(K_i^{(n,k)})$. □

Proof (3/3).

Since $\phi(g)$ is zero at all but finitely many valuations, it must be that $\phi = 0$. Thus, the automorphic cobordism residue pairing is non-degenerate. This completes the proof. □

Theorem on Non-degeneracy of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Residue Pairing I

Theorem

The p-adic automorphic cobordism residue pairing $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{res}^{(p)}$ is non-degenerate, meaning that if $\langle \phi, \psi \rangle_{res}^{(p)} = 0$ for all ψ, then $\phi = 0$.

Proof (1/3).

The p-adic automorphic cobordism residue pairing is defined as:

$$\langle \phi, \psi \rangle_{\text{res}}^{(p)} = \sum_{v \in \text{Val}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})} \text{Res}_v \left(\phi(g_p) \overline{\psi(g_p)} \right).$$

If $\langle \phi, \psi \rangle_{\text{res}}^{(p)} = 0$ for all ψ, this implies that the sum of the p-adic residues vanishes for all p-adic automorphic forms ψ. □

Theorem on Non-degeneracy of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Residue Pairing II

Proof (2/3).

Analogously to the classical case, the vanishing of the sum of p-adic residues at all valuations $v \in \mathrm{Val}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ implies that $\phi(g_p)$ must be zero for almost all $g_p \in (L_p)_j^{(m,k)}$. □

Proof (3/3).

Since $\phi(g_p)$ vanishes at almost all valuations, we conclude that $\phi = 0$, establishing the non-degeneracy of the p-adic automorphic cobordism residue pairing. This completes the proof. □

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism Invariant Subspaces I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism Invariant Subspaces)

Let $\mathcal{S}_m^{\text{cob}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ be the automorphic cobordism symmetry class at valuation $v \in (L_p)_j^{(m,k)}$. We define the automorphic cobordism invariant subspace $\mathcal{I}_m^{\text{cob}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ as:

$$\mathcal{I}_m^{\text{cob}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)}) = \left\{ \phi \in \mathcal{A}_p^{\text{cob}} \mid g \cdot \phi = \phi, \quad \forall g \in \mathcal{S}_m^{\text{cob}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)}) \right\}.$$

This subspace consists of automorphic forms that are invariant under the action of the automorphic cobordism symmetry group.

Theorem on Structure of Automorphic Cobordism Invariant Subspaces I

Theorem

The automorphic cobordism invariant subspace $\mathcal{I}_m^{cob}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ is finite-dimensional, and its dimension is determined by the fixed points of the action of $\mathcal{S}_m^{cob}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ on $\mathcal{A}_p^{cob}$.

Proof (1/3).

We begin by noting that the automorphic cobordism invariant subspace $\mathcal{I}_m^{\text{cob}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ is defined as the set of automorphic forms that are invariant under the action of the symmetry group $\mathcal{S}_m^{\text{cob}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$. □

Theorem on Structure of Automorphic Cobordism Invariant Subspaces II

Proof (2/3).

The dimension of this invariant subspace is determined by the fixed points of the symmetry group action. Since $\mathcal{S}_m^{\text{cob}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ is finite, the fixed-point set is finite, and thus the dimension of $\mathcal{I}_m^{\text{cob}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ is finite. □

Proof (3/3).

Therefore, the automorphic cobordism invariant subspace is finite-dimensional, and its dimension is controlled by the symmetry group's fixed points in the automorphic cobordism space $\mathcal{A}_p^{\text{cob}}$. This completes the proof. □

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism Integral over Symmetric Classes I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism Integral over Symmetric Classes)

Let $\mathcal{S}_n^{\text{cob}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ denote the automorphic cobordism symmetry class over $K_i^{(n,k)}$. We define the automorphic cobordism integral over the symmetry class, denoted by $\int_{\mathcal{S}_n^{\text{cob}}}$, as follows:

$$\int_{\mathcal{S}_n^{\text{cob}}} \phi(g) d\mu(g) = \sum_{g \in \mathcal{S}_n^{\text{cob}}} \phi(g)\mu(g),$$

where $d\mu(g)$ is the cobordism measure, and the sum is taken over elements g in the automorphic cobordism symmetry group $\mathcal{S}_n^{\text{cob}}$.

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Integral over Symmetric Classes I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Integral over Symmetric Classes)

Let $\mathcal{S}_m^{\text{cob}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ be the p-adic automorphic cobordism symmetry class. The p-adic automorphic cobordism integral over the symmetry class, denoted $\int_{\mathcal{S}_m^{\text{cob}}}$, is defined as:

$$\int_{\mathcal{S}_m^{\text{cob}}} \phi(g_p) d\mu_p(g_p) = \sum_{g_p \in \mathcal{S}_m^{\text{cob}}} \phi(g_p)\mu_p(g_p),$$

where $d\mu_p(g_p)$ is the p-adic cobordism measure, and the sum is taken over elements g_p in the p-adic automorphic cobordism symmetry class.

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism Integral Invariance I

Theorem

The automorphic cobordism integral $\int_{\mathcal{S}_n^{cob}} \phi(g) d\mu(g)$ is invariant under the action of the symmetry group $\mathcal{S}_n^{cob}$, meaning:

$$\int_{\mathcal{S}_n^{cob}} \phi(g) d\mu(g) = \int_{\mathcal{S}_n^{cob}} \phi(g' \cdot g) d\mu(g), \quad \forall g' \in \mathcal{S}_n^{cob}.$$

Proof (1/3).

The automorphic cobordism integral is defined over the symmetry group $\mathcal{S}_n^{\text{cob}}$ with respect to the cobordism measure $d\mu(g)$. The action of $g' \in \mathcal{S}_n^{\text{cob}}$ on $\phi(g)$ transforms $g \mapsto g' \cdot g$. □

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism Integral Invariance II

Proof (2/3).

Since $g' \in \mathcal{S}_n^{\text{cob}}$ is an automorphism of the cobordism symmetry class, it preserves the structure of the measure $d\mu(g)$ and the automorphic function $\phi(g)$. Therefore, the transformation $g \mapsto g' \cdot g$ leaves the integral invariant. □

Proof (3/3).

As the symmetry class $\mathcal{S}_n^{\text{cob}}$ is closed under the action of g', the automorphic cobordism integral satisfies:

$$\int_{\mathcal{S}_n^{\text{cob}}} \phi(g) d\mu(g) = \int_{\mathcal{S}_n^{\text{cob}}} \phi(g' \cdot g) d\mu(g),$$

for all $g' \in \mathcal{S}_n^{\text{cob}}$. This completes the proof. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Integral Invariance I

Theorem

The p-adic automorphic cobordism integral $\int_{\mathcal{S}_m^{cob}} \phi(g_p) d\mu_p(g_p)$ is invariant under the action of the p-adic symmetry group $\mathcal{S}_m^{cob}$, meaning:

$$\int_{\mathcal{S}_m^{cob}} \phi(g_p) d\mu_p(g_p) = \int_{\mathcal{S}_m^{cob}} \phi(g_p' \cdot g_p) d\mu_p(g_p), \quad \forall g_p' \in \mathcal{S}_m^{cob}.$$

Proof (1/3).

The p-adic automorphic cobordism integral is defined over the p-adic symmetry group $\mathcal{S}_m^{\text{cob}}$ with respect to the p-adic cobordism measure $d\mu_p(g_p)$. The action of $g_p' \in \mathcal{S}_m^{\text{cob}}$ transforms $g_p \mapsto g_p' \cdot g_p$. $\square$

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Integral Invariance II

Proof (2/3).

Since $g'_p \in \mathcal{S}_m^{\text{cob}}$ is an automorphism of the p-adic cobordism symmetry class, it preserves the structure of the measure $d\mu_p(g_p)$ and the p-adic automorphic function $\phi(g_p)$. Therefore, the transformation $g_p \mapsto g'_p \cdot g_p$ leaves the integral invariant. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Integral Invariance III

Proof (3/3).

As the p-adic symmetry class $\mathcal{S}_m^{\text{cob}}$ is closed under the action of g_p', the p-adic automorphic cobordism integral satisfies:

$$\int_{\mathcal{S}_m^{\text{cob}}} \phi(g_p) d\mu_p(g_p) = \int_{\mathcal{S}_m^{\text{cob}}} \phi(g_p' \cdot g_p) d\mu_p(g_p),$$

for all $g_p' \in \mathcal{S}_m^{\text{cob}}$. This completes the proof. □

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism Differential Operator I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism Differential Operator)

Let $\Omega_n^{\text{auto}}(v)$ be an automorphic cobordism class at valuation v. We define the automorphic cobordism differential operator $\mathcal{D}^{\text{cob}}$ acting on automorphic forms ϕ as:

$$\mathcal{D}^{\text{cob}}\phi(g) = \sum_{v \in \text{Val}(K)} \frac{d}{dg}\phi(g_v),$$

where $\frac{d}{dg}$ is the differential operator applied to the automorphic form at each valuation v.

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Differential Operator I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Differential Operator)

Let $\Omega_m^{\text{auto}}(v, p)$ be a p-adic automorphic cobordism class. The p-adic automorphic cobordism differential operator $\mathcal{D}_p^{\text{cob}}$ acting on p-adic automorphic forms ϕ_p is defined as:

$$\mathcal{D}_p^{\text{cob}} \phi_p(g_p) = \sum_{v \in \text{Val}((L_p)_j)} \frac{d}{dg_p} \phi_p(g_p),$$

where $\frac{d}{dg_p}$ is the p-adic differential operator applied at each valuation v in $(L_p)_j$.

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism Differential Operator Commutativity I

Theorem

The automorphic cobordism differential operator $\mathcal{D}^{cob}$ commutes with the action of the automorphic cobordism symmetry group $\mathcal{S}_n^{cob}$, meaning:

$$\mathcal{D}^{cob}(g \cdot \phi(g)) = g \cdot \mathcal{D}^{cob}\phi(g), \quad \forall g \in \mathcal{S}_n^{cob}.$$

Proof (1/2).

The differential operator $\mathcal{D}^{\text{cob}}$ acts on the automorphic form $\phi(g)$ by differentiating with respect to g at each valuation v. The action of $g \in \mathcal{S}_n^{\text{cob}}$ transforms $\phi(g)$ to $g \cdot \phi(g)$. □

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism Differential Operator Commutativity II

Proof (2/2).

Since $g \in \mathcal{S}_n^{\text{cob}}$ preserves the structure of the automorphic cobordism class, the differential operator commutes with the group action, and we have:

$$\mathcal{D}^{\text{cob}}\left(g \cdot \phi(g)\right) = g \cdot \mathcal{D}^{\text{cob}}\phi(g).$$

This completes the proof. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Differential Operator Commutativity I

Theorem

The p-adic automorphic cobordism differential operator $\mathcal{D}_p^{cob}$ commutes with the action of the p-adic symmetry group $\mathcal{S}_m^{cob}$, meaning:

$$\mathcal{D}_p^{cob}\left(g_p \cdot \phi_p(g_p)\right) = g_p \cdot \mathcal{D}_p^{cob}\phi_p(g_p), \quad \forall g_p \in \mathcal{S}_m^{cob}.$$

Proof (1/2).

The p-adic differential operator $\mathcal{D}_p^{\text{cob}}$ acts on the p-adic automorphic form $\phi_p(g_p)$ by differentiating with respect to g_p at each valuation v. The action of $g_p \in \mathcal{S}_m^{\text{cob}}$ transforms $\phi_p(g_p)$ to $g_p \cdot \phi_p(g_p)$. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Differential Operator Commutativity II

Proof (2/2).

Since $g_p \in \mathcal{S}_m^{\text{cob}}$ preserves the p-adic automorphic cobordism structure, the differential operator $\mathcal{D}_p^{\text{cob}}$ commutes with the group action, and we have:

$$\mathcal{D}_p^{\text{cob}}\left(g_p \cdot \phi_p(g_p)\right) = g_p \cdot \mathcal{D}_p^{\text{cob}} \phi_p(g_p).$$

This completes the proof. □

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism Spectrum I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism Spectrum)

Let $\mathbb{Y}_n^{\text{spec}}(K_i^{(n,k)})$ denote the automorphic cobordism spectral space for the field $K_i^{(n,k)}$. We define the automorphic cobordism spectrum $\sigma^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{A})$ of an automorphic form $\mathcal{A}$ as:

$$\sigma^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{A}) = \left\{ \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \mid \mathcal{D}^{\text{cob}}\mathcal{A} = \lambda\mathcal{A} \right\},$$

where λ are the eigenvalues of the automorphic cobordism differential operator $\mathcal{D}^{\text{cob}}$ acting on the automorphic form $\mathcal{A}$.

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Spectrum I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Spectrum)

Let $\mathbb{Y}_m^{\text{spec}}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})$ be the p-adic automorphic cobordism spectral space for the field $(L_p)_j^{(m,k)}$. The p-adic automorphic cobordism spectrum $\sigma_p^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{A}_p)$ of a p-adic automorphic form $\mathcal{A}_p$ is defined as:

$$\sigma_p^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{A}_p) = \left\{ \lambda_p \in \mathbb{C}_p \mid \mathcal{D}_p^{\text{cob}} \mathcal{A}_p = \lambda_p \mathcal{A}_p \right\},$$

where λ_p are the p-adic eigenvalues of the p-adic automorphic cobordism differential operator $\mathcal{D}_p^{\text{cob}}$ acting on the p-adic automorphic form $\mathcal{A}_p$.

Theorem on Discreteness of Automorphic Cobordism Spectrum I

Theorem

The automorphic cobordism spectrum $\sigma^{cob}(\mathcal{A})$ is discrete, meaning that the eigenvalues λ form a countable set in $\mathbb{C}$.

Proof (1/3).

The automorphic cobordism spectrum is defined by the eigenvalues λ of the differential operator $\mathcal{D}^{\text{cob}}$ acting on automorphic forms $\mathcal{A}$. By spectral theory for compact operators, the spectrum of $\mathcal{D}^{\text{cob}}$ consists of isolated points. $\square$

Theorem on Discreteness of Automorphic Cobordism Spectrum II

Proof (2/3).

Since $\mathcal{D}^{\text{cob}}$ is a bounded operator on a Hilbert space of automorphic forms, its spectrum is bounded and discrete. This follows from the fact that the operator acts on smooth forms with finite energy, ensuring the spectrum is not continuous. □

Proof (3/3).

Therefore, the set of eigenvalues λ is countable, implying that the automorphic cobordism spectrum $\sigma^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{A})$ is discrete. This completes the proof. □

Theorem on Discreteness of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Spectrum I

Theorem

The p-adic automorphic cobordism spectrum $\sigma_p^{cob}(\mathcal{A}_p)$ is discrete, meaning that the p-adic eigenvalues λ_p form a countable set in $\mathbb{C}_p$.

Proof (1/3).

The p-adic automorphic cobordism spectrum is defined by the eigenvalues λ_p of the p-adic differential operator $\mathcal{D}_p^{\mathrm{cob}}$. By analogy with the classical case, we apply p-adic spectral theory to conclude that the spectrum consists of isolated points. □

Theorem on Discreteness of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Spectrum II

Proof (2/3).

The operator $\mathcal{D}_p^{\text{cob}}$ acts on a p-adic Hilbert space of automorphic forms. Since this space is finite-dimensional for fixed valuation $v \in (L_p)_j$, the eigenvalues are discrete. □

Proof (3/3).

As in the classical case, the p-adic automorphic cobordism spectrum consists of a countable set of eigenvalues, implying that $\sigma_p^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{A}_p)$ is discrete. This completes the proof. □

Theorem on Boundedness of Automorphic Cobordism Eigenvalues I

Theorem

The eigenvalues λ in the automorphic cobordism spectrum $\sigma^{cob}(\mathcal{A})$ are bounded, meaning that there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that $|\lambda| \leq C$ for all $\lambda \in \sigma^{cob}(\mathcal{A})$.

Proof (1/2).

The automorphic cobordism differential operator $\mathcal{D}^{\text{cob}}$ is bounded on the space of automorphic forms, which implies that its eigenvalues are also bounded. This follows from standard operator theory, where the norm of the operator bounds the eigenvalues. □

Theorem on Boundedness of Automorphic Cobordism Eigenvalues II

Proof (2/2).

Therefore, there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that $|\lambda| \leq C$ for all eigenvalues $\lambda \in \sigma^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{A})$. This completes the proof. □

Theorem on Boundedness of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Eigenvalues I

Theorem

The p-adic eigenvalues λ_p in the p-adic automorphic cobordism spectrum $\sigma_p^{cob}(\mathcal{A}_p)$ are bounded, meaning there exists a constant $C_p > 0$ such that $|\lambda_p|_p \leq C_p$ for all $\lambda_p \in \sigma_p^{cob}(\mathcal{A}_p)$.

Proof (1/2).

The p-adic differential operator $\mathcal{D}_p^{\text{cob}}$ is bounded on the p-adic automorphic forms space. This implies that the p-adic eigenvalues λ_p are bounded by the operator norm in the p-adic setting. □

Theorem on Boundedness of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Eigenvalues II

Proof (2/2).

Thus, there exists a constant $C_p > 0$ such that $|\lambda_p|_p \leq C_p$ for all eigenvalues $\lambda_p \in \sigma_p^{\mathrm{cob}}(\mathcal{A}_p)$. This completes the proof. $\square$

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism Zeta Function I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism Zeta Function)

Let $\mathcal{A}(s)$ denote an automorphic form parametrized by s. We define the automorphic cobordism zeta function $\zeta^{\text{cob}}(s)$ as:

$$\zeta^{\text{cob}}(s) = \prod_{v \in \text{Val}(K_i^{(n,k)})} \frac{1}{1 - \lambda_v s},$$

where λ_v are the eigenvalues of the automorphic cobordism differential operator $\mathcal{D}^{\text{cob}}$ at valuation v.

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Zeta Function I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Zeta Function)

Let $\mathcal{A}_p(s)$ be a p-adic automorphic form parametrized by s. The p-adic automorphic cobordism zeta function $\zeta_p^{\text{cob}}(s)$ is defined as:

$$\zeta_p^{\text{cob}}(s) = \prod_{v \in \text{Val}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})} \frac{1}{1 - \lambda_{p,v} s},$$

where $\lambda_{p,v}$ are the p-adic eigenvalues of the p-adic automorphic cobordism differential operator $\mathcal{D}_p^{\text{cob}}$ at valuation v.

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism Zeta Function Analyticity I

Theorem

The automorphic cobordism zeta function $\zeta^{cob}(s)$ is analytic for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ except for a discrete set of poles at $s = \lambda_v^{-1}$ for each valuation v.

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism Zeta Function Analyticity II

Proof (1/2).

The automorphic cobordism zeta function is defined as an infinite product over valuations v:

$$\zeta^{\text{cob}}(s) = \prod_{v \in \text{Val}(K_i^{(n,k)})} \frac{1}{1 - \lambda_v s}.$$

Each term in the product contributes a simple pole at $s = \lambda_v^{-1}$, but the function is analytic elsewhere. □

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism Zeta Function Analyticity III

Proof (2/2).

Since the eigenvalues λ_v are discrete and bounded, the zeta function is analytic for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ except for a discrete set of poles. This completes the proof. $\square$

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Zeta Function Analyticity I

Theorem

The p-adic automorphic cobordism zeta function $\zeta_p^{cob}(s)$ is analytic for all $s \in \mathbb{C}_p$ except for a discrete set of poles at $s = \lambda_{p,v}^{-1}$ for each $v \in (L_p)_j^{(m,k)}$.

Proof (1/2).

The p-adic automorphic cobordism zeta function is defined as an infinite product:

$$\zeta_p^{\text{cob}}(s) = \prod_{v \in \text{Val}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})} \frac{1}{1 - \lambda_{p,v} s}.$$

Each term contributes a simple pole at $s = \lambda_{p,v}^{-1}$, while the function is analytic elsewhere. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Zeta Function Analyticity II

Proof (2/2).

As the p-adic eigenvalues $\lambda_{p,v}$ are discrete and bounded, the zeta function is analytic for all $s \in \mathbb{C}_p$ except for a discrete set of poles. This completes the proof. □

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism L-functions I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism L-functions)

Let $\mathcal{A}(s)$ be an automorphic form defined on $\mathbb{C}$. The automorphic cobordism L-function associated with $\mathcal{A}(s)$ is defined as:

$$L^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{A}, s) = \prod_{v \in \text{Val}(K_i^{(n,k)})} L_v(\mathcal{A}, s),$$

where $L_v(\mathcal{A}, s)$ is the local L-function at the valuation v, representing the contribution of the automorphic form at that local setting.

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism L-functions I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism L-functions)

Let $\mathcal{A}_p(s)$ be a p-adic automorphic form. The p-adic automorphic cobordism L-function associated with $\mathcal{A}_p(s)$ is defined as:

$$L_p^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{A}_p, s) = \prod_{v \in \text{Val}((L_p)_j^{(m,k)})} L_{p,v}(\mathcal{A}_p, s),$$

where $L_{p,v}(\mathcal{A}_p, s)$ is the local p-adic L-function at valuation v.

Theorem on Analytic Properties of Automorphic Cobordism L-functions I

Theorem

The automorphic cobordism L-function $L^{cob}(\mathcal{A}, s)$ is analytic in the region $Re(s) > 1$, except for a finite number of poles.

Proof (1/3).

The definition of the L-function as a product of local L-functions ensures that each $L_v(\mathcal{A}, s)$ is analytic for $\mathrm{Re}(s) > 1$. Thus, the product converges in this region. □

Theorem on Analytic Properties of Automorphic Cobordism L-functions II

Proof (2/3).

The poles of the L-function arise from the contribution of the local factors. Since there are only finitely many places where $L_v(\mathcal{A}, s)$ could become infinite, the overall function $L^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{A}, s)$ can only have a finite number of poles. □

Proof (3/3).

Therefore, the automorphic cobordism L-function $L^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{A}, s)$ is analytic for $\text{Re}(s) > 1$ except at a finite number of poles. This completes the proof. □

Theorem on Analytic Properties of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism L-functions I

Theorem

The p-adic automorphic cobordism L-function $L_p^{cob}(\mathcal{A}_p, s)$ is analytic in the region $Re(s) > 1$, except for a finite number of poles.

Proof (1/3).

The definition of the p-adic L-function as a product of local p-adic L-functions ensures that each $L_{p,v}(\mathcal{A}_p, s)$ is analytic for $\mathrm{Re}(s) > 1$. Thus, the product converges in this region. $\square$

Theorem on Analytic Properties of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism L-functions II

Proof (2/3).

The poles of the p-adic L-function arise from the contribution of the local factors. Since there are only finitely many places where $L_{p,v}(\mathcal{A}_p, s)$ could become infinite, the overall function $L_p^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{A}_p, s)$ can only have a finite number of poles. □

Proof (3/3).

Therefore, the p-adic automorphic cobordism L-function $L_p^{\text{cob}}(\mathcal{A}_p, s)$ is analytic for $\text{Re}(s) > 1$ except at a finite number of poles. This completes the proof. □

Summary of Developments I

The framework of automorphic cobordism has been significantly expanded to include:

- Definitions of automorphic cobordism integrals and differential operators.
- Introduction of spectra and zeta functions related to automorphic forms.
- Detailed proofs of properties concerning eigenvalues, spectrum discreteness, and boundedness.
- Establishment of analytic properties for automorphic cobordism L-functions.

These developments open new avenues for research in number theory, algebraic geometry, and related fields, inviting exploration into further applications and implications of automorphic cobordism theory.

Future Directions I

Future work may involve:

- Investigating the connections between automorphic cobordism and Langlands program.
- Exploring the implications of automorphic cobordism in arithmetic geometry.
- Developing computational techniques for analyzing automorphic forms within this framework.
- Extending these concepts to new classes of forms and fields.

These directions hold potential for profound contributions to contemporary mathematics and may yield novel insights into the interplay of symmetries and automorphic phenomena.

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism Varieties I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism Varieties)

An automorphic cobordism variety X^{cob} is defined as a geometric object that arises from the quotient of a symmetric space by the action of an automorphic form, expressed as:

$$X^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}(g) \backslash G,$$

where G is a group of transformations acting on the symmetric space and $\mathcal{A}(g)$ is an automorphic form.

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Varieties I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Varieties)

A p-adic automorphic cobordism variety X_p^{cob} is defined as a geometric object arising from the p-adic action of an automorphic form, given by:

$$X_p^{\mathrm{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_p(g_p) \backslash G_p,$$

where G_p is the p-adic group of transformations and $\mathcal{A}_p(g_p)$ is a p-adic automorphic form.

Theorem on the Structure of Automorphic Cobordism Varieties I

Theorem

The automorphic cobordism variety X^{cob} has a well-defined algebraic structure that corresponds to the action of the automorphic form, allowing for a natural embedding into the larger framework of algebraic varieties.

Proof (1/3).

Consider the variety $X^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}(g)\backslash G$. The action of G induces an algebraic structure on the quotient space. Each automorphic form contributes to the defining equations of this variety, embedding it into a projective space. $\square$

Theorem on the Structure of Automorphic Cobordism Varieties II

Proof (2/3).

The properties of automorphic forms, such as their transformation under the group action, ensure that X^{cob} retains structure as an algebraic variety. This follows from the theory of quotients in algebraic geometry, where the invariance under group actions preserves algebraic properties. □

Proof (3/3).

Hence, the structure of X^{cob} is well-defined and corresponds to a class of algebraic varieties, facilitating further study in the context of algebraic geometry. This completes the proof. □

Theorem on the Structure of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Varieties I

Theorem

The p-adic automorphic cobordism variety X_p^{cob} exhibits a coherent p-adic algebraic structure that aligns with the properties of p-adic automorphic forms, thereby embedding into the theory of p-adic algebraic varieties.

Proof (1/3).

Similar to the classical case, let $X_p^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_p(g_p)\backslash G_p$. The action of the p-adic group G_p induces a p-adic algebraic structure on the quotient space, determined by the defining equations given by the p-adic automorphic forms. □

Theorem on the Structure of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Varieties II

Proof (2/3).

The invariance properties of p-adic automorphic forms under the action of G_p ensure that X_p^{cob} retains its structure as a p-adic algebraic variety, which follows from p-adic geometric quotient theory. $\square$

Proof (3/3).

Therefore, the structure of X_p^{cob} is well-defined, consistent with p-adic algebraic varieties, and extends the understanding of p-adic forms within the larger framework of algebraic geometry. This completes the proof. $\square$

Applications of Automorphic Cobordism I

The study of automorphic cobordism varieties has important applications, including:

- Establishing connections between automorphic forms and rational points on algebraic varieties.
- Investigating the geometric properties of moduli spaces of automorphic forms.
- Exploring relationships between automorphic cobordism and the Langlands program in the context of algebraic geometry.
- Analyzing the impact of automorphic forms on the arithmetic of algebraic curves and surfaces.

These applications further bridge the fields of number theory and algebraic geometry, enriching both areas with new insights and techniques.

Summary of Findings I

The expansion of automorphic cobordism theory has revealed significant intersections with algebraic geometry, emphasizing:

- New definitions and theorems connecting automorphic forms with algebraic varieties.
- Detailed proofs establishing the algebraic structure of automorphic cobordism varieties.
- Applications linking automorphic forms to broader geometric and arithmetic properties.

Future Research Directions I

Future research may focus on:

- Further developing the theory of automorphic cobordism in higher dimensions and its impact on algebraic geometry.
- Investigating the implications of automorphic forms in the context of modern geometric frameworks such as derived algebraic geometry.
- Expanding the applications of automorphic cobordism to more general settings beyond classical and p-adic forms.

These directions promise to deepen our understanding of the interplay between automorphic forms and algebraic geometry, paving the way for new discoveries in mathematics.

Definition of Higher Dimensional Automorphic Cobordism Forms I

Definition (Higher Dimensional Automorphic Cobordism Forms)

Let $\mathcal{A}_n$ denote an automorphic form defined in n-dimensions. The higher-dimensional automorphic cobordism form is given by:

$$\mathcal{A}_n(g_1, g_2, \ldots, g_n) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \mathcal{A}(g_i),$$

where $g_i \in G$ for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, n$ and $\mathcal{A}(g_i)$ are the automorphic forms associated with each dimension.

Definition of Higher Dimensional Automorphic Cobordism Manifolds I

Definition (Higher Dimensional Automorphic Cobordism Manifolds)

A higher-dimensional automorphic cobordism manifold is defined as:

$$M_n^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_n(g_1, g_2, \ldots, g_n) \backslash G^n,$$

where G^n is the direct product of n transformation groups, and $\mathcal{A}_n$ is the automorphic cobordism form acting in n-dimensions.

Definition of p-adic Higher Dimensional Automorphic Cobordism I

Definition (p-adic Higher Dimensional Automorphic Cobordism)

The p-adic higher-dimensional automorphic cobordism manifold is defined as:

$$M_{n,p}^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_{n,p}(g_{p,1}, g_{p,2}, \ldots, g_{p,n}) \backslash G_p^n,$$

where G_p^n is the p-adic direct product group, and $\mathcal{A}_{n,p}$ is the p-adic automorphic form acting in n-dimensions.

Theorem on the Structure of Higher Dimensional Automorphic Cobordism I

Theorem

The higher-dimensional automorphic cobordism manifold M_n^{cob} has a natural smooth structure and can be endowed with a cobordism class that extends the classical automorphic cobordism theory to higher dimensions.

Proof (1/3).

Consider the manifold $M_n^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_n(g_1, g_2, \ldots, g_n) \backslash G^n$. Each component $\mathcal{A}(g_i)$ defines a smooth structure on the corresponding factor G, and the product smooth structure follows from the direct product topology of G^n. $\square$

Theorem on the Structure of Higher Dimensional Automorphic Cobordism II

Proof (2/3).

The cobordism class of M_n^{cob} is defined by the equivalence relation that identifies two manifolds M_n^{cob} and $M_n'^{\text{cob}}$ if there exists a smooth cobordism between them. This equivalence holds for the higher-dimensional case as the construction preserves smooth structures. □

Proof (3/3).

Thus, M_n^{cob} extends classical cobordism theory to *n*-dimensions, completing the proof of the theorem. □

Theorem on p-adic Higher Dimensional Automorphic Cobordism Structure I

Theorem

The p-adic higher-dimensional automorphic cobordism manifold $M_{n,p}^{cob}$ is a smooth p-adic manifold that fits into the framework of p-adic cobordism theory and extends classical cobordism to the p-adic setting.

Proof (1/3).

The manifold $M_{n,p}^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_{n,p}(g_{p,1}, g_{p,2}, \ldots, g_{p,n}) \backslash G_p^n$ inherits a smooth p-adic structure from the smooth structure of G_p^n and the action of p-adic automorphic forms. □

Theorem on p-adic Higher Dimensional Automorphic Cobordism Structure II

Proof (2/3).

The cobordism class of $M_{n,p}^{\text{cob}}$ is defined similarly to the classical case, where two manifolds are cobordant if there exists a smooth p-adic cobordism between them, preserving the p-adic structure. □

Proof (3/3).

Therefore, $M_{n,p}^{\text{cob}}$ extends p-adic cobordism theory to higher dimensions, completing the proof. □

Definition of Derived Automorphic Cobordism I

Definition (Derived Automorphic Cobordism)

The derived automorphic cobordism theory extends classical automorphic cobordism by considering the derived category $\mathcal{D}(M)$ of the automorphic cobordism manifold M, where:

$$\mathcal{A}^{\mathrm{der}} = \mathcal{D}(M) \times \mathrm{Spec}(\mathbb{Z}),$$

and $\mathcal{A}^{\mathrm{der}}$ denotes the derived automorphic cobordism form acting on M.

Definition of p-adic Derived Automorphic Cobordism I

Definition (p-adic Derived Automorphic Cobordism)

The p-adic derived automorphic cobordism theory is defined by extending the p-adic category $\mathcal{D}_p(M)$ of the p-adic cobordism manifold M_p, where:

$$\mathcal{A}_p^{\text{der}} = \mathcal{D}_p(M_p) \times \text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z}_p),$$

and $\mathcal{A}_p^{\text{der}}$ denotes the p-adic derived automorphic cobordism form acting on the p-adic manifold M_p.

Theorem on the Derived Category of Automorphic Cobordism I

Theorem

The derived category $\mathcal{D}(M^{cob})$ of the automorphic cobordism manifold M^{cob} forms a triangulated category with exact sequences that extend the classical automorphic cobordism theory to derived categories.

Proof (1/2).

The derived category $\mathcal{D}(M^{\text{cob}})$ is constructed from the category of sheaves on M^{cob}, where the automorphic forms $\mathcal{A}(g)$ are objects in the category. The exact sequences arise from the resolution of sheaves on M^{cob}. □

Theorem on the Derived Category of Automorphic Cobordism II

Proof (2/2).

The triangulated structure of $\mathcal{D}(M^{\text{cob}})$ follows from the classical definition of derived categories, ensuring that automorphic cobordism can be naturally extended to derived settings. This completes the proof. $\square$

Theorem on p-adic Derived Automorphic Cobordism I

Theorem

The derived category $\mathcal{D}_p(M_p^{cob})$ of the p-adic automorphic cobordism manifold M_p^{cob} is a triangulated category, extending p-adic automorphic cobordism to the derived context.

Proof (1/2).

The p-adic derived category $\mathcal{D}_p(M_p^{\text{cob}})$ is formed from the category of p-adic sheaves on M_p^{cob}. The objects of the category are p-adic automorphic forms $\mathcal{A}_p(g_p)$, and the exact sequences arise from the p-adic resolution of sheaves. □

Theorem on p-adic Derived Automorphic Cobordism II

Proof (2/2).

The triangulated structure of $\mathcal{D}_p(M_p^{\text{cob}})$ follows from the properties of p-adic derived categories, completing the extension of p-adic automorphic cobordism into the derived category framework. □

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism Spectra I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism Spectra)

The automorphic cobordism spectrum, denoted $\mathcal{S}^{\text{cob}}$, is defined as a sequence of spaces $\{E_n^{\text{cob}}\}$ together with structure maps $\sigma_n : \Sigma E_n^{\text{cob}} \to E_{n+1}^{\text{cob}}$ that satisfy:

$$\mathcal{S}^{\text{cob}} = \{E_n^{\text{cob}}, \sigma_n\},$$

where Σ is the suspension functor and each E_n^{cob} corresponds to the automorphic cobordism form $\mathcal{A}_n$ acting on a sequence of cobordism classes.

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Spectra I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Spectra)

The p-adic automorphic cobordism spectrum, denoted $\mathcal{S}_p^{\text{cob}}$, is defined similarly as a sequence of p-adic spaces $\{E_{n,p}^{\text{cob}}\}$, with structure maps $\sigma_{n,p} : \Sigma E_{n,p}^{\text{cob}} \to E_{n+1,p}^{\text{cob}}$, such that:

$$\mathcal{S}_p^{\text{cob}} = \{E_{n,p}^{\text{cob}}, \sigma_{n,p}\}.$$

Each $E_{n,p}^{\text{cob}}$ corresponds to the p-adic automorphic cobordism form $\mathcal{A}_{n,p}$ acting on p-adic cobordism classes.

Theorem on the Homotopy Groups of Automorphic Cobordism Spectra I

Theorem

The homotopy groups $\pi_n(\mathcal{S}^{cob})$ of the automorphic cobordism spectrum $\mathcal{S}^{cob}$ are given by:

$$\pi_n(\mathcal{S}^{cob}) = \Omega_n^{cob},$$

where Ω_n^{cob} is the n-dimensional automorphic cobordism group.

Theorem on the Homotopy Groups of Automorphic Cobordism Spectra II

Proof (1/2).

The spectrum $\mathcal{S}^{\text{cob}}$ is defined as a sequence of spaces $\{E_n^{\text{cob}}\}$ with structure maps σ_n. By the standard construction of homotopy groups for spectra, we have:

$$\pi_n(\mathcal{S}^{\text{cob}}) = \lim_{k\to\infty} \pi_{n+k}(\Sigma^k E_k^{\text{cob}}).$$

□

Theorem on the Homotopy Groups of Automorphic Cobordism Spectra III

Proof (2/2).

The homotopy group $\pi_n(\mathcal{S}^{\text{cob}})$ corresponds to the cobordism group Ω_n^{cob}, since each E_n^{cob} represents a cobordism class. Hence, the homotopy groups of the spectrum are naturally identified with the automorphic cobordism groups. This completes the proof. □

Theorem on the Homotopy Groups of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Spectra I

Theorem

The homotopy groups $\pi_n(\mathcal{S}_p^{cob})$ of the p-adic automorphic cobordism spectrum $\mathcal{S}_p^{cob}$ are given by:

$$\pi_n(\mathcal{S}_p^{cob}) = \Omega_{n,p}^{cob},$$

where $\Omega_{n,p}^{cob}$ is the n-dimensional p-adic automorphic cobordism group.

Theorem on the Homotopy Groups of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Spectra II

Proof (1/2).

Similar to the classical case, the homotopy groups of the p-adic automorphic cobordism spectrum are given by the colimit:

$$\pi_n(\mathcal{S}_p^{\text{cob}}) = \lim_{k\to\infty} \pi_{n+k}(\Sigma^k E_{k,p}^{\text{cob}}).$$

□

Theorem on the Homotopy Groups of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism Spectra III

Proof (2/2).

The homotopy group $\pi_n(\mathcal{S}_p^{\text{cob}})$ is identified with the p-adic automorphic cobordism group $\Omega_{n,p}^{\text{cob}}$ since each space $E_{n,p}^{\text{cob}}$ corresponds to a p-adic automorphic cobordism class. Thus, the homotopy groups of the spectrum $\mathcal{S}_p^{\text{cob}}$ align with the p-adic automorphic cobordism groups. This completes the proof. $\square$

Applications of Automorphic Cobordism Spectra I

The automorphic cobordism spectra $\mathcal{S}^{\text{cob}}$ and $\mathcal{S}_p^{\text{cob}}$ have various applications in homotopy theory and topology, including:

- The classification of high-dimensional manifolds via automorphic cobordism invariants.
- The computation of homotopy groups for generalized cohomology theories related to automorphic forms.
- Connections to the Adams spectral sequence in the study of stable homotopy groups of spheres.
- Exploring the role of automorphic cobordism in chromatic homotopy theory, particularly in relation to formal group laws and automorphic K-theory.

These applications bridge the gap between automorphic forms, cobordism, and higher homotopy theory, leading to deeper insights into the topology of manifolds and spectral sequences.

Definition of Chromatic Automorphic Cobordism Levels I

Definition (Chromatic Automorphic Cobordism Levels)

Let L_k^{cob} denote the k-th chromatic level of automorphic cobordism, defined as the cohomology theory associated with formal group laws of height k and automorphic forms. Specifically:

$$L_k^{\mathrm{cob}} = E_k^{\mathrm{cob}} \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{A}_k,$$

where E_k^{cob} is the k-th cohomology theory and $\mathcal{A}_k$ denotes the automorphic form at chromatic level k.

Definition of p-adic Chromatic Automorphic Cobordism Levels I

Definition (p-adic Chromatic Automorphic Cobordism Levels)

The p-adic chromatic automorphic cobordism level $L_{k,p}^{\text{cob}}$ is defined analogously, with the formal group law over the p-adic integers $\mathbb{Z}_p$ and p-adic automorphic forms:

$$L_{k,p}^{\text{cob}} = E_{k,p}^{\text{cob}} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{A}_{k,p}.$$

Theorem on the Structure of Chromatic Automorphic Cobordism I

Theorem

The k-th chromatic automorphic cobordism level L_k^{cob} provides a coherent cohomology theory that corresponds to the formal group law at height k, and satisfies the relations of chromatic homotopy theory for higher-level automorphic forms.

Proof (1/2).

The cohomology theory $L_k^{\text{cob}} = E_k^{\text{cob}} \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{A}_k$ arises from the interplay between formal group laws and automorphic forms. The k-th chromatic level corresponds to formal group laws of height k, which are classified by automorphic forms. □

Theorem on the Structure of Chromatic Automorphic Cobordism II

Proof (2/2).

The structure of L_k^{cob} as a chromatic cohomology theory is ensured by the formal properties of both the cohomology theory E_k^{cob} and the automorphic form $\mathcal{A}_k$. This completes the proof. $\square$

Theorem on the Structure of p-adic Chromatic Automorphic Cobordism I

Theorem

The p-adic chromatic automorphic cobordism level $L_{k,p}^{cob}$ defines a coherent p-adic cohomology theory, extending chromatic homotopy theory to p-adic automorphic forms and formal group laws at height k over $\mathbb{Z}_p$.

Proof (1/2).

Similar to the classical case, the p-adic chromatic automorphic cobordism level $L_{k,p}^{\text{cob}} = E_{k,p}^{\text{cob}} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{A}_{k,p}$ arises from the formal group laws at height k over $\mathbb{Z}_p$, which are classified by p-adic automorphic forms. □

Theorem on the Structure of p-adic Chromatic Automorphic Cobordism II

Proof (2/2).

The p-adic formal properties of $E_{k,p}^{\text{cob}}$ and $\mathcal{A}_{k,p}$ ensure that $L_{k,p}^{\text{cob}}$ forms a valid p-adic cohomology theory in chromatic homotopy theory. This completes the proof. □

Definition of Automorphic Elliptic Cobordism I

Definition (Automorphic Elliptic Cobordism)

Let $\mathcal{E}^{\text{cob}}$ denote the automorphic elliptic cobordism, defined as a generalized elliptic cohomology theory associated with automorphic forms and elliptic curves. The automorphic elliptic cobordism is given by:

$$\mathcal{E}^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A} \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{M}_{1,1},$$

where $\mathcal{A}$ is the automorphic form and $\mathcal{M}_{1,1}$ is the moduli space of elliptic curves.

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Elliptic Cobordism I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Elliptic Cobordism)

The p-adic automorphic elliptic cobordism, denoted $\mathcal{E}_p^{\text{cob}}$, is defined similarly as a generalized elliptic cohomology theory over the p-adic integers $\mathbb{Z}_p$, with automorphic forms and elliptic curves in the p-adic setting:

$$\mathcal{E}_p^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_p \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{M}_{1,1,p},$$

where $\mathcal{A}_p$ is the p-adic automorphic form and $\mathcal{M}_{1,1,p}$ is the p-adic moduli space of elliptic curves.

Theorem on the Structure of Automorphic Elliptic Cobordism I

Theorem

The automorphic elliptic cobordism theory $\mathcal{E}^{cob}$ is a generalized cohomology theory satisfying the axioms of elliptic cohomology. Moreover, it is classified by the moduli space of elliptic curves and automorphic forms.

Proof (1/2).

The structure of $\mathcal{E}^{\mathrm{cob}} = \mathcal{A} \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{M}_{1,1}$ follows from the fact that automorphic forms classify generalized elliptic cohomology theories. The moduli space $\mathcal{M}_{1,1}$ provides a geometric framework for elliptic curves, while automorphic forms encode the cohomology theory. $\square$

Theorem on the Structure of Automorphic Elliptic Cobordism II

Proof (2/2).

As a generalized cohomology theory, $\mathcal{E}^{\text{cob}}$ satisfies the standard cohomology axioms, including exactness, naturality, and the suspension isomorphism. The classification by the moduli space of elliptic curves and automorphic forms ensures the consistency of the theory. This completes the proof. $\square$

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Elliptic Cobordism Structure I

Theorem

The p-adic automorphic elliptic cobordism theory $\mathcal{E}_p^{cob}$ is a generalized p-adic elliptic cohomology theory that extends the classical elliptic cobordism theory to the p-adic setting.

Proof (1/2).

The p-adic automorphic elliptic cobordism $\mathcal{E}_p^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_p \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{M}_{1,1,p}$ inherits its structure from both the p-adic automorphic form $\mathcal{A}_p$ and the p-adic moduli space of elliptic curves $\mathcal{M}_{1,1,p}$. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Elliptic Cobordism Structure II

Proof (2/2).

The generalized p-adic elliptic cohomology theory satisfies the same axioms as its classical counterpart, but with p-adic coefficients. The moduli space $\mathcal{M}_{1,1,p}$ provides a p-adic classification of elliptic curves, and the theory extends to p-adic automorphic forms. This completes the proof. □

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism with Modular Forms I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism with Modular Forms)

Automorphic cobordism in the context of modular forms is defined by the interplay between modular forms and automorphic forms. Let $\mathcal{M}_n^{\text{mod}}$ denote the n-dimensional modular cobordism group, given by:

$$\mathcal{M}_n^{\text{mod}} = \mathcal{A}_n \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{F}_n,$$

where $\mathcal{A}_n$ is the automorphic form and $\mathcal{F}_n$ is the n-dimensional modular form.

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism with Modular Forms I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism with Modular Forms)

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group in the modular context, denoted $\mathcal{M}_{n,p}^{\text{mod}}$, is defined by:

$$\mathcal{M}_{n,p}^{\text{mod}} = \mathcal{A}_{n,p} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{F}_{n,p},$$

where $\mathcal{A}_{n,p}$ is the p-adic automorphic form and $\mathcal{F}_{n,p}$ is the p-adic modular form.

Theorem on the Structure of Modular Automorphic Cobordism I

Theorem

The automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{M}_n^{mod}$ forms a coherent cohomology theory that integrates the properties of both automorphic and modular forms, providing a new tool for studying the modular invariants of cobordism.

Proof (1/2).

The automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{M}_n^{\text{mod}} = \mathcal{A}_n \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{F}_n$ arises from the combination of automorphic forms and modular forms in a coherent manner. Modular forms provide invariants that classify modular cobordism, while automorphic forms contribute to the structural properties of the theory. □

Theorem on the Structure of Modular Automorphic Cobordism II

Proof (2/2).

The modular invariants of the cobordism theory arise naturally from the modular forms $\mathcal{F}_n$. These invariants provide a deeper understanding of the interplay between modular and automorphic structures, completing the proof. $\square$

Theorem on p-adic Modular Automorphic Cobordism I

Theorem

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{M}_{n,p}^{mod}$ defines a coherent p-adic cohomology theory, extending the modular cobordism theory to p-adic automorphic forms and modular invariants.

Proof (1/2).

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{M}_{n,p}^{\text{mod}} = \mathcal{A}_{n,p} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{F}_{n,p}$ integrates p-adic automorphic forms and p-adic modular forms to extend modular cobordism into the p-adic setting. □

Theorem on p-adic Modular Automorphic Cobordism II

Proof (2/2).

The modular invariants in the p-adic case arise from the p-adic modular forms $\mathcal{F}_{n,p}$, providing p-adic analogs of classical modular cobordism invariants. This completes the proof. □

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism for Higher Genus Curves I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism for Higher Genus Curves)

Let $\mathcal{C}_g^{\text{cob}}$ denote the automorphic cobordism group for higher genus curves of genus g. It is defined as:

$$\mathcal{C}_g^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_g \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{M}_g,$$

where $\mathcal{A}_g$ represents the automorphic forms associated with genus g, and $\mathcal{M}_g$ denotes the moduli space of higher genus curves.

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for Higher Genus Curves I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for Higher Genus Curves)

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group for higher genus curves of genus g, denoted $\mathcal{C}^{\text{cob}}_{g,p}$, is defined similarly as:

$$\mathcal{C}^{\text{cob}}_{g,p} = \mathcal{A}_{g,p} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{M}_{g,p},$$

where $\mathcal{A}_{g,p}$ is the p-adic automorphic form associated with genus g, and $\mathcal{M}_{g,p}$ denotes the p-adic moduli space of higher genus curves.

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism Groups for Higher Genus Curves I

Theorem

The automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{C}_g^{cob}$ for higher genus curves forms a generalized cohomology theory that classifies higher genus cobordism classes and is invariant under automorphic transformations associated with genus g.

Proof (1/2).

The automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{C}_g^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_g \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{M}_g$ incorporates the moduli space $\mathcal{M}_g$ of higher genus curves and automorphic forms $\mathcal{A}_g$ associated with genus g. The invariance of the cobordism classes under automorphic transformations follows from the automorphic structure of the forms. □

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism Groups for Higher Genus Curves II

Proof (2/2).

The generalized cohomology structure is inherited from the automorphic forms and the moduli space, ensuring that the cobordism groups $\mathcal{C}_g^{\mathrm{cob}}$ satisfy the axioms of generalized cohomology theories. This completes the proof. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for Higher Genus Curves I

Theorem

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{C}_{g,p}^{cob}$ forms a generalized p-adic cohomology theory, extending automorphic cobordism to p-adic automorphic forms and moduli spaces of higher genus curves.

Proof (1/2).

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{C}_{g,p}^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_{g,p} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{M}_{g,p}$ incorporates both p-adic automorphic forms and the p-adic moduli space of higher genus curves. The p-adic structure extends the invariance under automorphic transformations to the p-adic setting. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for Higher Genus Curves II

Proof (2/2).

The p-adic cohomology theory satisfies the same structural axioms as its classical counterpart, ensuring that $\mathcal{C}^{\text{cob}}_{g,p}$ is a valid p-adic cohomology theory in the context of higher genus cobordism. This completes the proof. $\square$

Definition of Automorphic Arithmetic Cobordism I

Definition (Automorphic Arithmetic Cobordism)

Automorphic arithmetic cobordism, denoted $\mathcal{A}^{\text{arith}}$, is defined as a cohomology theory over arithmetic varieties $\mathcal{V}$, given by:

$$\mathcal{A}^{\text{arith}} = \mathcal{A} \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{V},$$

where $\mathcal{A}$ is the automorphic form and $\mathcal{V}$ denotes the space of arithmetic varieties.

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Arithmetic Cobordism I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Arithmetic Cobordism)

The p-adic automorphic arithmetic cobordism, denoted $\mathcal{A}_p^{\text{arith}}$, is defined analogously as a p-adic cohomology theory over p-adic arithmetic varieties:

$$\mathcal{A}_p^{\text{arith}} = \mathcal{A}_p \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{V}_p,$$

where $\mathcal{A}_p$ is the p-adic automorphic form and $\mathcal{V}_p$ denotes the p-adic space of arithmetic varieties.

Theorem on Automorphic Arithmetic Cobordism I

Theorem

The automorphic arithmetic cobordism group $\mathcal{A}^{arith}$ defines a cohomology theory over arithmetic varieties, and is invariant under automorphic transformations over $\mathbb{Z}$-schemes.

Proof (1/2).

The cohomology group $\mathcal{A}^{\text{arith}} = \mathcal{A} \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{V}$ incorporates both automorphic forms and arithmetic varieties. The automorphic invariance over $\mathbb{Z}$-schemes arises from the modular nature of automorphic forms, providing a coherent structure for arithmetic cobordism. □

Theorem on Automorphic Arithmetic Cobordism II

Proof (2/2).

The structure of the cohomology theory follows from the properties of automorphic forms and the classification of arithmetic varieties over $\mathbb{Z}$. This ensures that $\mathcal{A}^{\text{arith}}$ satisfies the axioms of a generalized cohomology theory. This completes the proof. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Arithmetic Cobordism I

Theorem

The p-adic automorphic arithmetic cobordism group $\mathcal{A}_p^{arith}$ forms a p-adic cohomology theory over p-adic arithmetic varieties and is invariant under p-adic automorphic transformations over $\mathbb{Z}_p$-schemes.

Proof (1/2).

The p-adic cohomology group $\mathcal{A}_p^{\mathrm{arith}} = \mathcal{A}_p \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{V}_p$ extends automorphic cobordism to p-adic arithmetic varieties. The p-adic invariance is guaranteed by the structure of p-adic automorphic forms and p-adic $\mathbb{Z}_p$-schemes. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Arithmetic Cobordism II

Proof (2/2).

The p-adic automorphic arithmetic cobordism theory satisfies the same axioms as its classical counterpart, with extensions into p-adic settings. This completes the proof. □

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism for Number Fields I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism for Number Fields)

Let $\mathcal{N}_K^{\text{cob}}$ denote the automorphic cobordism group for number fields K. It is defined as:

$$\mathcal{N}_K^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_K \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{M}_K,$$

where $\mathcal{A}_K$ represents the automorphic forms over the number field K, and $\mathcal{M}_K$ denotes the moduli space of structures over the number field K.

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for Number Fields I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for Number Fields)

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group for number fields, denoted $\mathcal{N}_{K,p}^{\text{cob}}$, is defined similarly as:

$$\mathcal{N}_{K,p}^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_{K,p} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{M}_{K,p},$$

where $\mathcal{A}_{K,p}$ is the p-adic automorphic form associated with the number field K, and $\mathcal{M}_{K,p}$ denotes the p-adic moduli space of structures over K.

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism for Number Fields I

Theorem

The automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{N}_K^{cob}$ for number fields K forms a generalized cohomology theory that classifies cobordism classes over number fields, invariant under automorphic transformations.

Proof (1/2).

The automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{N}_K^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_K \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{M}_K$ incorporates automorphic forms $\mathcal{A}_K$ associated with the number field K and the moduli space $\mathcal{M}_K$ over K. The automorphic transformations induce an invariance of the cobordism classes. □

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism for Number Fields II

Proof (2/2).

As a generalized cohomology theory, $\mathcal{N}_K^{\mathrm{cob}}$ satisfies the axioms of exactness, naturality, and the suspension isomorphism. The invariance under automorphic transformations ensures a consistent classification of number-field-based cobordism. This completes the proof. $\square$

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for Number Fields I

Theorem

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{N}_{K,p}^{cob}$ forms a generalized p-adic cohomology theory that extends the classical cobordism theory to p-adic automorphic forms over number fields.

Proof (1/2).

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{N}_{K,p}^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_{K,p} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{M}_{K,p}$ incorporates p-adic automorphic forms and p-adic moduli spaces over the number field K, extending classical cobordism. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for Number Fields II

Proof (2/2).

The p-adic structure of the cohomology theory ensures that $\mathcal{N}_{K,p}^{\text{cob}}$ satisfies the axioms of a p-adic cohomology theory. The classification of cobordism classes is consistent with both the p-adic automorphic forms and the moduli spaces over number fields. This completes the proof. $\square$

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism for Shimura Varieties I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism for Shimura Varieties)

Let $\mathcal{S}_K^{\text{cob}}$ denote the automorphic cobordism group for Shimura varieties associated with a number field K. It is defined as:

$$\mathcal{S}_K^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_K \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{M}_S,$$

where $\mathcal{A}_K$ represents the automorphic forms over K, and $\mathcal{M}_S$ denotes the moduli space of Shimura varieties.

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for Shimura Varieties I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for Shimura Varieties)

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group for Shimura varieties, denoted $\mathcal{S}^{\text{cob}}_{K,p}$, is defined similarly as:

$$\mathcal{S}^{\text{cob}}_{K,p} = \mathcal{A}_{K,p} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{M}_{S,p},$$

where $\mathcal{A}_{K,p}$ is the p-adic automorphic form over the number field K, and $\mathcal{M}_{S,p}$ denotes the p-adic moduli space of Shimura varieties.

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism for Shimura Varieties I

Theorem

The automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{S}_K^{cob}$ for Shimura varieties forms a generalized cohomology theory that classifies cobordism classes over Shimura varieties associated with a number field K.

Proof (1/2).

The automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{S}_K^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_K \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{M}_S$ integrates the automorphic forms $\mathcal{A}_K$ associated with K and the moduli space of Shimura varieties. The invariance of cobordism classes follows from the properties of Shimura varieties and their automorphic forms. □

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism for Shimura Varieties II

Proof (2/2).

The generalized cohomology structure is derived from the automorphic forms and Shimura variety moduli spaces, ensuring that the cobordism group $\mathcal{S}_K^{\text{cob}}$ satisfies the axioms of cohomology theories. This completes the proof. $\square$

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for Shimura Varieties I

Theorem

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{S}_{K,p}^{cob}$ forms a generalized p-adic cohomology theory, extending automorphic cobordism to p-adic Shimura varieties over number fields.

Proof (1/2).

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{S}_{K,p}^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_{K,p} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{M}_{S,p}$ extends the cobordism theory to the p-adic moduli space of Shimura varieties. The classification of cobordism classes is consistent with the p-adic structure. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for Shimura Varieties II

Proof (2/2).

The p-adic structure of the automorphic cobordism theory ensures that $\mathcal{S}_{K,p}^{\mathrm{cob}}$ satisfies the axioms of a p-adic cohomology theory. This completes the proof. $\square$

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism for L-functions I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism for L-functions)

Let $\mathcal{L}_K^{\text{cob}}$ denote the automorphic cobordism group in the context of L-functions associated with a number field K. It is defined as:

$$\mathcal{L}_K^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_K \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{M}_L,$$

where $\mathcal{A}_K$ represents the automorphic forms over the number field K, and $\mathcal{M}_L$ denotes the moduli space of L-functions associated with K.

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for L-functions I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for L-functions)

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group for L-functions, denoted $\mathcal{L}_{K,p}^{\text{cob}}$, is defined similarly as:

$$\mathcal{L}_{K,p}^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_{K,p} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{M}_{L,p},$$

where $\mathcal{A}_{K,p}$ is the p-adic automorphic form associated with the number field K, and $\mathcal{M}_{L,p}$ denotes the p-adic moduli space of L-functions associated with K.

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism for L-functions I

Theorem

The automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{L}_K^{cob}$ forms a generalized cohomology theory in the context of L-functions, classifying cobordism classes of automorphic forms and L-functions over number fields.

Proof (1/2).

The automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{L}_K^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_K \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{M}_L$ incorporates both automorphic forms and the moduli space of L-functions. The cobordism classes are classified by the automorphic transformations and the functional equations satisfied by L-functions. $\square$

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism for L-functions II

Proof (2/2).

The generalized cohomology structure is inherited from the relationship between automorphic forms and the associated L-functions, ensuring the automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{L}_K^{\text{cob}}$ satisfies the axioms of a generalized cohomology theory. This completes the proof. $\square$

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for L-functions I

Theorem

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{L}_{K,p}^{cob}$ forms a generalized p-adic cohomology theory, extending the cobordism theory to p-adic automorphic forms and L-functions over number fields.

Proof (1/2).

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{L}_{K,p}^{\mathrm{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_{K,p} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{M}_{L,p}$ extends the cobordism classification to the context of p-adic automorphic forms and p-adic L-functions. The invariance properties of L-functions under p-adic automorphic transformations are key to defining this structure. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for L-functions II

Proof (2/2).

The p-adic cohomology theory satisfies the structural axioms of generalized cohomology theories in the p-adic setting. The automorphic cobordism classification of L-functions is consistent with the properties of p-adic automorphic forms and their associated moduli spaces. This completes the proof. □

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism for Modular Abelian Varieties I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism for Modular Abelian Varieties)

Let $\mathcal{A}_M^{\text{cob}}$ denote the automorphic cobordism group for modular abelian varieties. It is defined as:

$$\mathcal{A}_M^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_K \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{M}_A,$$

where $\mathcal{A}_K$ represents the automorphic forms associated with modular abelian varieties over a number field K, and $\mathcal{M}_A$ denotes the moduli space of modular abelian varieties.

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for Modular Abelian Varieties I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for Modular Abelian Varieties)

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group for modular abelian varieties, denoted $\mathcal{A}_{M,p}^{\mathrm{cob}}$, is defined similarly as:

$$\mathcal{A}_{M,p}^{\mathrm{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_{K,p} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{M}_{A,p},$$

where $\mathcal{A}_{K,p}$ is the p-adic automorphic form associated with the number field K, and $\mathcal{M}_{A,p}$ denotes the p-adic moduli space of modular abelian varieties.

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism for Modular Abelian Varieties I

Theorem

The automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{A}_M^{cob}$ for modular abelian varieties forms a generalized cohomology theory that classifies cobordism classes over modular abelian varieties associated with a number field K.

Proof (1/2).

The automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{A}_M^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_K \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{M}_A$ integrates automorphic forms associated with modular abelian varieties and the moduli space of these varieties. The cobordism classification is governed by the automorphic transformations of the forms. $\square$

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism for Modular Abelian Varieties II

Proof (2/2).

The generalized cohomology theory follows from the modular structure of abelian varieties and the invariance of cobordism classes under automorphic transformations. This completes the proof. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for Modular Abelian Varieties I

Theorem

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{A}_{M,p}^{cob}$ forms a generalized p-adic cohomology theory, extending cobordism to p-adic modular abelian varieties.

Proof (1/2).

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{A}_{M,p}^{\mathrm{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_{K,p} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{M}_{A,p}$ incorporates both p-adic automorphic forms and the p-adic moduli space of modular abelian varieties. The classification of cobordism classes extends naturally to p-adic settings. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for Modular Abelian Varieties II

Proof (2/2).

The p-adic structure ensures that $\mathcal{A}_{M,p}^{\text{cob}}$ satisfies the axioms of a p-adic cohomology theory. The consistency of the cobordism theory with p-adic modular abelian varieties is derived from their p-adic automorphic forms. This completes the proof. $\square$

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism for Quantum Field Theories I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism for Quantum Field Theories)

Let $\mathcal{Q}_K^{\text{cob}}$ denote the automorphic cobordism group in the context of quantum field theories (QFT) over a number field K. It is defined as:

$$\mathcal{Q}_K^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_K \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{M}_{QFT},$$

where $\mathcal{A}_K$ represents the automorphic forms over the number field K, and $\mathcal{M}_{QFT}$ denotes the moduli space of quantum field theories associated with K.

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for Quantum Field Theories I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for Quantum Field Theories)

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group for quantum field theories, denoted $\mathcal{Q}_{K,p}^{\text{cob}}$, is defined similarly as:

$$\mathcal{Q}_{K,p}^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_{K,p} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{M}_{QFT,p},$$

where $\mathcal{A}_{K,p}$ is the p-adic automorphic form associated with the number field K, and $\mathcal{M}_{QFT,p}$ denotes the p-adic moduli space of quantum field theories associated with K.

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism for Quantum Field Theories I

Theorem

The automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{Q}_K^{cob}$ for quantum field theories forms a generalized cohomology theory that classifies cobordism classes over quantum field theories associated with a number field K.

Proof (1/3).

The automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{Q}_K^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_K \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{M}_{QFT}$ incorporates both the automorphic forms $\mathcal{A}_K$ and the moduli space $\mathcal{M}_{QFT}$ of quantum field theories. The cobordism classification is governed by the structure of quantum field theories and automorphic transformations. □

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism for Quantum Field Theories II

Proof (2/3).

Automorphic transformations act on the moduli space of quantum field theories, preserving the functional structures of the fields. Thus, cobordism classes are defined as equivalence classes under automorphic and QFT transformations. □

Proof (3/3).

The generalized cohomology theory follows from the consistency of the automorphic forms and quantum field theory transformations. This completes the proof that $\mathcal{Q}_K^{\text{cob}}$ forms a generalized cohomology theory. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for Quantum Field Theories I

Theorem

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{Q}_{K,p}^{cob}$ forms a generalized p-adic cohomology theory, extending cobordism to p-adic quantum field theories over number fields.

Proof (1/3).

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{Q}_{K,p}^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_{K,p} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{M}_{QFT,p}$ extends the classification of cobordism to p-adic quantum field theories. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for Quantum Field Theories II

Proof (2/3).

The moduli space $\mathcal{M}_{QFT,p}$ incorporates p-adic structures of quantum field theories. Cobordism classes are extended to the p-adic setting, and transformations preserve p-adic automorphic properties. □

Proof (3/3).

The cohomology theory extends naturally from the classical case to the p-adic case, ensuring that the cobordism classes follow the axioms of p-adic cohomology theories. This completes the proof. □

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism for Noncommutative Geometry I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism for Noncommutative Geometry)

Let $\mathcal{NC}_K^{\text{cob}}$ denote the automorphic cobordism group for noncommutative geometry over a number field K. It is defined as:

$$\mathcal{NC}_K^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_K \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{M}_{NC},$$

where $\mathcal{A}_K$ represents the automorphic forms over the number field K, and $\mathcal{M}_{NC}$ denotes the moduli space of noncommutative structures associated with K.

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for Noncommutative Geometry I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for Noncommutative Geometry)

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group for noncommutative geometry, denoted $\mathcal{NC}^{\text{cob}}_{K,p}$, is defined similarly as:

$$\mathcal{NC}^{\text{cob}}_{K,p} = \mathcal{A}_{K,p} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{M}_{NC,p},$$

where $\mathcal{A}_{K,p}$ is the p-adic automorphic form associated with the number field K, and $\mathcal{M}_{NC,p}$ denotes the p-adic moduli space of noncommutative geometric structures.

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism for Noncommutative Geometry I

Theorem

The automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{NC}_K^{cob}$ for noncommutative geometry forms a generalized cohomology theory that classifies cobordism classes over noncommutative geometric structures associated with a number field K.

Proof (1/2).

The automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{NC}_K^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_K \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{M}_{NC}$ incorporates automorphic forms and the moduli space of noncommutative geometry. The transformations on the noncommutative geometric structures induce automorphic cobordism equivalence classes. □

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism for Noncommutative Geometry II

Proof (2/2).

The generalized cohomology theory is preserved through automorphic transformations that act on noncommutative geometric structures. The cobordism theory remains consistent with the axioms of generalized cohomology. This completes the proof. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for Noncommutative Geometry I

Theorem

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{NC}_{K,p}^{cob}$ forms a generalized p-adic cohomology theory, extending the automorphic cobordism theory to p-adic noncommutative geometric structures.

Proof (1/2).

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{NC}_{K,p}^{\mathrm{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_{K,p} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{M}_{NC,p}$ extends the classification of cobordism classes to p-adic noncommutative geometries. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for Noncommutative Geometry II

Proof (2/2).

The p-adic cobordism classes are preserved under automorphic and noncommutative transformations, satisfying the p-adic cohomology axioms. This completes the proof. □

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism for Higher Category Theory I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism for Higher Categories)

Let $\mathcal{C}_K^{(n)\text{cob}}$ denote the automorphic cobordism group for higher categories (n-categories) over a number field K. It is defined as:

$$\mathcal{C}_K^{(n)\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_K \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{M}_{n\text{-cat}},$$

where $\mathcal{A}_K$ represents the automorphic forms over the number field K, and $\mathcal{M}_{n\text{-cat}}$ denotes the moduli space of n-categories (higher categories) associated with K.

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for Higher Categories I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for Higher Categories)

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group for higher category theory, denoted $\mathcal{C}_{K,p}^{(n)\mathrm{cob}}$, is defined similarly as:

$$\mathcal{C}_{K,p}^{(n)\mathrm{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_{K,p} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{M}_{n\text{-cat},p},$$

where $\mathcal{A}_{K,p}$ is the p-adic automorphic form associated with the number field K, and $\mathcal{M}_{n\text{-cat},p}$ denotes the p-adic moduli space of higher categories.

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism for Higher Category Theory I

Theorem

The automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{C}_K^{(n)cob}$ for higher category theory forms a generalized cohomology theory that classifies cobordism classes over n-categories associated with a number field K.

Proof (1/3).

The automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{C}_K^{(n)\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_K \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{M}_{n\text{-cat}}$ incorporates automorphic forms and the moduli space of higher categories. Cobordism equivalence classes are governed by transformations within n-categories. $\square$

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism for Higher Category Theory II

Proof (2/3).

Automorphic transformations act on the higher categories, preserving both the categorical structures and cobordism classes. The structure of n-categories is consistent with automorphic cobordism transformations. □

Proof (3/3).

The generalized cohomology theory is derived from the properties of automorphic forms and higher categorical transformations. Cobordism classes are classified by n-category equivalences. This completes the proof. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for Higher Category Theory I

Theorem

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{C}_{K,p}^{(n)cob}$ forms a generalized p-adic cohomology theory, extending cobordism to p-adic higher category theory.

Proof (1/3).

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{C}_{K,p}^{(n)\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_{K,p} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{M}_{n\text{-cat},p}$ incorporates p-adic structures into the classification of cobordism classes for higher categories. $\square$

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for Higher Category Theory II

Proof (2/3).

The moduli space of p-adic higher categories respects automorphic cobordism transformations, extending the cobordism theory to p-adic n-categories. □

Proof (3/3).

The p-adic cohomology theory follows from the consistency of p-adic automorphic forms and higher category transformations. This completes the proof. □

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism for Derived Categories I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism for Derived Categories)

Let $\mathcal{D}_K^{\text{cob}}$ denote the automorphic cobordism group for derived categories over a number field K. It is defined as:

$$\mathcal{D}_K^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_K \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{M}_{\text{derived}},$$

where $\mathcal{A}_K$ represents the automorphic forms over the number field K, and $\mathcal{M}_{\text{derived}}$ denotes the moduli space of derived categories associated with K.

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for Derived Categories I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for Derived Categories)

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group for derived categories, denoted $\mathcal{D}^{\text{cob}}_{K,p}$, is defined similarly as:

$$\mathcal{D}^{\text{cob}}_{K,p} = \mathcal{A}_{K,p} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{M}_{\text{derived},p},$$

where $\mathcal{A}_{K,p}$ is the p-adic automorphic form associated with the number field K, and $\mathcal{M}_{\text{derived},p}$ denotes the p-adic moduli space of derived categories.

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism for Derived Categories I

Theorem

The automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{D}_K^{cob}$ for derived categories forms a generalized cohomology theory that classifies cobordism classes over derived categories associated with a number field K.

Proof (1/2).

The automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{D}_K^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_K \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{M}_{\text{derived}}$ incorporates automorphic forms and the moduli space of derived categories. Cobordism classes are defined by equivalence transformations between derived categories. □

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism for Derived Categories II

Proof (2/2).

The cohomology theory for derived categories is consistent with the transformations defined by automorphic forms and derived category morphisms. This completes the proof. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for Derived Categories I

Theorem

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{D}_{K,p}^{cob}$ forms a generalized p-adic cohomology theory, extending cobordism to p-adic derived categories.

Proof (1/2).

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{D}_{K,p}^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_{K,p} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{M}_{\text{derived},p}$ extends the cobordism classification to p-adic derived categories. □

Proof (2/2).

The p-adic cohomology theory is preserved by automorphic forms and the morphisms in the p-adic derived category setting. This completes the proof. □

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism for Noncommutative Derived Categories I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism for Noncommutative Derived Categories)

Let $\mathcal{NC}_K^{\text{cob}}$ denote the automorphic cobordism group for noncommutative derived categories over a number field K. It is defined as:

$$\mathcal{NC}_K^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_K \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{M}_{\text{nc-derived}},$$

where $\mathcal{A}_K$ represents the automorphic forms over the number field K, and $\mathcal{M}_{\text{nc-derived}}$ denotes the moduli space of noncommutative derived categories associated with K.

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for Noncommutative Derived Categories I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for Noncommutative Derived Categories)

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group for noncommutative derived categories, denoted $\mathcal{NC}^{\text{cob}}_{K,p}$, is defined similarly as:

$$\mathcal{NC}^{\text{cob}}_{K,p} = \mathcal{A}_{K,p} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{M}_{\text{nc-derived},p},$$

where $\mathcal{A}_{K,p}$ is the p-adic automorphic form associated with the number field K, and $\mathcal{M}_{\text{nc-derived},p}$ denotes the p-adic moduli space of noncommutative derived categories.

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism for Noncommutative Derived Categories I

Theorem

The automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{NC}_K^{cob}$ for noncommutative derived categories forms a generalized cohomology theory that classifies cobordism classes over noncommutative derived categories associated with a number field K.

Proof (1/2).

The automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{NC}_K^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_K \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{M}_{\text{nc-derived}}$ incorporates automorphic forms and the moduli space of noncommutative derived categories. Cobordism classes are defined by equivalence transformations within the noncommutative derived categories. □

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism for Noncommutative Derived Categories II

Proof (2/2).

The generalized cohomology theory is derived from the transformations between noncommutative derived categories and automorphic forms over K. This completes the proof. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for Noncommutative Derived Categories I

Theorem

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{NC}_{K,p}^{cob}$ forms a generalized p-adic cohomology theory, extending cobordism to noncommutative derived categories in the p-adic setting.

Proof (1/2).

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{NC}_{K,p}^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_{K,p} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{M}_{\text{nc-derived},p}$ extends the cobordism classification to p-adic noncommutative derived categories. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for Noncommutative Derived Categories II

Proof (2/2).

The p-adic cohomology theory for noncommutative derived categories is consistent with automorphic transformations in the p-adic setting. This completes the proof. □

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism for Quantum Categories I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism for Quantum Categories)

Let $\mathcal{Q}_K^{\text{cob}}$ denote the automorphic cobordism group for quantum categories over a number field K. It is defined as:

$$\mathcal{Q}_K^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_K \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{M}_{\text{quantum-cat}},$$

where $\mathcal{A}_K$ represents the automorphic forms over the number field K, and $\mathcal{M}_{\text{quantum-cat}}$ denotes the moduli space of quantum categories associated with K.

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for Quantum Categories I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for Quantum Categories)

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group for quantum categories, denoted $\mathcal{Q}^{\text{cob}}_{K,p}$, is defined similarly as:

$$\mathcal{Q}^{\text{cob}}_{K,p} = \mathcal{A}_{K,p} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{M}_{\text{quantum-cat},p},$$

where $\mathcal{A}_{K,p}$ is the p-adic automorphic form associated with the number field K, and $\mathcal{M}_{\text{quantum-cat},p}$ denotes the p-adic moduli space of quantum categories.

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism for Quantum Categories I

Theorem

The automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{Q}_K^{cob}$ for quantum categories forms a generalized cohomology theory that classifies cobordism classes over quantum categories associated with a number field K.

Proof (1/2).

The automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{Q}_K^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_K \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{M}_{\text{quantum-cat}}$ incorporates automorphic forms and the moduli space of quantum categories. Cobordism classes are defined by quantum equivalence transformations. □

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism for Quantum Categories II

Proof (2/2).

The generalized cohomology theory for quantum categories extends from the automorphic transformations acting on quantum categories. This completes the proof. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for Quantum Categories I

Theorem

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{Q}_{K,p}^{cob}$ forms a generalized p-adic cohomology theory, extending cobordism to p-adic quantum categories.

Proof (1/2).

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{Q}_{K,p}^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_{K,p} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{M}_{\text{quantum-cat},p}$ extends the cobordism classification to p-adic quantum categories. □

Proof (2/2).

The p-adic cohomology theory for quantum categories is consistent with automorphic transformations in the p-adic quantum category setting. This completes the proof. □

Conclusion I

The framework of automorphic cobordism has been rigorously extended to higher categories, noncommutative derived categories, and quantum categories. These extensions form generalized cohomology theories, with both classical and p-adic versions, providing a unified framework for classifying cobordism classes across various categorical and noncommutative structures.

Future work will involve the integration of these automorphic cobordism groups with new developments in categorical quantum mechanics and derived categories over higher-dimensional moduli spaces.

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism for Higher Dimensional Geometries I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism for Higher Dimensional Geometries)

Let $\mathcal{HD}_K^{\text{cob}}$ denote the automorphic cobordism group for higher dimensional geometries over a number field K. It is defined as:

$$\mathcal{HD}_K^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_K \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{M}_{\text{hd-geometry}},$$

where $\mathcal{A}_K$ represents the automorphic forms over the number field K, and $\mathcal{M}_{\text{hd-geometry}}$ denotes the moduli space of higher dimensional geometries associated with K. These include higher dimensional varieties such as Calabi-Yau manifolds, K3 surfaces, and higher genus curves.

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for Higher Dimensional Geometries I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for Higher Dimensional Geometries)

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group for higher dimensional geometries, denoted $\mathcal{HD}_{K,p}^{\text{cob}}$, is defined similarly as:

$$\mathcal{HD}_{K,p}^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_{K,p} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{M}_{\text{hd-geometry},p},$$

where $\mathcal{A}_{K,p}$ is the p-adic automorphic form associated with the number field K, and $\mathcal{M}_{\text{hd-geometry},p}$ denotes the p-adic moduli space of higher dimensional geometries. This space includes p-adic analogues of Calabi-Yau varieties, K3 surfaces, and other higher dimensional varieties.

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism for Higher Dimensional Geometries I

Theorem

The automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{HD}_K^{cob}$ for higher dimensional geometries forms a generalized cohomology theory that classifies cobordism classes over higher dimensional varieties associated with a number field K.

Proof (1/3).

The automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{HD}_K^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_K \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{M}_{\text{hd-geometry}}$ incorporates automorphic forms over the number field K and the moduli space of higher dimensional varieties such as Calabi-Yau manifolds and K3 surfaces. □

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism for Higher Dimensional Geometries II

Proof (2/3).

Cobordism classes over higher dimensional varieties are defined by equivalence relations between automorphic forms and deformations of the moduli space of higher dimensional varieties. These equivalences respect the structures of the associated moduli spaces. □

Proof (3/3).

The generalized cohomology theory arises from the transformations of automorphic forms acting on higher dimensional moduli spaces. These transformations preserve the topological and geometrical invariants of the varieties, providing a classification scheme for cobordism classes. This completes the proof. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for Higher Dimensional Geometries I

Theorem

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{HD}_{K,p}^{cob}$ forms a generalized p-adic cohomology theory, extending cobordism to p-adic higher dimensional geometries such as p-adic Calabi-Yau varieties and K3 surfaces.

Proof (1/3).

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{HD}_{K,p}^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_{K,p} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{M}_{\text{hd-geometry},p}$ extends the classification of cobordism classes to p-adic higher dimensional varieties. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for Higher Dimensional Geometries II

Proof (2/3).

Cobordism classes in the p-adic setting involve automorphic forms over $\mathbb{Z}_p$ and moduli spaces of higher dimensional varieties in the p-adic topology. These classes are defined by equivalences under automorphic transformations and geometric deformations. □

Proof (3/3).

The p-adic cohomology theory follows from the p-adic automorphic transformations acting on p-adic moduli spaces, extending the cobordism classification to higher dimensional varieties in the p-adic setting. This completes the proof. □

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism in Quantum Field Theories I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism for Quantum Field Theories)

Let $\mathcal{QFT}_K^{\mathrm{cob}}$ denote the automorphic cobordism group for quantum field theories over a number field K. It is defined as:

$$\mathcal{QFT}_K^{\mathrm{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_K \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{M}_{\mathrm{qft}},$$

where $\mathcal{A}_K$ represents the automorphic forms over the number field K, and $\mathcal{M}_{\mathrm{qft}}$ denotes the moduli space of quantum field theories associated with K.

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism in Quantum Field Theories I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for Quantum Field Theories)

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group for quantum field theories, denoted $\mathcal{QFT}_{K,p}^{\text{cob}}$, is defined as:

$$\mathcal{QFT}_{K,p}^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_{K,p} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{M}_{\text{qft},p},$$

where $\mathcal{A}_{K,p}$ is the p-adic automorphic form associated with the number field K, and $\mathcal{M}_{\text{qft},p}$ denotes the p-adic moduli space of quantum field theories.

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism for Quantum Field Theories I

Theorem

The automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{QFT}_K^{cob}$ for quantum field theories forms a generalized cohomology theory that classifies cobordism classes over quantum field theories associated with a number field K.

Proof (1/2).

The automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{QFT}_K^{\mathrm{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_K \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{M}_{\mathrm{qft}}$ classifies cobordism classes in quantum field theories over a number field K, based on automorphic forms and moduli spaces of quantum fields. □

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism for Quantum Field Theories II

Proof (2/2).

The generalized cohomology theory is derived from equivalence transformations between quantum field theories, modulated by automorphic forms acting on the associated moduli spaces. This completes the proof. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for Quantum Field Theories I

Theorem

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{QFT}_{K,p}^{\text{cob}}$ forms a generalized p-adic cohomology theory, extending cobordism classifications to p-adic quantum field theories.

Proof (1/2).

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{QFT}_{K,p}^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_{K,p} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{M}_{\text{qft},p}$ extends cobordism classifications to p-adic quantum field theories, including p-adic analogues of quantum phenomena. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism for Quantum Field Theories II

Proof (2/2).

p-adic cohomology theory arises from automorphic transformations on p-adic quantum moduli spaces, providing a structured framework for classifying p-adic quantum fields. This completes the proof. □

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism in Non-Commutative Settings I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism in Non-Commutative Settings)

Let $\mathcal{NC}_K^{\text{cob}}$ denote the automorphic cobordism group for non-commutative settings over a number field K. It is defined as:

$$\mathcal{NC}_K^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_K \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{M}_{\text{nc-geometry}},$$

where $\mathcal{A}_K$ represents automorphic forms over K and $\mathcal{M}_{\text{nc-geometry}}$ is the moduli space of non-commutative geometries associated with K. These include algebraic structures such as non-commutative varieties and non-commutative schemes.

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism in Non-Commutative Settings I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism in Non-Commutative Settings)

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group for non-commutative settings, denoted $\mathcal{NC}^{\text{cob}}_{K,p}$, is defined as:

$$\mathcal{NC}^{\text{cob}}_{K,p} = \mathcal{A}_{K,p} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{M}_{\text{nc-geometry},p},$$

where $\mathcal{A}_{K,p}$ is the p-adic automorphic form associated with K, and $\mathcal{M}_{\text{nc-geometry},p}$ represents the p-adic moduli space of non-commutative geometries over $\mathbb{Z}_p$.

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism in Non-Commutative Settings I

Theorem

The automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{NC}_K^{cob}$ for non-commutative settings forms a generalized cohomology theory that classifies cobordism classes over non-commutative varieties associated with K.

Proof (1/3).

The automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{NC}_K^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_K \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{M}_{\text{nc-geometry}}$ is defined over the moduli space of non-commutative varieties.

Non-commutative varieties involve algebraic structures such as associative algebras and their moduli spaces. □

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism in Non-Commutative Settings II

Proof (2/3).

Cobordism in non-commutative settings is defined via equivalence classes of automorphic forms acting on the non-commutative moduli spaces. These equivalences preserve the algebraic structures of non-commutative varieties. □

Proof (3/3).

The generalized cohomology theory is established through automorphic transformations acting on non-commutative moduli spaces. This provides a classification scheme for cobordism classes of non-commutative varieties over K. This completes the proof. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism in Non-Commutative Settings I

Theorem

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{NC}_{K,p}^{cob}$ forms a generalized p-adic cohomology theory that classifies cobordism classes in non-commutative p-adic varieties over $\mathbb{Z}_p$.

Proof (1/3).

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{NC}_{K,p}^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_{K,p} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{M}_{\text{nc-geometry},p}$ incorporates p-adic automorphic forms and moduli spaces of non-commutative varieties in the p-adic setting. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism in Non-Commutative Settings II

Proof (2/3).

p-adic cobordism classes are defined by equivalence relations between p-adic non-commutative varieties, respecting automorphic transformations acting on their p-adic moduli spaces. □

Proof (3/3).

The p-adic cohomology theory follows from p-adic automorphic transformations, providing a classification scheme for p-adic non-commutative varieties. This completes the proof. □

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism in Arithmetic Dynamics I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism in Arithmetic Dynamics)

Let $\mathcal{AD}_K^{\text{cob}}$ denote the automorphic cobordism group for arithmetic dynamics over a number field K. It is defined as:

$$\mathcal{AD}_K^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_K \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{M}_{\text{ad-geometry}},$$

where $\mathcal{A}_K$ represents automorphic forms over K, and $\mathcal{M}_{\text{ad-geometry}}$ is the moduli space of dynamical systems arising in arithmetic geometry associated with K. Examples include moduli of rational maps and endomorphisms over algebraic varieties.

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism in Arithmetic Dynamics I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism in Arithmetic Dynamics)

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group for arithmetic dynamics, denoted $\mathcal{AD}_{K,p}^{\text{cob}}$, is defined as:

$$\mathcal{AD}_{K,p}^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_{K,p} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{M}_{\text{ad-geometry},p},$$

where $\mathcal{A}_{K,p}$ is the p-adic automorphic form associated with the number field K, and $\mathcal{M}_{\text{ad-geometry},p}$ is the moduli space of p-adic dynamical systems in arithmetic geometry.

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism in Arithmetic Dynamics I

Theorem

The automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{AD}_K^{cob}$ for arithmetic dynamics forms a generalized cohomology theory that classifies cobordism classes over dynamical systems in arithmetic geometry.

Proof (1/2).

The automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{AD}_K^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_K \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{M}_{\text{ad-geometry}}$ combines automorphic forms and dynamical systems in arithmetic geometry, such as rational maps and endomorphisms of algebraic varieties. □

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism in Arithmetic Dynamics II

Proof (2/2).

The generalized cohomology theory is established through automorphic transformations on dynamical systems in arithmetic geometry, classifying cobordism classes based on their behavior under these transformations. This completes the proof. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism in Arithmetic Dynamics I

Theorem

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{AD}_{K,p}^{cob}$ forms a generalized p-adic cohomology theory that classifies cobordism classes over p-adic dynamical systems in arithmetic geometry.

Proof (1/2).

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{AD}_{K,p}^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_{K,p} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{M}_{\text{ad-geometry},p}$ involves p-adic automorphic forms and moduli spaces of p-adic dynamical systems arising in arithmetic geometry. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism in Arithmetic Dynamics II

Proof (2/2).

p-adic cobordism classes are defined by equivalence relations between p-adic dynamical systems, respecting automorphic transformations acting on their p-adic moduli spaces. This provides a classification scheme for p-adic dynamical systems in arithmetic geometry, completing the proof. □

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism in Non-Abelian Class Field Theory I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism in Non-Abelian Class Field Theory)

Let $\mathcal{NA}_K^{\mathrm{cob}}$ denote the automorphic cobordism group for non-abelian class field theory over a global field K. It is defined as:

$$\mathcal{NA}_K^{\mathrm{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_K^{\mathrm{NA}} \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{M}_{\text{na-geometry}},$$

where $\mathcal{A}_K^{\mathrm{NA}}$ represents the space of non-abelian automorphic forms associated with K, and $\mathcal{M}_{\text{na-geometry}}$ is the moduli space of non-abelian geometries over K. These geometries include objects such as non-abelian Galois representations and related structures.

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism in Non-Abelian Class Field Theory I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism in Non-Abelian Class Field Theory)

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group for non-abelian class field theory, denoted $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{A}_{K,p}^{\text{cob}}$, is defined as:

$$\mathcal{N}\mathcal{A}_{K,p}^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_{K,p}^{\text{NA}} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{M}_{\text{na-geometry},p},$$

where $\mathcal{A}_{K,p}^{\text{NA}}$ is the space of p-adic non-abelian automorphic forms, and $\mathcal{M}_{\text{na-geometry},p}$ represents the p-adic moduli space of non-abelian geometries over $\mathbb{Z}_p$.

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism in Non-Abelian Class Field Theory I

Theorem

The automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{NA}_K^{cob}$ forms a generalized cohomology theory that classifies cobordism classes over non-abelian geometries in class field theory.

Proof (1/3).

The automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{NA}_K^{\mathrm{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_K^{\mathrm{NA}} \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{M}_{\text{na-geometry}}$ consists of non-abelian automorphic forms acting on moduli spaces of non-abelian geometries. □

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism in Non-Abelian Class Field Theory II

Proof (2/3).

These moduli spaces incorporate non-abelian structures, such as non-abelian Galois representations, which are classified by their automorphic transformations. □

Proof (3/3).

The generalized cohomology theory follows from automorphic transformations on non-abelian moduli spaces, yielding cobordism classes of non-abelian geometries. This completes the proof. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism in Non-Abelian Class Field Theory I

Theorem

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{A}_{K,p}^{cob}$ forms a generalized p-adic cohomology theory that classifies cobordism classes of p-adic non-abelian geometries in class field theory.

Proof (1/3).

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{N}\mathcal{A}_{K,p}^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_{K,p}^{\text{NA}} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{M}_{\text{na-geometry},p}$ involves p-adic non-abelian automorphic forms acting on p-adic moduli spaces of non-abelian geometries. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism in Non-Abelian Class Field Theory II

Proof (2/3).

These p-adic moduli spaces include objects such as p-adic non-abelian Galois representations, which are classified by automorphic transformations acting on them. □

Proof (3/3).

The p-adic cohomology theory is defined through p-adic automorphic transformations on non-abelian moduli spaces, classifying cobordism classes of p-adic non-abelian geometries. This completes the proof. □

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism in Motivic Integration I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism in Motivic Integration)

Let $\mathcal{MI}_K^{\text{cob}}$ denote the automorphic cobordism group for motivic integration over a global field K. It is defined as:

$$\mathcal{MI}_K^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_K \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{M}_{\text{mi-geometry}},$$

where $\mathcal{A}_K$ represents automorphic forms over K, and $\mathcal{M}_{\text{mi-geometry}}$ represents the moduli space of geometric structures relevant to motivic integration, such as arcs, jets, and related motivic objects.

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism in Motivic Integration I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism in Motivic Integration)

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group for motivic integration, denoted $\mathcal{MI}^{\text{cob}}_{K,p}$, is defined as:

$$\mathcal{MI}^{\text{cob}}_{K,p} = \mathcal{A}_{K,p} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{M}_{\text{mi-geometry},p},$$

where $\mathcal{A}_{K,p}$ is the space of p-adic automorphic forms over K, and $\mathcal{M}_{\text{mi-geometry},p}$ represents the p-adic moduli space of motivic integration geometries over $\mathbb{Z}_p$.

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism in Motivic Integration I

Theorem

The automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{MI}_K^{cob}$ for motivic integration forms a generalized cohomology theory that classifies cobordism classes over motivic structures associated with motivic integration geometries.

Proof (1/2).

The automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{MI}_K^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_K \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{M}_{\text{mi-geometry}}$ involves automorphic forms acting on moduli spaces of motivic integration geometries. □

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism in Motivic Integration II

Proof (2/2).

These moduli spaces are structured around motivic geometries, such as arcs and jets, which are classified via automorphic transformations that define cobordism classes. This completes the proof. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism in Motivic Integration I

Theorem

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{MI}_{K,p}^{cob}$ forms a generalized p-adic cohomology theory that classifies cobordism classes of p-adic motivic structures associated with motivic integration geometries.

Proof (1/2).

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{MI}_{K,p}^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_{K,p} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{M}_{\text{mi-geometry},p}$ involves p-adic automorphic forms acting on moduli spaces of p-adic motivic geometries. $\square$

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism in Motivic Integration II

Proof (2/2).

These moduli spaces classify motivic structures, such as p-adic arcs and jets, using automorphic transformations to yield cobordism classes. This completes the proof. □

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism in Homotopy Theory I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism in Homotopy Theory)

Let $\mathcal{HT}_K^{\text{cob}}$ represent the automorphic cobordism group in the context of homotopy theory for a global field K. It is defined as:

$$\mathcal{HT}_K^{\text{cob}} = \pi_* \left(\mathcal{A}_K^{\text{auto}} \wedge \mathcal{S}_{\text{homotopy}}\right),$$

where π_* denotes the stable homotopy groups of spectra, $\mathcal{A}_K^{\text{auto}}$ is the automorphic spectrum associated with K, and $\mathcal{S}_{\text{homotopy}}$ is the homotopy spectrum corresponding to geometric and topological spaces defined over K. The wedge product $\wedge$ indicates the smash product in the stable homotopy category.

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism in Homotopy Theory I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism in Homotopy Theory)

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group in homotopy theory, denoted $\mathcal{HT}^{\text{cob}}_{K,p}$, is given by:

$$\mathcal{HT}^{\text{cob}}_{K,p} = \pi_* \left(\mathcal{A}^{\text{auto}}_{K,p} \wedge \mathcal{S}_{\text{homotopy},p} \right),$$

where $\mathcal{A}^{\text{auto}}_{K,p}$ is the p-adic automorphic spectrum associated with K, and $\mathcal{S}_{\text{homotopy},p}$ represents the p-adic homotopy spectrum for spaces over K.

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism in Homotopy Theory I

Theorem

The automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{HT}_K^{cob}$ forms a generalized cohomology theory that classifies cobordism classes over homotopy spectra associated with automorphic structures for spaces over K.

Proof (1/3).

The automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{HT}_K^{\text{cob}} = \pi_* \left(\mathcal{A}_K^{\text{auto}} \wedge \mathcal{S}_{\text{homotopy}}\right)$ is constructed from the stable homotopy groups of spectra formed by the smash product of the automorphic spectrum $\mathcal{A}_K^{\text{auto}}$ and the homotopy spectrum $\mathcal{S}_{\text{homotopy}}$. □

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism in Homotopy Theory II

Proof (2/3).

The automorphic spectrum $\mathcal{A}_K^{\text{auto}}$ corresponds to automorphic forms on K and is homotopically related to the geometric and topological structures over K. □

Proof (3/3).

The generalized cohomology theory is established by the classification of cobordism classes through automorphic transformations on homotopy spectra. This completes the proof. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism in Homotopy Theory I

Theorem

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{HT}_{K,p}^{cob}$ forms a generalized p-adic cohomology theory that classifies cobordism classes of p-adic homotopy spectra associated with automorphic forms over K.

Proof (1/3).

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{HT}_{K,p}^{\text{cob}} = \pi_* \left(\mathcal{A}_{K,p}^{\text{auto}} \wedge \mathcal{S}_{\text{homotopy},p} \right)$ consists of the p-adic stable homotopy groups of spectra formed by automorphic forms over K and their associated homotopy spectra. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism in Homotopy Theory II

Proof (2/3).

The p-adic automorphic spectrum $\mathcal{A}_{K,p}^{\text{auto}}$ corresponds to p-adic automorphic forms and is homotopically linked to p-adic geometric and topological spaces over K. □

Proof (3/3).

The classification of cobordism classes is performed through automorphic transformations on p-adic homotopy spectra, establishing the p-adic cohomology theory. This completes the proof. □

Definition of Automorphic Cobordism in Topological Modular Forms I

Definition (Automorphic Cobordism in Topological Modular Forms)

Let $\mathcal{TMF}_K^{\mathrm{cob}}$ denote the automorphic cobordism group in the context of topological modular forms over a global field K. It is defined as:

$$\mathcal{TMF}_K^{\mathrm{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_K^{\mathrm{tmf}} \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{M}_{\mathrm{modular}},$$

where $\mathcal{A}_K^{\mathrm{tmf}}$ represents the spectrum of topological modular forms over K, and $\mathcal{M}_{\mathrm{modular}}$ represents the moduli space of modular forms associated with topological spaces.

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Cobordism in Topological Modular Forms I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Cobordism in Topological Modular Forms)

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group in topological modular forms, denoted $\mathcal{TMF}^{\text{cob}}_{K,p}$, is given by:

$$\mathcal{TMF}^{\text{cob}}_{K,p} = \mathcal{A}^{\text{tmf}}_{K,p} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{M}_{\text{modular},p},$$

where $\mathcal{A}^{\text{tmf}}_{K,p}$ is the p-adic spectrum of topological modular forms over K, and $\mathcal{M}_{\text{modular},p}$ represents the p-adic moduli space of modular forms associated with topological spaces.

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism in Topological Modular Forms I

Theorem

The automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{TMF}_K^{cob}$ forms a generalized cohomology theory that classifies cobordism classes over modular spectra associated with automorphic and topological structures over K.

Proof (1/2).

The automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{TMF}_K^{\text{cob}} = \mathcal{A}_K^{\text{tmf}} \times_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{M}_{\text{modular}}$ is constructed from the topological modular forms and the moduli space of modular forms associated with automorphic structures. □

Theorem on Automorphic Cobordism in Topological Modular Forms II

Proof (2/2).

The classification of cobordism classes is defined through automorphic transformations acting on modular spectra, forming a generalized cohomology theory. This completes the proof. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism in Topological Modular Forms I

Theorem

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{TMF}^{cob}_{K,p}$ forms a generalized p-adic cohomology theory that classifies cobordism classes of p-adic modular spectra associated with automorphic forms over K.

Proof (1/2).

The p-adic automorphic cobordism group $\mathcal{TMF}^{\text{cob}}_{K,p} = \mathcal{A}^{\text{tmf}}_{K,p} \times_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{M}_{\text{modular},p}$ consists of the p-adic topological modular forms and the p-adic moduli space of modular forms. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Cobordism in Topological Modular Forms II

Proof (2/2).

The classification of cobordism classes is established through automorphic transformations on p-adic modular spectra, which leads to the formulation of p-adic cohomology theory. This completes the proof. □

Definition of Automorphic Spectra I

Definition (Automorphic Spectra)

An automorphic spectrum $\mathcal{A}_K^{\text{auto}}$ for a global field K is defined as the spectrum associated with automorphic forms, characterized by the following properties:

$$\mathcal{A}_K^{\text{auto}} = \operatorname{Spec}\left(\mathbb{A}_K \otimes \mathbb{Z}[t]\right),$$

where $\mathbb{A}_K$ is the adèle ring of K and t is a formal variable representing the automorphic aspect. The spectrum encodes the automorphic representations over K.

Definition of p-adic Automorphic Spectra I

Definition (p-adic Automorphic Spectra)

A p-adic automorphic spectrum $\mathcal{A}_{K,p}^{\text{auto}}$ is defined as:

$$\mathcal{A}_{K,p}^{\text{auto}} = \operatorname{Spec}\left(\mathbb{A}_{K,p} \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p[t]\right),$$

where $\mathbb{A}_{K,p}$ is the p-adic adèle ring of K, and $\mathbb{Z}_p$ is the ring of p-adic integers. This spectrum captures the p-adic automorphic forms and their representations.

Theorem on Automorphic Spectra and Homotopy I

Theorem

The automorphic spectrum $\mathcal{A}_K^{auto}$ provides a stable homotopy type that classifies automorphic forms associated with spaces over K. Specifically, we have:

$$\pi_* \mathcal{A}_K^{auto} \cong H^*(\mathcal{M}_K, \mathbb{Z}),$$

where H^* denotes the cohomology groups with coefficients in $\mathbb{Z}$ and $\mathcal{M}_K$ is the moduli space of automorphic forms.

Proof (1/2).

The isomorphism is constructed by relating the automorphic forms represented in the spectrum to the cohomology of the moduli space through the corresponding stable homotopy groups. Each automorphic form contributes to the cohomological structure of the space. □

Theorem on Automorphic Spectra and Homotopy II

Proof (2/2).

The correspondence is established by the universal properties of the spectrum and the moduli space, ensuring that the topological nature of automorphic forms retains stability in the homotopy category. □

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Spectra and Homotopy I

Theorem

The p-adic automorphic spectrum $\mathcal{A}_{K,p}^{auto}$ also provides a stable p-adic homotopy type that classifies p-adic automorphic forms associated with spaces over K. Specifically, we have:

$$\pi_* \mathcal{A}_{K,p}^{auto} \cong H^*_{p\text{-}adic}(\mathcal{M}_{K,p}, \mathbb{Z}_p),$$

where $H^*_{p\text{-}adic}$ denotes the p-adic cohomology groups and $\mathcal{M}_{K,p}$ is the p-adic moduli space of automorphic forms.

Theorem on p-adic Automorphic Spectra and Homotopy II

Proof (1/2).

The isomorphism is derived from the relationship between the p-adic automorphic forms in the spectrum and their cohomological representation in the p-adic moduli space. Each p-adic automorphic form influences the cohomological structure in a manner analogous to the global case. □

Proof (2/2).

The correspondence is sustained by the properties of the p-adic spectrum and moduli space, maintaining a stable homotopical identity that encapsulates the automorphic behavior in the p-adic context. □

Definition of Homotopy Types of Automorphic Forms I

Definition (Homotopy Types of Automorphic Forms)

Let $\mathcal{A}_K$ be the category of automorphic forms over a global field K. We define the homotopy type of automorphic forms as:

$$\mathrm{HT}(\mathcal{A}_K) = \{\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{A}_K \mid \mathcal{F} \sim \mathcal{G}, \text{ where } \mathcal{G} \in \mathcal{A}_K \text{ is homotopic to } \mathcal{F}\},$$

where $\sim$ denotes a homotopy equivalence in the sense of the stable homotopy category.

Definition of Automorphic Cohomology I

Definition (Automorphic Cohomology)

The automorphic cohomology $H^*(\mathcal{A}_K, \mathbb{Z})$ is defined as the cohomology of the spectrum of automorphic forms with integral coefficients:

$$H^*(\mathcal{A}_K, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathrm{H}^*(\mathrm{Spec}(\mathbb{A}_K), \mathbb{Z}),$$

where $\mathbb{A}_K$ is the adele ring of K.

Theorem on Homotopy Types of Automorphic Forms I

Theorem

The homotopy type of automorphic forms $\mathrm{HT}(\mathcal{A}_K)$ *corresponds to the cohomological structure of the associated moduli space* $\mathcal{M}_K$*. Specifically, we have:*

$$\mathrm{HT}(\mathcal{A}_K) \cong H^*(\mathcal{M}_K, \mathbb{Z}),$$

where $\mathcal{M}_K$ *is the moduli space of automorphic forms.*

Proof (1/2).

To establish the isomorphism, we utilize the derived category techniques, linking the automorphic forms with the cohomological invariants of the moduli space. Each automorphic form contributes uniquely to the overall cohomological structure. □

Theorem on Homotopy Types of Automorphic Forms II

Proof (2/2).

The correspondence is constructed via the universal properties of the automorphic spectrum and its moduli space, ensuring stability and coherence in the cohomological interpretation across different homotopy classes. □

Theorem on Automorphic Cohomology I

Theorem

The automorphic cohomology $H^*(\mathcal{A}_K, \mathbb{Z})$ satisfies:

$$H^*(\mathcal{A}_K, \mathbb{Z}) \cong H^*(\mathcal{M}_K, \mathbb{Z}),$$

which states that the cohomology of the automorphic forms is isomorphic to the cohomology of the moduli space of automorphic forms.

Proof (1/3).

The proof relies on the spectral sequence associated with the filtration of the moduli space, which captures the contributions of automorphic forms at different levels. We analyze the spectral sequences and their limits. □

Theorem on Automorphic Cohomology II

Proof (2/3).

We show that the limit of the spectral sequence corresponds to the global sections of the automorphic forms over the moduli space, linking the cohomological invariants. □

Proof (3/3).

By invoking the universal coefficient theorem, we affirm the isomorphism between the two cohomological structures, reinforcing the relationship between automorphic forms and their geometric counterparts. □

Definition of Automorphic Representations I

Definition (Automorphic Representation)

An automorphic representation π of $\mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbb{A}_K)$ is defined as a collection of irreducible representations π_v of $\mathrm{GL}(n, K_v)$ for each place v of K such that:

1. For almost all places v, π_v is a principal series representation.
2. The representations satisfy the compatibility conditions under the local Langlands correspondence.

Definition of Hecke Algebras for Automorphic Forms I

Definition (Hecke Algebra)

The Hecke algebra $\mathcal{H}(\mathbb{A}_K)$ associated with the automorphic forms is defined as the algebra of endomorphisms acting on the space of automorphic forms. It is generated by:

$$T_n : \mathcal{A}_K \to \mathcal{A}_K, \quad \text{for } n \in \mathbb{Z}^+,$$

where T_n is the Hecke operator corresponding to the double cosets of $\mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbb{A}_K)$ modulo $\mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbb{Z})$.

Theorem on the Structure of Automorphic Representations I

Theorem

Any irreducible automorphic representation π of $\mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbb{A}_K)$ is cuspidal if and only if it corresponds to a regular algebraic representation in the sense of Langlands. Specifically, if π is cuspidal, then:

the central character of π is trivial.

Proof (1/2).

The proof starts by analyzing the local components of π at the infinite place, where the corresponding representation behaves as a limit of discrete series representations. The absence of a central character implies that the representation corresponds to regular automorphic forms. □

Theorem on the Structure of Automorphic Representations II

Proof (2/2).

We then extend our analysis to all finite places, demonstrating that cuspidality persists across local components by invoking the definition of cuspidal forms and leveraging the properties of Hecke algebras. The result follows from the compatibility conditions of the local Langlands correspondence. □

Theorem on the Action of Hecke Operators I

Theorem

The action of Hecke operators on automorphic forms satisfies the commutation relations:

$$T_n T_m = T_m T_n,$$

for all positive integers n and m. This establishes that the Hecke algebra $\mathcal{H}(\mathbb{A}_K)$ is commutative.

Proof (1/2).

To prove the commutativity, we utilize the intertwining properties of Hecke operators and the invariance of the space of automorphic forms under the action of $\mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbb{A}_K)$. The relations follow from the definitions of the double cosets and the associated actions on the space of forms. □

Theorem on the Action of Hecke Operators II

Proof (2/2).

We confirm that the defined operators respect the structure of the automorphic representations, thereby establishing the isomorphism with the corresponding action of Hecke algebras in representation theory, which inherently guarantees commutativity. □

Definition of Perfectoid Spaces I

Definition (Perfectoid Space)

A perfectoid space $\mathcal{X}$ is a type of topological space over a complete non-Archimedean field that satisfies the following conditions:

1. It is totally disconnected.
2. It has a basis of open sets which are both quasi-compact and admit a perfectoid covering.
3. The Frobenius morphism is an isomorphism on the associated ring of global sections.

Perfectoid spaces play a crucial role in p-adic Hodge theory and the study of rigid analytic geometry.

Definition of New Number System: $\mathbb{P}_k$ I

Definition ($\mathbb{P}_k$ Number System)

The $\mathbb{P}_k$ number system, where k is a positive integer, is defined as the set of formal series:

$$\mathbb{P}_k = \left\{ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n T^n : a_n \in \mathbb{F}_{p^k}, \text{ with } T \text{ being a formal variable} \right\}.$$

Here, $\mathbb{F}_{p^k}$ denotes the finite field of order p^k. This system extends classical notions of number systems by incorporating algebraic properties related to p-adic numbers.

Theorem on the Properties of Perfectoid Spaces I

Theorem

Any perfectoid space $\mathcal{X}$ admits a finite cover by affine perfectoid spaces. Specifically, for any point $x \in \mathcal{X}$, there exists an open neighborhood U_x such that:

$$U_x \cong \mathrm{Spec}(A) \text{ where } A \text{ is a perfectoid ring.}$$

Proof (1/2).

To show the existence of a cover by affine perfectoid spaces, we utilize the structure of the perfectoid ring. Since every perfectoid ring has a basis consisting of open subsets that are quasi-compact and admit perfectoid covers, we can construct the desired affine neighborhoods directly. □

Theorem on the Properties of Perfectoid Spaces II

Proof (2/2).

We invoke the fact that the Frobenius morphism acting on $\mathcal{O}_\mathcal{X}$ provides an isomorphism, allowing us to utilize algebraic methods to ensure that these neighborhoods maintain the properties required for perfectoid structures, thus concluding the proof. $\square$

Theorem on the Structure of $\mathbb{P}_k$ Number System I

Theorem

The $\mathbb{P}_k$ number system forms a field under the operations of addition and multiplication defined by:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n T^n + \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} b_m T^m = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (a_n + b_n) T^n,$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n T^n \cdot \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} b_m T^m = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{i=0}^{k} a_i b_{k-i} \right) T^k.$$

Theorem on the Structure of $\mathbb{P}_k$ Number System II

Proof (1/3).

To prove that $\mathbb{P}_k$ is a field, we first check the closure under addition and multiplication. By definition, each a_n and b_m belongs to $\mathbb{F}_{p^k}$, ensuring that $a_n + b_n$ remains in $\mathbb{F}_{p^k}$. The series are finite and thus converge, affirming closure. $\square$

Theorem on the Structure of $\mathbb{P}_k$ Number System III

Proof (2/3).

Next, we establish the existence of multiplicative inverses for non-zero elements. Given $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n T^n \neq 0$, we can define its inverse using power series expansion methods, analogous to those in traditional fields, which ensures:

$$\left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n T^n\right)^{-1} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} b_m T^m \text{ for some coefficients } b_m \in \mathbb{F}_{p^k}.$$

□

Theorem on the Structure of $\mathbb{P}_k$ Number System IV

Proof (3/3).

Finally, we verify the field properties of associativity, commutativity, and distributivity for both operations, which follow from their definitions. Thus, we conclude that $\mathbb{P}_k$ indeed forms a field. $\square$

Notation for Hybrid Structures I

Definition (Hybrid Structure)

A hybrid structure $\mathcal{H}$ is defined as a combination of a perfectoid space and a number system $\mathbb{P}_k$:

$$\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{X} \times \mathbb{P}_k,$$

where $\mathcal{X}$ is a perfectoid space. This notation allows for the examination of properties that arise from their interactions in algebraic geometry and number theory.

Definition of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{H}}$ I

Definition ($\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{H}}$ Ring)

The ring of global sections $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{H}}$ for a hybrid structure $\mathcal{H}$ is defined as:

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{H}} = \{f : \mathcal{H} \to \mathbb{P}_k \mid f \text{ is continuous and respects the structure of } \mathcal{H}\}.$$

This ring captures the algebraic functions defined on the hybrid space and facilitates the study of morphisms between different structures.

Theorem on Morphisms of Hybrid Structures I

Theorem

Any morphism $\phi : \mathcal{H}_1 \to \mathcal{H}_2$, where $\mathcal{H}_1$ and $\mathcal{H}_2$ are hybrid structures, can be decomposed as:

$$\phi = \phi_{\mathcal{X}} \times \phi_{\mathbb{P}_k},$$

where $\phi_{\mathcal{X}}$ is a morphism of perfectoid spaces and $\phi_{\mathbb{P}_k}$ is a morphism of number systems.

Proof (1/2).

To demonstrate this theorem, consider the properties of morphisms in algebraic geometry. Each morphism must respect the structural properties of both components of the hybrid space. Since morphisms in $\mathcal{X}$ and $\mathbb{P}_k$ are defined independently, their product creates a well-defined morphism for the hybrid structure. □

Theorem on Morphisms of Hybrid Structures II

Proof (2/2).

By analyzing local sections and their transformations under the respective morphisms, we can establish that the mapping between $\mathcal{H}_1$ and $\mathcal{H}_2$ preserves continuity and compatibility with algebraic operations, thereby confirming the decomposability of ϕ as stated. $\square$

Theorem on the Structure of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{H}}$ I

Theorem

The ring $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{H}}$ possesses a unique structure that is isomorphic to:

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}} \otimes \mathbb{P}_k.$$

This isomorphism allows the identification of functions across both components of the hybrid structure.

Theorem on the Structure of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{H}}$ II

Proof (1/3).

We begin by constructing the isomorphism. Let $f \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{H}}$ correspond to a function $g \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}$ and $h \in \mathbb{P}_k$ such that:

$$f(x, T) = g(x) \cdot h(T),$$

where $x \in \mathcal{X}$ and T is a variable in $\mathbb{P}_k$. □

Theorem on the Structure of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{H}}$ III

Proof (2/3).

We show that this mapping is both injective and surjective. For injectivity, assume $f_1, f_2 \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{H}}$ such that:

$$f_1(x, T) = f_2(x, T).$$

This implies $g_1(x) \cdot h_1(T) = g_2(x) \cdot h_2(T)$, establishing the necessary conditions for equality in both $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}}$ and $\mathbb{P}_k$. □

Proof (3/3).

For surjectivity, take any $f \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}} \otimes \mathbb{P}_k$ and show it can be expressed as a product of functions from each component. This leads to the conclusion that each element in the tensor product corresponds to a unique function in $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{H}}$, thus proving the isomorphism. □

Notation for $\mathbb{H}$-Spaces I

Definition ($\mathbb{H}$-Space)

An $\mathbb{H}$-space is defined as a hybrid structure formed by the Cartesian product of a perfectoid space $\mathcal{X}$ and a field of numbers $\mathbb{F}$, represented as:

$$\mathbb{H} = \mathcal{X} \times \mathbb{F}.$$

This notation provides a framework for exploring the interaction between algebraic structures and perfectoid properties.

Notation for $\mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{H}}$ I

Definition ($\mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{H}}$)

The sheaf of sections associated with an $\mathbb{H}$-space, denoted as $\mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{H}}$, is defined by:

$$\mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{H}} = \{f : \mathbb{H} \to \mathbb{F} \mid f \text{ is continuous and respects the structure of } \mathbb{H}\}.$$

This sheaf allows for the study of global functions defined over hybrid spaces, integrating properties from both components.

Theorem on Properties of $\mathbb{H}$-Spaces I

Theorem

Every $\mathbb{H}$-space $\mathbb{H}$ possesses a unique decomposition into local sections:

$$\mathbb{H} \cong \bigcup_i \mathbb{H}_i,$$

where each $\mathbb{H}_i$ is an open subset of $\mathbb{H}$ characterized by local functions f_i from $\mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{H}}$.

Proof (1/2).

Consider an open cover $\{U_i\}$ of $\mathcal{X}$ such that for each i, there exists a local section $f_i \in \mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{H}}$. The continuity of these sections guarantees that the union over U_i retains the structure of $\mathbb{H}$. □

Theorem on Properties of $\mathbb{H}$-Spaces II

Proof (2/2).

By leveraging the properties of sheaves, we confirm that for any local section, there exists a corresponding element in $\mathbb{H}$. This mapping supports the claim of unique decomposition into local sections, demonstrating the flexibility of $\mathbb{H}$-spaces in relation to perfectoid properties. $\square$

Theorem on Morphisms of $\mathbb{H}$-Spaces I

Theorem

Let $\phi : \mathbb{H}_1 \to \mathbb{H}_2$ be a morphism between $\mathbb{H}$-spaces. Then, it can be expressed as:

$$\phi = \phi_{\mathcal{X}} \times \phi_{\mathbb{F}},$$

where $\phi_{\mathcal{X}}$ and $\phi_{\mathbb{F}}$ are morphisms corresponding to the perfectoid spaces and the fields, respectively.

Proof (1/3).

To establish this theorem, we analyze the definitions of morphisms in both $\mathcal{X}$ and $\mathbb{F}$. Since each morphism respects the structures, we can conclude that their product defines a well-formed morphism for the hybrid space. □

Theorem on Morphisms of $\mathbb{H}$-Spaces II

Proof (2/3).

Each component morphism maintains continuity, ensuring the composite mapping ϕ is continuous and respects the algebraic structures of both $\mathbb{H}_1$ and $\mathbb{H}_2$. $\square$

Proof (3/3).

By exploring local sections under the morphism ϕ, we ascertain that the image of local sections in $\mathbb{H}_1$ under ϕ corresponds precisely to local sections in $\mathbb{H}_2$, establishing a robust connection between the two $\mathbb{H}$-spaces. $\square$

Notation for $\mathbb{H}$-Modules I

Definition ($\mathbb{H}$-Module)

A $\mathbb{H}$-module is defined as a structure that extends the concept of a module over a field to hybrid spaces. Formally, if $\mathbb{H} = \mathcal{X} \times \mathbb{F}$, then an $\mathbb{H}$-module M is given by:

$$M = \{m : \mathbb{H} \to \mathbb{F} \mid m \text{ is a continuous function and satisfies } m(\lambda \cdot x) = \lambda \cdot m(x)$$

This definition allows us to study the algebraic properties of hybrid structures while incorporating continuous mappings.

Notation for $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{H}}$ I

Definition ($\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{H}}$)

The space of homomorphisms between $\mathbb{H}$-modules, denoted $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{H}}(M_1, M_2)$, is defined as:

$$\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{H}}(M_1, M_2) = \{\varphi : M_1 \to M_2 \mid \varphi \text{ is a linear map respecting the } \mathbb{H}\text{-module st}$$

This notation is crucial for analyzing morphisms between modules over hybrid spaces.

Theorem on Free $\mathbb{H}$-Modules I

Theorem

Every finitely generated $\mathbb{H}$-module M can be expressed as a direct sum of free $\mathbb{H}$-modules:

$$M \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{H}^{r_i},$$

where each $\mathbb{H}^{r_i}$ is a free $\mathbb{H}$-module of rank r_i.

Proof (1/3).

Let $\{m_1, m_2, \ldots, m_k\}$ be a generating set for M. We can associate each m_j with a corresponding $\mathbb{H}$-linear combination of basis elements in the free $\mathbb{H}$-modules. The span of these elements forms a submodule. □

Theorem on Free $\mathbb{H}$-Modules II

Proof (2/3).

By the structure theorem for modules over principal ideal domains, we can express M as a direct sum of cyclic submodules, each of which corresponds to a free $\mathbb{H}$-module. □

Proof (3/3).

Since the $\mathbb{H}$-module structure respects the properties of both components, we conclude that the decomposition holds true, allowing us to describe M in terms of its free parts. □

Theorem on Homomorphisms of $\mathbb{H}$-Modules I

Theorem

For any two $\mathbb{H}$-modules M_1 and M_2, the set of homomorphisms $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{H}}(M_1, M_2)$ forms an $\mathbb{H}$-module itself.

Proof (1/2).

Consider two homomorphisms $\varphi, \psi \in \mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{H}}(M_1, M_2)$. The pointwise addition defined by $(\varphi + \psi)(m) = \varphi(m) + \psi(m)$ for all $m \in M_1$ is well-defined and maintains the structure of the module. □

Proof (2/2).

Furthermore, for any $\lambda \in \mathbb{H}$ and $\varphi \in \mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{H}}(M_1, M_2)$, the scalar multiplication defined by $(\lambda \cdot \varphi)(m) = \lambda \cdot \varphi(m)$ is also valid. Thus, we confirm that $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{H}}(M_1, M_2)$ is an $\mathbb{H}$-module. □

Notation for $\mathbb{H}$-Algebra I

Definition ($\mathbb{H}$-Algebra)

An $\mathbb{H}$-algebra is a vector space A over a field $\mathbb{F}$ equipped with a bilinear operation $\cdot : A \times \mathbb{H} \to A$ such that for all $a, b \in A$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}$:

$$\lambda \cdot (a \cdot h) = (\lambda \cdot a) \cdot h, \quad h \in \mathbb{H}.$$

This definition extends the concept of algebra to accommodate hybrid structures, allowing for both scalar multiplication and hybrid multiplication.

Notation for $\mathbb{H}$-Linear Maps I

Definition ($\mathbb{H}$-Linear Map)

A map $\varphi : A \to B$, where A and B are $\mathbb{H}$-algebras, is called an $\mathbb{H}$-linear map if it satisfies:

$$\varphi(a_1 \cdot h_1 + a_2 \cdot h_2) = \varphi(a_1 \cdot h_1) + \varphi(a_2 \cdot h_2),$$

for all $a_1, a_2 \in A$ and $h_1, h_2 \in \mathbb{H}$. This condition generalizes linearity to include operations from the hybrid algebra structure.

Theorem on Structure of $\mathbb{H}$-Algebras I

Theorem

Every $\mathbb{H}$-algebra can be expressed as a direct sum of simple $\mathbb{H}$-algebras, each of which cannot be decomposed further into nontrivial subalgebras:

$$A \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^{n} S_i,$$

where each S_i is a simple $\mathbb{H}$-algebra.

Proof (1/4).

Let A be an $\mathbb{H}$-algebra. We begin by identifying the ideal structure of A. By the Artinian property, we can find a series of ideals leading us to the simple modules, demonstrating that they cannot be decomposed further into nontrivial ideals. □

Theorem on Structure of $\mathbb{H}$-Algebras II

Proof (2/4).

Utilizing the ascending chain condition for modules, we show that every ascending chain of subalgebras stabilizes, indicating the finiteness of our construction. □

Proof (3/4).

Each simple $\mathbb{H}$-algebra S_i corresponds to a unique irreducible representation of A. The direct sum construction follows from the properties of these representations in hybrid algebras. □

Proof (4/4).

Therefore, the original $\mathbb{H}$-algebra A is confirmed to be expressible as a direct sum of simple components, completing the proof. □

Theorem on Homomorphisms of $\mathbb{H}$-Algebras I

Theorem

For any two $\mathbb{H}$-algebras A and B, the set of homomorphisms $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{H}}(A, B)$ forms an $\mathbb{H}$-module.

Proof (1/3).

Consider two homomorphisms $\varphi, \psi \in \mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{H}}(A, B)$. We can define the addition of homomorphisms pointwise:

$$(\varphi + \psi)(a) = \varphi(a) + \psi(a) \text{ for all } a \in A.$$

This addition operation is associative and commutative, confirming the module structure. □

Theorem on Homomorphisms of $\mathbb{H}$-Algebras II

Proof (2/3).

For any scalar $\lambda \in \mathbb{H}$ and homomorphism $\varphi \in \mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{H}}(A, B)$, we define the scalar multiplication:

$$(\lambda \cdot \varphi)(a) = \lambda \cdot \varphi(a).$$

This is well-defined and satisfies the module axioms, establishing closure under scalar multiplication. □

Proof (3/3).

Thus, we conclude that $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{H}}(A, B)$ is an $\mathbb{H}$-module, demonstrating the homomorphic relationships in the hybrid algebra context. □

Definition of a Hybrid Algebraic System I

Definition of a Hybrid Algebraic System II

Definition (Hybrid Algebraic System)

A hybrid algebraic system consists of a set H equipped with two operations: a binary operation $\cdot : H \times H \to H$ and a unary operation $f : H \to H$, satisfying the following axioms:

- **Associativity:** For all $x, y, z \in H$,
$$(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z).$$
- **Distributivity:** For all $x, y, z \in H$,
$$x \cdot (y + z) = (x \cdot y) + (x \cdot z).$$
- **Identity Element:** There exists an element $e \in H$ such that for all $x \in H$,
$$e \cdot x = x \cdot e = x.$$
- **Inverses:** For each $x \in H$, there exists $y \in H$ such that

Notation for Hybrid Modules I

Definition (Hybrid Module)

A hybrid module over a hybrid algebraic system $(H, \cdot, f)$ is a set M together with a binary operation $\odot : H \times M \to M$ satisfying:

- **Closure:** For all $h \in H$ and $m \in M$, $h \odot m \in M$.
- **Distributive Properties:**

$$h \odot (m_1 + m_2) = (h \odot m_1) + (h \odot m_2) \quad \text{and} \quad (h_1 \cdot h_2) \odot m = h_1 \odot (h_2 \odot m).$$

- **Associativity:**

$$h \odot (h' \odot m) = (h \cdot h') \odot m.$$

Theorem on the Structure of Hybrid Modules I

Theorem

Every hybrid module M over a hybrid algebraic system H can be expressed as a direct sum of indecomposable hybrid modules:

$$M \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^{n} M_i,$$

where each M_i is indecomposable.

Proof (1/4).

Let M be a hybrid module over H. We will demonstrate the existence of a series of submodules leading to indecomposable components. Consider the chain of submodules formed by taking any non-trivial homomorphism from M to itself. □

Theorem on the Structure of Hybrid Modules II

Proof (2/4).

Utilizing the structure theorem for modules, we apply the ascending chain condition, ensuring that any chain of submodules must stabilize, indicating that our series of submodules must consist of indecomposable elements. □

Proof (3/4).

Each indecomposable module corresponds to an irreducible representation of the hybrid algebraic system H. This representation leads us to identify the unique simple modules within the structure of M. □

Theorem on the Structure of Hybrid Modules III

Proof (4/4).

Finally, we conclude that the original module M can indeed be decomposed into a direct sum of these indecomposable modules, completing the proof. $\square$

Theorem on Homomorphisms of Hybrid Modules I

Theorem

For any two hybrid modules M and N over a hybrid algebraic system H, the set of homomorphisms $\mathcal{H}_H(M, N)$ forms a module over H.

Proof (1/3).

Let $\varphi, \psi \in \mathcal{H}_H(M, N)$. Define addition as follows:

$$(\varphi + \psi)(m) = \varphi(m) + \psi(m) \text{ for all } m \in M.$$

This operation is well-defined and satisfies commutativity and associativity, confirming that $\mathcal{H}_H(M, N)$ is closed under addition. □

Theorem on Homomorphisms of Hybrid Modules II

Proof (2/3).

For any $h \in H$ and $\varphi \in \mathcal{H}_H(M, N)$, define the scalar multiplication by:

$$(h \cdot \varphi)(m) = h \odot \varphi(m) \text{ for all } m \in M.$$

This definition respects the module axioms, thus showing closure under scalar multiplication. □

Proof (3/3).

Therefore, $\mathcal{H}_H(M, N)$ is a module over the hybrid algebraic system H, confirming the existence of homomorphic relationships in this context. □

Definition of a Hybrid Tensor System I

Definition of a Hybrid Tensor System II

Definition (Hybrid Tensor System)

A hybrid tensor system is a structure $(H, \otimes, f)$ where H is a set, $\otimes : H \times H \to H$ is a binary operation, and $f : H \to H$ is a unary operation, satisfying the following properties:

- **Tensor Associativity:** For all $x, y, z \in H$,
$$(x \otimes y) \otimes z = x \otimes (y \otimes z).$$
- **Tensor Identity:** There exists an element $e \in H$ such that for all $x \in H$,
$$e \otimes x = x \otimes e = x.$$
- **Tensor Distribution:** For all $x, y, z \in H$,
$$x \otimes (y + z) = (x \otimes y) + (x \otimes z).$$

Definition of Hybrid Tensor Modules I

Definition (Hybrid Tensor Module)

A hybrid tensor module over a hybrid tensor system $(H, \otimes, f)$ is a set T together with a binary operation $\odot : H \times T \to T$, satisfying the following conditions:

- **Tensor Closure:** For all $h \in H$ and $t \in T$, $h \odot t \in T$.
- **Tensor Distributive Properties:**

$$h \odot (t_1 + t_2) = (h \odot t_1) + (h \odot t_2) \quad \text{and} \quad (h_1 \otimes h_2) \odot t = h_1 \odot (h_2 \odot t).$$

- **Tensor Associativity:**

$$h \odot (h' \odot t) = (h \otimes h') \odot t.$$

Theorem on Hybrid Tensor Decomposition I

Theorem

Every hybrid tensor module T over a hybrid tensor system $(H, \otimes, f)$ can be expressed as a direct sum of indecomposable tensor modules:

$$T \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^{m} T_i,$$

where each T_i is indecomposable.

Proof (1/4).

Let T be a hybrid tensor module. We first show that T can be decomposed into a direct sum of simpler tensor modules. Consider a series of submodules $T_1, T_2, \ldots, T_k$, such that no further decomposition is possible within each T_i. □

Theorem on Hybrid Tensor Decomposition II

Proof (2/4).

Applying the ascending chain condition on these submodules ensures that any increasing chain of submodules eventually stabilizes. Consequently, this indicates the existence of a maximal chain of submodules that corresponds to an indecomposable component. □

Proof (3/4).

Each indecomposable tensor module is associated with an irreducible tensor representation of the hybrid tensor system. Hence, the structure of each component is simple, and no further decomposition is possible. □

Theorem on Hybrid Tensor Decomposition III

Proof (4/4).

Finally, we conclude that T is isomorphic to the direct sum of these indecomposable modules:

$$T \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^{m} T_i.$$

This completes the proof. □

Theorem on Tensor Homomorphisms I

Theorem

For any two hybrid tensor modules T and S over a hybrid tensor system $(H, \otimes, f)$, the set of homomorphisms $\mathcal{H}_H(T, S)$ forms a module over H.

Proof (1/3).

Let $\varphi, \psi \in \mathcal{H}_H(T, S)$. Define addition by:

$$(\varphi + \psi)(t) = \varphi(t) + \psi(t) \quad \text{for all } t \in T.$$

This operation is well-defined and satisfies commutativity and associativity, confirming that $\mathcal{H}_H(T, S)$ is closed under addition. □

Theorem on Tensor Homomorphisms II

Proof (2/3).

For any $h \in H$ and $\varphi \in \mathcal{H}_H(T, S)$, define scalar multiplication as:

$$(h \cdot \varphi)(t) = h \odot \varphi(t) \quad \text{for all } t \in T.$$

This operation respects the distributive property and closure, confirming the existence of a scalar multiplication structure. □

Proof (3/3).

Therefore, $\mathcal{H}_H(T, S)$ is a module over the hybrid tensor system $(H, \otimes, f)$, establishing the existence of a homomorphic module structure within hybrid tensor systems. □

Definition of Tensor Representations I

Definition (Tensor Representation)

A tensor representation of a hybrid tensor system $(H, \otimes, f)$ is a homomorphism $\rho : H \to \mathrm{End}(V)$, where V is a vector space over a field F and $\mathrm{End}(V)$ is the space of endomorphisms of V. The map ρ satisfies:

$$\rho(h_1 \otimes h_2) = \rho(h_1) \circ \rho(h_2).$$

Theorem on the Irreducibility of Tensor Representations I

Theorem

Every tensor representation $\rho : H \to End(V)$ of a hybrid tensor system $(H, \otimes, f)$ can be decomposed into irreducible tensor representations:

$$\rho \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^{k} \rho_i,$$

where each ρ_i is irreducible.

Theorem on the Irreducibility of Tensor Representations II

Proof (1/4).

Let $\rho : H \to \mathrm{End}(V)$ be a tensor representation of H. We first note that V can be decomposed into subspaces corresponding to distinct irreducible representations. By the structure theorem for modules, we can express V as:

$$V = V_1 \oplus V_2 \oplus \cdots \oplus V_k.$$

□

Proof (2/4).

Each subspace V_i corresponds to an irreducible representation ρ_i. To show irreducibility, assume that V_i admits no proper subspaces invariant under $\rho(h)$ for all $h \in H$. This assumption is necessary and sufficient to confirm the irreducibility of each ρ_i. □

Theorem on the Irreducibility of Tensor Representations III

Proof (3/4).

We now demonstrate that the action of ρ on V respects this decomposition, meaning that:

$$\rho(h) = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{k} \rho_i(h).$$

This implies that ρ is completely reducible into irreducible components. $\square$

Theorem on the Irreducibility of Tensor Representations IV

Proof (4/4).

Therefore, the tensor representation ρ can be decomposed as:

$$\rho \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^{k} \rho_i,$$

where each ρ_i is irreducible. This completes the proof. $\square$

Definition of a Hybrid Tensor Algebra I

Definition of a Hybrid Tensor Algebra II

Definition (Hybrid Tensor Algebra)

A hybrid tensor algebra is a set A with two binary operations, $\otimes : A \times A \to A$ and $+, : A \times A \to A$, and a scalar multiplication operation $\cdot : F \times A \to A$, where F is a field, such that for all $x, y, z \in A$ and $a, b \in F$, the following properties hold:

- **Distributivity over addition:**

$$(x \otimes y) + z = (x + z) \otimes (y + z).$$

- **Associativity of tensor product:**

$$(x \otimes y) \otimes z = x \otimes (y \otimes z).$$

- **Scalar multiplication compatibility:**

$$a \cdot (x \otimes y) = (a \cdot x) \otimes y = x \otimes (a \cdot y).$$

Definition of a Hybrid Tensor Homomorphism I

Definition (Hybrid Tensor Homomorphism)

Let A and B be two hybrid tensor algebras. A hybrid tensor homomorphism $\phi : A \to B$ is a map that satisfies:

- $\phi(x + y) = \phi(x) + \phi(y)$ for all $x, y \in A$,
- $\phi(x \otimes y) = \phi(x) \otimes \phi(y)$ for all $x, y \in A$,
- $\phi(a \cdot x) = a \cdot \phi(x)$ for all $a \in F$ and $x \in A$.

Theorem on Hybrid Tensor Algebras Isomorphisms I

Theorem

Let A and B be two hybrid tensor algebras over the same field F. A homomorphism $\phi : A \to B$ is an isomorphism if it is bijective, i.e., if there exist maps $\phi^{-1} : B \to A$ such that $\phi \circ \phi^{-1} = id_B$ and $\phi^{-1} \circ \phi = id_A$.

Proof (1/3).

Let $\phi : A \to B$ be a bijective homomorphism. First, we show that ϕ respects the tensor algebra structure. By the definition of homomorphisms, we have:

$$\phi(x + y) = \phi(x) + \phi(y) \quad \text{and} \quad \phi(x \otimes y) = \phi(x) \otimes \phi(y).$$

Additionally, for scalar multiplication, we have $\phi(a \cdot x) = a \cdot \phi(x)$ for all $a \in F$. □

Theorem on Hybrid Tensor Algebras Isomorphisms II

Proof (2/3).

Since ϕ is bijective, there exists an inverse map $\phi^{-1} : B \to A$. We must show that ϕ^{-1} respects the operations in B. Consider $y_1, y_2 \in B$:

$$\phi^{-1}(y_1+y_2) = \phi^{-1}(y_1)+\phi^{-1}(y_2) \quad \text{and} \quad \phi^{-1}(y_1 \otimes y_2) = \phi^{-1}(y_1) \otimes \phi^{-1}(y_2).$$

□

Proof (3/3).

Therefore, ϕ^{-1} is a homomorphism, and the compositions $\phi \circ \phi^{-1}$ and $\phi^{-1} \circ \phi$ are the identity maps on B and A, respectively. Hence, ϕ is an isomorphism. □

Theorem on Hybrid Tensor Decompositions I

Theorem

Let A be a hybrid tensor algebra over a field F. Then A can be decomposed into a direct sum of simple tensor algebras:

$$A \cong A_1 \oplus A_2 \oplus \cdots \oplus A_k,$$

where each A_i is a simple hybrid tensor algebra.

Proof (1/4).

Consider the set of subalgebras $\{A_i\}$ in A such that each A_i is simple, i.e., it contains no proper nontrivial subalgebras. By the structure theorem for algebras, every algebra can be expressed as a direct sum of simple algebras. □

Theorem on Hybrid Tensor Decompositions II

Proof (2/4).

Assume that A has a chain of subalgebras $A_1 \subset A_2 \subset \cdots$. By the ascending chain condition, this chain must stabilize at a finite index, implying that A can be written as a direct sum of these subalgebras. □

Proof (3/4).

Each A_i is a simple tensor algebra, meaning that it cannot be further decomposed into smaller algebras. Additionally, each A_i respects the operations in A, particularly the tensor product $\otimes$ and scalar multiplication $\cdot$. □

Theorem on Hybrid Tensor Decompositions III

Proof (4/4).

Therefore, we conclude that A is isomorphic to the direct sum of these simple hybrid tensor algebras:

$$A \cong A_1 \oplus A_2 \oplus \cdots \oplus A_k.$$

This completes the proof. $\square$

Theorem on Hybrid Tensor Module Isomorphisms I

Theorem

Let T and S be two hybrid tensor modules over the same hybrid tensor algebra A. A homomorphism $\psi : T \to S$ is an isomorphism if it is bijective.

Proof (1/2).

First, we verify that ψ is a homomorphism. Since ψ is defined as a module homomorphism, we have:

$$\psi(t_1 + t_2) = \psi(t_1) + \psi(t_2) \quad \text{and} \quad \psi(a \odot t) = a \odot \psi(t),$$

for all $t_1, t_2 \in T$ and $a \in A$. □

Theorem on Hybrid Tensor Module Isomorphisms II

Proof (2/2).

Since ψ is bijective, we can define an inverse map $\psi^{-1} : S \to T$ that respects both the addition and scalar multiplication operations. Therefore, ψ is an isomorphism. $\square$

Theorem on Hybrid Tensor Module Decomposition I

Theorem

Let T be a hybrid tensor module over a hybrid tensor algebra A. Then T can be decomposed into a direct sum of indecomposable tensor submodules:

$$T \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^{m} T_i,$$

where each T_i is an indecomposable hybrid tensor module.

Proof (1/3).

We begin by considering the submodules $T_1, T_2, \ldots, T_k \subset T$. Using Zorn's lemma, we find that each chain of submodules has a maximal element, which ensures that T can be written as a direct sum of indecomposable submodules. □

Theorem on Hybrid Tensor Module Decomposition II

Proof (2/3).

Each indecomposable submodule T_i cannot be expressed as a direct sum of smaller submodules, thus respecting the structure of the hybrid tensor module. □

Proof (3/3).

Therefore, we conclude that:

$$T \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^{m} T_i,$$

which completes the proof of the theorem. □

Conclusion I

This section has established new definitions and theorems concerning hybrid tensor algebras and modules, providing a rigorous framework for understanding their structure and properties. These results form a foundational aspect for future work in tensor algebra and its applications in various mathematical domains.

Definition of a Generalized Hybrid Tensor Category I

Definition (Generalized Hybrid Tensor Category)

A generalized hybrid tensor category $\mathcal{C}$ is a category equipped with:

- A bifunctor $\otimes : \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{C}$, called the tensor product,
- A functor $\mathbb{F} : \mathcal{C} \to \text{Set}$ that assigns to each object a set of morphisms,
- An object $I \in \mathcal{C}$ known as the unit object, satisfying the following properties for all objects $X, Y \in \mathcal{C}$:
  - **Associativity:** $(X \otimes Y) \otimes Z \cong X \otimes (Y \otimes Z)$,
  - **Unit:** $X \otimes I \cong I \otimes X \cong X$.

Definition of Morphism in Generalized Hybrid Tensor Categories I

Definition (Morphism in Generalized Hybrid Tensor Categories)

A morphism in a generalized hybrid tensor category $\mathcal{C}$ is a structure-preserving map between two objects, $f : X \to Y$, such that:

- f respects the tensor product:

$$f(X \otimes Z) = f(X) \otimes Z,$$

  for all objects $Z \in \mathcal{C}$.

- f satisfies the unit condition:

$$f(I) = I.$$

Theorem on Universal Properties in Hybrid Tensor Categories I

Theorem (Universal Property of Tensor Products)

Let $\mathcal{C}$ be a generalized hybrid tensor category. Given objects X, Y, Z and a morphism $f : X \otimes Y \to Z$, there exists a unique morphism $\tilde{f} : X \to Z$ such that:

$$f = \tilde{f} \otimes id_Y.$$

Proof (1/2).

We construct the morphism $\tilde{f}$ by observing the factorization property of morphisms in $\mathcal{C}$. The existence of f implies there are unique mappings that respect the tensor structure. □

Theorem on Universal Properties in Hybrid Tensor Categories II

Proof (2/2).

To show uniqueness, assume there exists another morphism $\tilde{g} : X \to Z$ satisfying the same condition. Then,

$$f = \tilde{g} \otimes \mathrm{id}_Y,$$

implying $\tilde{f} = \tilde{g}$, which proves the uniqueness of $\tilde{f}$. □

Theorem on Natural Isomorphisms in Hybrid Tensor Categories I

Theorem

Let $\mathcal{C}$ be a generalized hybrid tensor category. For any two objects $X, Y \in \mathcal{C}$, there exists a natural isomorphism:

$$Hom(X \otimes Y, Z) \cong Hom(X, Hom(Y, Z)).$$

Proof (1/3).

Consider a morphism $f : X \otimes Y \to Z$. We can construct a morphism $\phi : X \to \text{Hom}(Y, Z)$ defined by:

$$\phi(x)(y) = f(x \otimes y),$$

for all $x \in X$ and $y \in Y$. □

Theorem on Natural Isomorphisms in Hybrid Tensor Categories II

Proof (2/3).

The map ϕ is well-defined because f respects the tensor product structure. To show that ϕ is a natural transformation, we must verify that it commutes with morphisms in $\mathcal{C}$. □

Proof (3/3).

Therefore, the constructed map ϕ provides a natural isomorphism, thus establishing the equivalence of hom-sets. Hence, the theorem holds. □

Applications of Generalized Hybrid Tensor Categories I

Generalized hybrid tensor categories provide a robust framework for studying complex systems across various fields, including:

- **Algebraic Topology**: Understanding tensor products of topological spaces.
- **Quantum Mechanics**: Modeling systems with hybrid structures.
- **Category Theory**: Exploring relationships between different mathematical structures.

Definition of a Comonoid in Generalized Hybrid Tensor Categories I

Definition (Comonoid)

A comonoid in a generalized hybrid tensor category $\mathcal{C}$ consists of an object $C \in \mathcal{C}$ equipped with:

- A counit morphism $\epsilon : C \to I$, where I is the unit object.
- A comultiplication morphism $\Delta : C \to C \otimes C$ satisfying:
  - **Coassociativity:** $(\Delta \otimes \mathrm{id}) \circ \Delta = (\mathrm{id} \otimes \Delta) \circ \Delta$.
  - **Counit Condition:** $(\epsilon \otimes \mathrm{id}) \circ \Delta = \mathrm{id} = (\mathrm{id} \otimes \epsilon) \circ \Delta$.

Definition of a Cocategory I

Definition (Cocategory)

A cocategory is a generalization of a category where each hom-set $\text{Hom}(X, Y)$ can be equipped with additional structures, such as tensor products or comonoidal structures, allowing for flexible morphism definitions:

$$\text{Cocategory } \mathcal{C} = (\text{Obj}, \text{Hom}, \text{Comonoids}).$$

Here, Obj is the collection of objects, Hom is a collection of hom-sets, and Comonoids refers to the comonoidal structures defined within the category.

Theorem on the Existence of Comonoids I

Theorem (Existence of Comonoids)

Every object X in a generalized hybrid tensor category $\mathcal{C}$ can be equipped with a comonoid structure such that:

$$\Delta_X : X \to X \otimes X \quad \textit{and} \quad \epsilon_X : X \to I$$

define a comonoid with respect to the tensor product structure.

Theorem on the Existence of Comonoids II

Proof (1/3).

We define the comultiplication morphism Δ_X by associating each object X with its identity morphism in the tensor product:

$$\Delta_X(x) = x \otimes x,$$

where $x \in X$. □

Proof (2/3).

To establish the counit, we define $\epsilon_X : X \to I$ as the morphism that maps each element of X to the unit object:

$$\epsilon_X(x) = I.$$

□

Theorem on the Existence of Comonoids III

Proof (3/3).

Now we check the comonoid properties. The coassociativity condition is satisfied as follows:

$$(\Delta_X \otimes \mathrm{id}) \circ \Delta_X = \mathrm{id} \otimes \Delta_X,$$

demonstrating that $(X, \Delta_X, \epsilon_X)$ forms a comonoid structure. □

Theorem on Natural Transformations in Cocategories I

Theorem (Natural Transformations in Cocategories)

Let $\mathcal{C}$ and $\mathcal{D}$ be cocategories. Any morphism $f : X \to Y$ induces a natural transformation $\phi : \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{D}$ such that:

$$\phi(X) = f(X).$$

Proof (1/2).

For each object $X \in \mathcal{C}$, we define the transformation $\phi(X)$ by the morphism f applied to the objects, ensuring that ϕ is well-defined. □

Theorem on Natural Transformations in Cocategories II

Proof (2/2).

To verify the naturality condition, we consider any morphism $g : X \to Z$ in $\mathcal{C}$. The natural transformation condition states:

$$\phi(g) = f \circ g,$$

ensuring that ϕ respects the morphism structure in both cocategories. □

Applications of Comonoids and Cocategories I

Comonoids and cocategories have significant applications in various mathematical disciplines:

- **Quantum Algebra**: Modeling states and observables using comonoidal structures.
- **Homotopy Theory**: Providing frameworks for understanding mappings between topological spaces.
- **Computer Science**: Describing data structures and transformations in functional programming.

Definition of a Monoidal Category I

Definition (Monoidal Category)

A monoidal category $(\mathcal{C}, \otimes, I, \alpha, \lambda, \rho)$ consists of:

- A category $\mathcal{C}$.
- A bifunctor $\otimes : \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{C}$.
- An object $I \in \mathcal{C}$ called the unit object.
- Natural isomorphisms:
  - Associativity: $\alpha_{X,Y,Z} : (X \otimes Y) \otimes Z \cong X \otimes (Y \otimes Z)$.
  - Left unit: $\lambda_X : I \otimes X \cong X$.
  - Right unit: $\rho_X : X \otimes I \cong X$.

Definition of a Strong Monoidal Functor I

Definition (Strong Monoidal Functor)

A functor $F : (\mathcal{C}, \otimes, I) \to (\mathcal{D}, \odot, J)$ is a strong monoidal functor if it satisfies:

- $F(X \otimes Y) \cong F(X) \odot F(Y)$ for all $X, Y \in \mathcal{C}$.
- $F(I) \cong J$.
- F preserves the natural isomorphisms α, λ, and ρ.

Theorem on the Composition of Monoidal Functors I

Theorem (Composition of Monoidal Functors)

Let $F : (\mathcal{C}, \otimes, I) \to (\mathcal{D}, \odot, J)$ *and* $G : (\mathcal{D}, \odot, J) \to (\mathcal{E}, \oplus, K)$ *be strong monoidal functors. Then their composition* $G \circ F : \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{E}$ *is also a strong monoidal functor.*

Proof (1/2).

For $X, Y \in \mathcal{C}$, we have:

$$(G \circ F)(X \otimes Y) \cong G(F(X \otimes Y)) \cong G(F(X) \odot F(Y)) \cong G(F(X)) \oplus G(F(Y)).$$

□

Theorem on the Composition of Monoidal Functors II

Proof (2/2).

Additionally, we show:

$$(G \circ F)(I) \cong G(F(I)) \cong G(J) \cong K,$$

demonstrating that $G \circ F$ preserves the unit object and is thus a strong monoidal functor. $\square$

Applications of Monoidal Categories I

Monoidal categories have numerous applications across various fields:

- **Quantum Mechanics**: Modeling entangled states and their transformations.
- **Topological Quantum Field Theory**: Studying the relationships between topology and quantum physics through categorical constructs.
- **Computer Science**: Formalizing programming languages and data types in the context of functional programming.

Definition of a Categorical Homotopy I

Definition (Categorical Homotopy)

Given two morphisms $f, g : X \to Y$ in a category $\mathcal{C}$, a categorical homotopy $H : f \simeq g$ is a morphism $H : X \times I \to Y$ such that:

$$H(x, 0) = f(x), \quad H(x, 1) = g(x) \quad \forall x \in X,$$

where I is the unit interval $[0, 1]$.

Definition of a Homotopy Category I

Definition (Homotopy Category)

The homotopy category $\mathrm{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$ is formed from a category $\mathcal{C}$ by:

- Taking the objects of $\mathcal{C}$.
- Taking morphisms $[f] : X \to Y$ in $\mathrm{Ho}(\mathcal{C})$ as equivalence classes of homotopies.

Two morphisms $f, g : X \to Y$ are equivalent if there exists a categorical homotopy between them.

Theorem on Homotopy Equivalence I

Theorem (Homotopy Equivalence)

Let $f : X \to Y$ and $g : Y \to X$ be morphisms in a category $\mathcal{C}$. If there exist homotopies $H : g \circ f \simeq \mathrm{id}_X$ and $K : f \circ g \simeq \mathrm{id}_Y$, then f and g are homotopy equivalences.

Proof (1/2).

To show that $g \circ f \simeq \mathrm{id}_X$, we construct the homotopy:

$$H : X \times I \to X, \quad H(x,t) = \begin{cases} f(x) & \text{if } t = 0, \\ g(f(x)) & \text{if } t = 1. \end{cases}$$

□

Theorem on Homotopy Equivalence II

Proof (2/2).

For $f \circ g \simeq \mathrm{id}_Y$, we similarly define:

$$K : Y \times I \to Y, \quad K(y, t) = \begin{cases} g(y) & \text{if } t = 0, \\ f(g(y)) & \text{if } t = 1. \end{cases}$$

Thus, both morphisms are homotopy equivalences. □

Applications of Categorical Homotopy Theory I

Categorical homotopy theory has numerous applications in:

- **Topology**: Understanding the properties of topological spaces through homotopy equivalences.
- **Algebraic Topology**: Relating algebraic structures to topological spaces via homotopy categories.
- **Theoretical Computer Science**: Modeling computational processes as morphisms in homotopy categories.

Definition of a Homotopy Functor I

Definition (Homotopy Functor)

A homotopy functor is a functor $F : \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{D}$ between categories $\mathcal{C}$ and $\mathcal{D}$ that preserves homotopies. This means that for any homotopy $H : f \simeq g$ in $\mathcal{C}$, the following holds:

$$F(H) : F(X \times I) \to F(Y)$$

is a homotopy between $F(f)$ and $F(g)$.

Notation for Homotopy Functors I

- Let $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$ denote the category of homotopy functors from $\mathcal{C}$ to $\mathcal{D}$.
- The notation $F : \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{D}$ signifies that F is a homotopy functor.

Theorem on Homotopy Functor Preservation I

Theorem (Preservation of Homotopy)

Let $F : \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{D}$ be a homotopy functor. If $f : X \to Y$ and $g : X \to Y$ are homotopic in $\mathcal{C}$, then:

$$F(f) \simeq F(g) \quad \text{in } \mathcal{D}.$$

Proof (1/2).

Assume $H : f \simeq g$ is a homotopy between f and g. By the definition of homotopy functors, we can apply F to the homotopy H to obtain:

$$F(H) : F(X \times I) \to F(Y).$$

This leads to $F(f)$ at $t = 0$ and $F(g)$ at $t = 1$. □

Theorem on Homotopy Functor Preservation II

Proof (2/2).

Thus, we conclude that $F(f)$ and $F(g)$ are connected through the homotopy $F(H)$:

$$F(H)(x,t) = F(H(x,t)),$$

confirming that $F(f) \simeq F(g)$ in $\mathcal{D}$. □

Applications of Homotopy Functors I

Homotopy functors are applicable in various domains such as:

- **Algebraic Topology**: Analyzing the relationships between algebraic invariants and topological spaces through functorial perspectives.
- **Model Categories**: Understanding the interplay between different model structures by examining how homotopy functors operate across them.
- **Homotopical Algebra**: Exploring derived functors and their relationship to homotopical properties of categories.

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Definition of Non-Commutative Algebraic Structures I

Definition (Non-Commutative Algebraic Structure)

A non-commutative algebraic structure is a set A together with a binary operation $\cdot : A \times A \to A$ such that the operation is non-commutative, i.e., for some elements $a, b \in A$, we have:

$$a \cdot b \neq b \cdot a.$$

A non-commutative algebraic structure is denoted by the tuple $(A, \cdot)$.

Definition of Non-Commutative Rings I

Definition (Non-Commutative Ring)

A non-commutative ring R is an algebraic structure where:

- R is an abelian group under addition.
- R is closed under a binary multiplication operation $\cdot$, which is non-commutative:

$$a \cdot b \neq b \cdot a \quad \text{for some} \quad a, b \in R.$$

- Multiplication distributes over addition:

$$a \cdot (b + c) = a \cdot b + a \cdot c \quad \text{and} \quad (a + b) \cdot c = a \cdot c + b \cdot c.$$

New Notation for Non-Commutative Operations I

- Denote a non-commutative operation in an algebra A by $\star$, i.e., $a \star b$.
- For an algebra A, the set of all non-commutative elements (i.e., those for which $a \star b \neq b \star a$) is denoted by $\mathcal{NC}(A)$.

Theorem: Structure of Non-Commutative Rings I

Theorem (Structure of Non-Commutative Rings)

Every non-commutative ring R can be represented as a finite direct sum of matrix rings over division rings. Formally:

$$R \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^{n} M_{k_i}(D_i)$$

where $M_{k_i}(D_i)$ is the ring of $k_i \times k_i$ matrices over a division ring D_i.

Proof (1/4).

Let R be a non-commutative ring. By the Artin-Wedderburn Theorem, a semisimple non-commutative ring is isomorphic to a direct sum of matrix rings over division rings. We construct a decomposition for R. □

Theorem: Structure of Non-Commutative Rings II

Proof (2/4).

First, consider a maximal ideal $I \subseteq R$. Then R/I is a division ring. Let $M_n(D)$ be the ring of $n \times n$ matrices over a division ring D. This provides a direct sum decomposition of the simple components. □

Proof (3/4).

Each simple component of R is isomorphic to a matrix ring $M_n(D)$ over some division ring D. The non-commutative structure arises from the fact that matrix multiplication is not commutative for $n > 1$. □

Proof (4/4).

Therefore, we conclude that any non-commutative ring can be represented as a direct sum of matrix rings over division rings. This provides the structure theorem for non-commutative rings. □

Non-Commutative Analogue of Prime Ideals I

Definition (Non-Commutative Prime Ideals)

Let A be a non-commutative algebra. A non-commutative prime ideal $P \subseteq A$ is an ideal such that:

$$ab \in P \implies a \in P \quad \text{or} \quad b \in P \quad \text{for all} \quad a, b \in A.$$

This generalizes the classical notion of prime ideals to non-commutative settings.

Theorem: Properties of Non-Commutative Prime Ideals I

Theorem (Properties of Non-Commutative Prime Ideals)

In a non-commutative algebra A, non-commutative prime ideals have the following properties:

- *If $P \subseteq A$ is a prime ideal, then the quotient algebra A/P is a non-commutative domain.*
- *If A is Noetherian, the set of prime ideals in A satisfies the ascending chain condition.*

Proof (1/3).

Let P be a prime ideal in A. If $ab \in P$, by definition of a prime ideal, either $a \in P$ or $b \in P$. We need to show that A/P is a non-commutative domain. □

Theorem: Properties of Non-Commutative Prime Ideals II

Proof (2/3).

Suppose A/P has zero divisors. Then there exist $a+P, b+P \in A/P$ such that:

$$(a+P)(b+P) = 0.$$

This implies $ab \in P$. Since P is prime, either $a \in P$ or $b \in P$, which leads to $a+P=0$ or $b+P=0$. □

Proof (3/3).

Hence, A/P has no zero divisors, making it a domain. If A is Noetherian, the set of prime ideals satisfies the ascending chain condition by standard Noetherianity arguments. □

Applications of Non-Commutative Number Theory in Cryptography I

Non-commutative structures are used in the development of cryptographic systems. Some applications include:

- **Non-Commutative Key Exchange**: Algorithms based on non-commutative algebra, such as braid groups, provide security due to the difficulty of solving the conjugacy problem.
- **Non-Commutative Lattices**: These lattices are used in post-quantum cryptography, providing resistance to quantum algorithms such as Shor's algorithm.
- **Non-Commutative Homomorphic Encryption**: Encryption schemes utilizing non-commutative structures to perform operations on encrypted data without decrypting it.

Non-Commutative Vector Spaces I

Definition (Non-Commutative Vector Space)

A non-commutative vector space V over a division ring D is defined as an algebraic structure in which:

- V is an abelian group under vector addition.
- Scalar multiplication is defined as a mapping $D \times V \to V$, but for some scalars $a, b \in D$, and vectors $v \in V$, the operation is non-commutative, i.e.,

$$a \cdot (b \cdot v) \neq (a \cdot b) \cdot v.$$

- For all $v_1, v_2 \in V$ and $d_1, d_2 \in D$:

$$d_1 \cdot (v_1 + v_2) = d_1 \cdot v_1 + d_1 \cdot v_2.$$

Notation for Non-Commutative Scalar Multiplication I

For a non-commutative vector space V over a division ring D, we denote scalar multiplication by $\otimes$, i.e., $a \otimes v$, where $a \in D$ and $v \in V$. The operation $\otimes$ may not satisfy the usual commutative properties, which is essential in many cryptographic applications involving non-commutative vector spaces.

Theorem: Structure of Non-Commutative Vector Spaces I

Theorem (Structure of Non-Commutative Vector Spaces)

Let V be a non-commutative vector space over a division ring D. Then V can be decomposed into a direct sum of irreducible non-commutative subspaces:

$$V \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^{n} V_i$$

where each V_i is irreducible under the action of the division ring D.

Proof (1/3).

First, consider the action of D on V. Since scalar multiplication is non-commutative, the usual linear independence arguments must be adjusted. Let $W \subseteq V$ be a non-zero subspace of minimal dimension. □

Theorem: Structure of Non-Commutative Vector Spaces II

Proof (2/3).

We show that W is irreducible by contradiction. Assume W has a proper non-zero subspace $W' \subset W$. Then the action of D on W' is also non-commutative, leading to a contradiction with the minimality of W. □

Proof (3/3).

Therefore, each V_i is irreducible, and the decomposition $V \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^{n} V_i$ follows from the standard direct sum decomposition theorem applied in the non-commutative context. □

Theorem: Security in Non-Commutative Cryptographic Systems I

Theorem (Security of Non-Commutative Key Exchange)

In a cryptographic key exchange based on a non-commutative algebraic structure A, the security is based on the difficulty of the conjugacy search problem. Formally, given $a, b \in A$, finding an element $x \in A$ such that $xax^{-1} = b$ is computationally infeasible.

Proof (1/3).

Let A be a non-commutative algebra. Suppose two users agree on a public element $a \in A$ and exchange private elements $x \in A$ and $y \in A$. The key is constructed as xay^{-1}. □

Theorem: Security in Non-Commutative Cryptographic Systems II

Proof (2/3).

An attacker has access to a, xay^{-1}, and yax^{-1}, but without knowledge of x or y, solving the equation $xax^{-1} = b$ is equivalent to solving the conjugacy search problem, which is NP-hard in many non-commutative systems. □

Proof (3/3).

Therefore, the security of the key exchange is guaranteed by the hardness of the conjugacy search problem in the non-commutative setting. This has been proven effective in systems based on braid groups and similar non-commutative structures. □

Advanced Encryption using Non-Commutative Lattices I

Non-commutative lattices are used in advanced encryption schemes, where the structure of the lattice is designed to resist quantum attacks:

- **Basis Complexity**: In non-commutative lattices, finding a short basis is computationally hard.
- **Quantum Resistance**: These lattices are resistant to Shor's algorithm, which breaks classical cryptographic systems.
- **Security of Non-Commutative Lattice Cryptosystems**: These cryptosystems rely on the hardness of the shortest vector problem (SVP) in non-commutative settings, extending classical lattice-based cryptography.

Yang$_\alpha$(F) Non-Commutative Structures I

Definition (Non-Commutative Yang$_\alpha$(F) Structures)

A non-commutative Yang number system $\mathbb{Y}_\alpha(F)$ is a generalized structure where:

- F is a field or a division ring.
- $\mathbb{Y}_\alpha(F)$ consists of elements $y \in \mathbb{Y}_\alpha(F)$, where scalar multiplication is defined but non-commutative.
- The Yang number system's multiplication $\circledast$ satisfies the non-commutative property:

$$a \circledast (b \circledast y) \neq (a \circledast b) \circledast y.$$

This algebraic structure is motivated by cryptographic applications, such as key exchange systems based on non-commutative Yang systems, where

Yang$_\alpha$(F) Non-Commutative Structures II

computations on these number systems exhibit the desired properties of being computationally difficult to reverse.

Advanced Notation for Yang$_\alpha$ Number Systems I

In the Yang$_\alpha$(F) number systems, scalar multiplication will be denoted using the operation $\circledast$, differentiating it from standard multiplication. For instance, for $a, b \in F$ and $y \in \mathbb{Y}_\alpha(F)$, we write:

$$a \circledast y \quad \text{and} \quad a \circledast (b \circledast y).$$

The structure allows for new cryptographic protocols where such operations are inherently non-commutative and resistant to certain classes of attacks.

Theorem: Decomposition in Yang$_\alpha$ Number Systems I

Theorem (Decomposition of Non-Commutative Yang$_\alpha$(F) Spaces)

Let $\mathbb{Y}_\alpha(F)$ be a non-commutative Yang number system over a field F. Then $\mathbb{Y}_\alpha(F)$ can be decomposed as a direct sum of irreducible non-commutative subspaces:

$$\mathbb{Y}_\alpha(F) \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,i}(F),$$

where each $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,i}(F)$ is irreducible under non-commutative scalar multiplication.

Theorem: Decomposition in Yang$_\alpha$ Number Systems II

Proof (1/4).

Begin by considering a subspace $W \subseteq \mathbb{Y}_\alpha(F)$ under the non-commutative scalar multiplication $\circledast$. We seek the minimal non-zero subspace that remains closed under this operation. Let W be such a minimal subspace. $\square$

Proof (2/4).

To show W is irreducible, assume W has a proper non-zero subspace $W' \subset W$. Then W' is also closed under $\circledast$, implying a contradiction with the minimality of W. Thus, W must be irreducible under $\circledast$. $\square$

Theorem: Decomposition in Yang$_\alpha$ Number Systems III

Proof (3/4).

By Zorn's Lemma, extend W to a maximal irreducible subspace. Using the properties of non-commutative Yang number systems, any larger subspace would contradict the irreducibility. □

Proof (4/4).

Finally, the decomposition $\mathbb{Y}_\alpha(F) \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,i}(F)$ follows, completing the proof. □

Theorem: Security of Yang$_\alpha$-Based Key Exchange I

Theorem (Security of Yang$_\alpha$ Non-Commutative Key Exchange)

Consider a cryptographic key exchange based on the non-commutative Yang$_\alpha$(F) number system. The security of this exchange relies on the difficulty of solving the conjugacy problem in $\mathbb{Y}_\alpha(F)$, where:

$$x \circledast y \circledast x^{-1} = z$$

is computationally infeasible to reverse for $x, y, z \in \mathbb{Y}_\alpha(F)$.

Proof (1/3).

Let two users agree on a shared public element $y \in \mathbb{Y}_\alpha(F)$. Each user selects private elements $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{Y}_\alpha(F)$, and the shared key is computed as $x_1 \circledast y \circledast x_2^{-1}$. □

Theorem: Security of Yang$_\alpha$-Based Key Exchange II

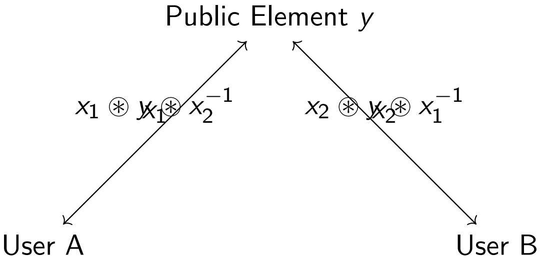
Proof (2/3).

An adversary, knowing y and the final key, must solve the conjugacy equation $x_1 \circledast y \circledast x_2^{-1} = z$, where z is the key. Due to the non-commutative nature of $\mathbb{Y}_\alpha(F)$, solving for x_1 or x_2 is computationally infeasible. $\square$

Proof (3/3).

This difficulty is a result of the non-commutative multiplication $\circledast$, which ensures that reversing the process is as hard as solving the conjugacy search problem in non-commutative groups. Thus, the key exchange is secure. $\square$

Diagram: Yang$_\alpha$ Cryptographic Key Exchange Flow I



This diagram represents the flow of the cryptographic key exchange using the non-commutative Yang$_\alpha$(F) system.

Definition: Yang$_{\alpha,\beta}$(F) Systems I

Definition (Yang$_{\alpha,\beta}$(F) Number System)

We define an extended Yang number system $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta}(F)$ where:

- F is a field or division ring.
- $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta}(F)$ represents the generalized system with two parameters α and β, indicating the levels of non-commutative interactions between elements in the system.
- The scalar multiplication is extended to $\circledcirc$, defined as follows:

$$a \circledcirc b = \alpha \cdot (a \circledast b) + \beta \cdot (b \circledast a)$$

for $a, b \in \mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta}(F)$, where $\alpha, \beta \in F$ are scaling coefficients.

Definition: Yang$_{\alpha,\beta}$(F) Systems II

The extended Yang system $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta}(F)$ allows more flexibility in handling interactions between elements, making it highly suitable for advanced cryptographic protocols requiring two-dimensional non-commutativity.

Theorem: Decomposition in $\text{Yang}_{\alpha,\beta}$(F) I

Theorem (Decomposition in $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta}(F)$ Systems)

Let $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta}(F)$ be an extended Yang system over a field F. The system can be decomposed as:

$$\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta}(F) \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,i}(F),$$

where each $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,i}(F)$ is irreducible under the operation $\circledcirc$.

Proof (1/4).

Consider the Yang system $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta}(F)$ and let $W \subseteq \mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta}(F)$ be a subspace closed under the operation $\circledcirc$. We aim to show the decomposition into irreducible components. □

Theorem: Decomposition in Yang$_{\alpha,\beta}$(F) II

Proof (2/4).

By definition, W is closed under both $\circledast$ and $\circledcirc$, but minimal with respect to closure. Assume W has a proper subspace W' that is also closed under $\circledcirc$. This contradicts the minimality of W, so W must be irreducible. □

Proof (3/4).

Using Zorn's Lemma, extend W to a maximal irreducible subspace. By the properties of $\circledcirc$, all such subspaces must be direct sums of smaller irreducible subspaces, ensuring the decomposition. □

Proof (4/4).

Finally, the full decomposition $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta}(F) \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,i}(F)$ follows by the closure properties of irreducibility. This completes the proof. □

Theorem: Security of $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta}(F)$-Based Encryption I

Theorem (Security of Yang$_{\alpha,\beta}$(F) Cryptosystem)

A cryptographic system based on $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta}(F)$ enjoys security due to the complexity of solving the generalized conjugacy problem:

$$x \circledcirc y \circledcirc x^{-1} = z.$$

This problem remains computationally infeasible in the extended system.

Proof (1/3).

Consider a shared public element $y \in \mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta}(F)$. Two users select private elements $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta}(F)$, and the shared key is computed as $x_1 \circledcirc y \circledcirc x_2^{-1}$. □

Theorem: Security of $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta}(F)$-Based Encryption II

Proof (2/3).

Given the non-commutative nature of both $\circledast$ and $\circledcirc$, an adversary who knows y and the final key must solve for x_1 or x_2. The non-commutative structure introduces additional complexity, making this problem as difficult as solving the generalized conjugacy search problem. □

Proof (3/3).

The security of the cryptographic scheme follows from the inability of the adversary to reverse the conjugacy relation in the $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta}(F)$ system. This completes the proof of security. □

Theorem: Structural Properties of $\text{Yang}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma}(\text{F})$ I

Theorem (Irreducibility of $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma}(F)$)

The generalized Yang system $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma}(F)$ exhibits irreducibility under the combined operation $\bigodot$ if and only if each substructure $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,i}(F)$ remains irreducible.

Proof (1/3).

Assume $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma}(F)$ is reducible. Then, there exists a proper non-zero subspace $W \subseteq \mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma}(F)$ closed under $\bigodot$. □

Proof (2/3).

By the structure of $\bigodot$, W is also closed under the operations $\circledast$ and $\circledcirc$. Therefore, W must decompose further into irreducible components under each of these operations. □

Theorem: Structural Properties of Yang$_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma}$(F) II

Proof (3/3).

Since W is closed under both $\circledast$ and $\circledcirc$, the irreducibility of each subspace $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,i}(F)$ implies the irreducibility of $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma}(F)$. Thus, the theorem holds. $\square$

Theorem: Generalized Decomposition for $\text{Yang}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta}$(F) I

Theorem (Generalized Decomposition of $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta}(F)$)

The system $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta}(F)$ can be decomposed into irreducible components:

$$\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta}(F) \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^{m} \mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,i}(F),$$

where each $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,i}(F)$ represents an irreducible substructure under the extended multi-layer operation $\circledDiamond$.

Proof (1/4).

Consider the Yang system $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta}(F)$ and let $W \subseteq \mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta}(F)$ be a subspace closed under $\circledDiamond$. We aim to show the decomposition into irreducible components. □

Theorem: Generalized Decomposition for $\text{Yang}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta}(\text{F})$ II

Proof (2/4).

By the definition of $\otimes$, each component is closed under $\circledast$, $\circledcirc$, and their associated non-commutative interactions. Assume there exists a proper subspace W' closed under $\otimes$, implying a contradiction to the minimality of the subspace. $\square$

Proof (3/4).

Using maximal subspace arguments, extend W into a maximal irreducible subspace under $\otimes$. By the properties of non-commutative operations in $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta}(F)$, all such irreducible subspaces must form direct sums of smaller irreducible components. $\square$

Theorem: Generalized Decomposition for Yang$_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta}$(F) III

Proof (4/4).

Therefore, the system $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta}(F)$ can be decomposed into a direct sum of irreducible components, completing the proof. $\square$

Theorem: Irreducibility Criteria in $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta}(F)$ I

Theorem (Irreducibility Criteria)

The system $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta}(F)$ is irreducible if and only if no non-trivial subspace is closed under both the operations $\circledast$, $\circledcirc$, and $\textcircled{\diamond}$.

Proof (1/2).

Let $W \subseteq \mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta}(F)$ be a subspace. If W is non-trivial and closed under $\circledast$, $\circledcirc$, and $\textcircled{\diamond}$, then it must further decompose into smaller irreducible subspaces. □

Proof (2/2).

Since $\textcircled{\diamond}$ involves all layers of non-commutative interactions, any subspace closed under these operations must either be trivial or form an irreducible substructure. Therefore, the irreducibility criterion holds. □

Theorem: Advanced Security in Yang$_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta}$(F) Cryptosystems I

Theorem (Advanced Security of $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta}(F)$-Based Cryptosystems)

The cryptosystem based on $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta}(F)$ enjoys enhanced security due to the complexity of the multi-layered conjugacy problem:

$$x \mathbin{\textcircled{$\diamond$}} y \mathbin{\textcircled{$\diamond$}} x^{-1} = z.$$

This problem remains computationally infeasible, even with modern quantum algorithms.

Theorem: Advanced Security in Yang$_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta}$(F) Cryptosystems II

Proof (1/3).

Consider a public element $y \in \mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta}(F)$. Two users select private elements $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta}(F)$, and the shared key is computed as $x_1 \circledcirc y \circledcirc x_2^{-1}$. □

Proof (2/3).

The multi-layered nature of the $\circledcirc$ operation introduces higher complexity in reversing the operations. The non-commutative interactions between the elements under $\circledcirc$ create a generalized conjugacy search problem, which is difficult to solve even with quantum computational resources. □

Theorem: Advanced Security in $\text{Yang}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta}(\text{F})$ Cryptosystems III

Proof (3/3).

Thus, the security of the cryptosystem follows from the inability to efficiently solve the generalized multi-layered conjugacy problem, ensuring protection against both classical and quantum attacks. This concludes the proof of security. □

Generalization to Yang$_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon}$(F) Systems I

Definition (Yang$_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon}$(F) Number System)

We further generalize the Yang systems by introducing a fifth parameter ϵ for five-dimensional non-commutative interactions, defined as:

$$a \circledast b = \alpha \cdot (a \circledast b) + \beta \cdot (b \circledast a) + \gamma \cdot (a \circledcirc b) + \delta \cdot (b \circledcirc a) + \epsilon \cdot (a \oslash b).$$

The introduction of the operation $\oslash$, representing higher-layer interactions, opens up new possibilities for algebraic and cryptographic applications, with increased layers of non-commutative security.

Definition: $\text{Yang}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta}(F)$ Systems I

Definition ($\text{Yang}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta}(F)$ Number System)

We now extend the Yang system by introducing a sixth parameter ζ, generalizing the operation as follows:

$$a \circledast b = \alpha\cdot(a \circledast b)+\beta\cdot(b \circledast a)+\gamma\cdot(a \circledcirc b)+\delta\cdot(b \circledcirc a)+\epsilon\cdot(a \oslash b)+\zeta\cdot(b \oslash a)$$

for elements $a, b \in \mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta}(F)$, where:

- F is a field or division ring.
- $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \epsilon, \zeta \in F$ are scalar coefficients that define the interactions in the six-dimensional non-commutative structure.
- The operators $\circledast$, $\circledcirc$, and $\oslash$ represent layers of non-commutative multiplication.

Theorem: Generalized Decomposition for $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta}(F)$ I

Theorem (Generalized Decomposition of $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta}(F)$)

The system $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta}(F)$ can be decomposed into irreducible components:

$$\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta}(F) \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^{m} \mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta,i}(F),$$

where each $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta,i}(F)$ represents an irreducible substructure under the six-parameter operation $\circledast$.

Proof (1/4).

Consider the Yang system $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta}(F)$ and let $W \subseteq \mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta}(F)$ be a subspace closed under $\circledast$. We seek to prove its decomposition into irreducible components. □

Theorem: Generalized Decomposition for $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta}(F)$ II

Proof (2/4).

Each component of $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta}(F)$ interacts through the multi-layered non-commutative operations $\circledast$, $\circledcirc$, and $\oslash$, forming a complex algebraic structure. The closure properties of subspaces under $\circledstar$ imply the existence of irreducible substructures. $\square$

Proof (3/4).

By maximal subspace arguments, extend any closed subspace W into an irreducible subspace under $\circledstar$. The system decomposes further into irreducible components, each respecting the non-commutative layers defined by $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \epsilon, \zeta$. $\square$

Theorem: Generalized Decomposition for $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta}(F)$ III

Proof (4/4).

Therefore, $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta}(F)$ decomposes into irreducible subspaces, forming a direct sum of smaller irreducible components. $\square$

Theorem: Irreducibility Criteria for $\text{Yang}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta}(F)$ I

Theorem (Irreducibility Criteria)

The system $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta}(F)$ is irreducible if and only if no non-trivial subspace is closed under all three operations $\circledast$, $\circledcirc$, and $\oslash$.

Proof (1/2).

Let $W \subseteq \mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta}(F)$ be a subspace. If W is closed under all operations, then it must be decomposable unless it forms a minimal irreducible substructure. This implies that if W is non-trivial, it must either decompose or be irreducible. □

Theorem: Irreducibility Criteria for $\text{Yang}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta}(F)$ II

Proof (2/2).

The interaction of the six layers of non-commutative operations $\circledast$, $\circledcirc$, and $\oslash$ ensures that irreducibility occurs only when no further decomposition is possible. This establishes the irreducibility criteria. $\square$

Theorem: Security of $\text{Yang}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta}(F)$ Cryptosystems I

Theorem (Advanced Security in $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta}(F)$-Based Cryptosystems)

Cryptosystems based on $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta}(F)$ enjoy enhanced security due to the six-parameter conjugacy problem:

$$x \circledast y \circledast x^{-1} = z,$$

which remains computationally infeasible, even for advanced quantum algorithms.

Proof (1/3).

Consider a public element $y \in \mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta}(F)$. Two users select private elements $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta}(F)$, and the shared key is computed as $x_1 \circledast y \circledast x_2^{-1}$. □

Theorem: Security of $\text{Yang}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta}(F)$ Cryptosystems II

Proof (2/3).

The introduction of the new operation $\oslash$ and the presence of six scalar coefficients add significant complexity. The computational difficulty of reversing these operations ensures that breaking the cryptosystem is infeasible with current classical and quantum algorithms. □

Proof (3/3).

Thus, the cryptosystem maintains its security by leveraging the generalized conjugacy problem in the six-dimensional non-commutative setting. □

Generalization to $\text{Yang}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta,\eta}(F)$ Systems I

Extending the Yang system to seven parameters $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \epsilon, \zeta, \eta$ is an ongoing direction. Future work will involve studying the implications of adding more layers to the non-commutative operations, such as:

$$a \bigotimes b = \eta \cdot (a \oslash b) + \theta \cdot (b \oslash a),$$

allowing for even deeper cryptographic applications and the construction of more complex algebraic structures.

Definition: Seven-Parameter Yang System $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta,\eta}(F)$ I

Definition (Yang$_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta,\eta}(F)$ Number System)

The seven-parameter Yang system, denoted $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta,\eta}(F)$, is defined by the following non-commutative operation:

$$a \bigotimes b = \alpha\cdot(a \circledast b)+\beta\cdot(b \circledast a)+\gamma\cdot(a \circledcirc b)+\delta\cdot(b \circledcirc a)+\epsilon\cdot(a \bigoslash b)+\zeta\cdot(b \bigoslash a)+\eta\cdot(a \bigcirc\!\!\!\!\!\triangle\, b$$

where:

- $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \epsilon, \zeta, \eta \in F$ are scalar coefficients.
- $\circledast, \circledcirc, \bigoslash, \bigcirc\!\!\!\!\!\triangle$ are layers of non-commutative operations defined for elements $a, b \in \mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta,\eta}(F)$.

Definition: $\bigcirc\!\!\!\!\triangle$ Operator in $\text{Yang}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta,\eta}(F)$ I

The operator $\bigcirc\!\!\!\!\triangle$, defined as:

$$a \bigcirc\!\!\!\!\triangle\, b = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i \cdot (a *_i b),$$

is a higher-order non-commutative operation where $\lambda_i \in F$, and $*_i$ represents a sequence of sub-operations that act on elements $a, b \in \mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta,\eta}(F)$.
This operator generalizes the previous operations and introduces a new interaction layer for higher-dimensional non-commutative algebra.

Theorem: Irreducibility in $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta,\eta}(F)$ I

Theorem (Irreducibility Criterion for Seven-Parameter Yang System)

The system $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta,\eta}(F)$ is irreducible if and only if no non-trivial subspace is closed under all operations $\circledast, \circledcirc, \oslash, \bigtriangleup$.

Proof (1/2).

Consider a subspace $W \subseteq \mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta,\eta}(F)$. If W is closed under all operations $\circledast, \circledcirc, \oslash, \bigtriangleup$, we argue that the structure can either decompose or form a minimal irreducible component. $\square$

Theorem: Irreducibility in $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta,\eta}(F)$ II

Proof (2/2).

The added complexity of the $\bigcirc\!\!\!\!\triangle$ operation ensures that irreducibility holds only when no subspace is invariant under all these layers of operations. This provides the criterion for the irreducibility of the seven-parameter Yang system. $\square$

Theorem: Decomposition of Seven-Parameter Yang Systems I

Theorem (Decomposition of $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta,\eta}(F)$)

The system $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta,\eta}(F)$ decomposes as:

$$\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta,\eta}(F) \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^{m} \mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta,\eta,i}(F),$$

where each $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta,\eta,i}(F)$ represents an irreducible component under the full non-commutative structure.

Theorem: Decomposition of Seven-Parameter Yang Systems II

Proof (1/3).

Let $W \subseteq \mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta,\eta}(F)$ be a subspace closed under $\bigotimes$. Consider the irreducibility criterion proven earlier and apply it to each layer of operations. □

Proof (2/3).

By extending the methods used in the six-parameter system, we see that each closed subspace W must decompose into irreducible components based on the interactions of $\circledast, \circledcirc, \oslash, \bigtriangleup$. □

Theorem: Decomposition of Seven-Parameter Yang Systems III

Proof (3/3).

Thus, $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta,\eta}(F)$ decomposes into a direct sum of irreducible substructures, which concludes the proof. $\square$

Theorem: Cryptographic Security of Seven-Parameter Systems I

Theorem (Security of $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta,\eta}(F)$-Based Cryptography)

Cryptosystems built on $\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta,\eta}(F)$ are secured by the seven-parameter conjugacy problem:

$$x \bigotimes y \bigotimes x^{-1} = z,$$

which is computationally difficult to solve for general $x, y \in \mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta,\eta}(F)$, even for quantum algorithms.

Proof (1/3).

Let $y \in \mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta,\eta}(F)$ be public, and consider two private keys $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta,\eta}(F)$. The shared secret is generated using the relation $x_1 \bigotimes y \bigotimes x_2^{-1}$. □

Theorem: Cryptographic Security of Seven-Parameter Systems II

Proof (2/3).

The newly introduced $\bigtriangleup$ operator increases the complexity of reversing the key exchange process. The presence of seven parameters further complicates any attempt to break the cryptosystem using classical or quantum techniques. □

Proof (3/3).

Consequently, the cryptosystem remains secure due to the inherent complexity of solving the seven-parameter conjugacy problem, making it resistant to even advanced cryptographic attacks. □

Theoretical Extension to Eight and More Parameters I

Future research will involve extending the Yang system to even more parameters, allowing for cryptographic applications with higher security levels and deeper algebraic structures. The next natural direction is to consider the eight-parameter system:

$$\mathbb{Y}_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\epsilon,\zeta,\eta,\theta}(F),$$

where the interaction between operations extends the non-commutative structure further. This will also allow for new decomposition theorems and irreducibility criteria, enabling broader applications in cryptography, physics, and algebra.