Examples of (non-split) reductive gps

1. forms
2. torus case
3. other cases

Setting. We work over conn red gp over F. (G/F conn red)

$\bar{F}$: the seperable closure of F — mainly care about $\mathbb{R}$ & p-adic field case.

$\Gamma_F := \mathrm{Gal}(\bar{F}/F)$ — $\sigma \in \Gamma_F$

$$Z^1(W,A) := \left\{ \begin{array}{l} {}^L\varphi : W \longrightarrow A \rtimes W \\ \quad \gamma \longmapsto (\gamma_0, \gamma) := {}^L\gamma \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} {}^L\varphi: \textit{continuous group homo} \\ {}^L\varphi \textit{ is a section} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= \{ \varphi : W \longrightarrow A \mid \varphi(\gamma\gamma') = \varphi(\gamma)^{\gamma}(\varphi(\gamma')) \}$$

$\varphi \in H^1(W,A)$

$$H^1(W,A) = Z^1(W,A)/A.$$

Def. (Split) G is split if
G has a maximal torus T over F which is split.

Def. (Quasi-split) G is quasi-split if
G has a Borel B over F.

Borel = maximal (Zar-closed) conn sol alg subgp
= minimal parabolic subgp

Parabolic = $H \leq G$ closed subgp s.t G/H is projective
= closed subgp containing a Borel.

Ref:

[ECII] Silverman, The Arithmetic of Elliptic Curves

[Buzzard] Kevin Buzzard, Forms of reductive algebraic groups.
https://www.ma.imperial.ac.uk/~buzzard/maths/research/notes/forms_of_reductive_algebraic_groups.pdf

[KP] Tasho Kaletha and Gopal Prasad, Bruhat{Tits theory: a new approach. version from May 27, 2022.

[DR09] Stephen DeBacker and Mark Reeder, Depth-zero supercuspidal L-packets and their stability
https://annals.math.princeton.edu/wp-content/uploads/annals-v169-n3-p03.pdf

https://mathoverflow.net/questions/121959/classification-of-tori-of-gl2-up-to-conjugation

I make no claim to originality.

1. forms.

Def. $G_1, G_2/F$ are called forms, if
$\exists\ \alpha : G_{2,\bar F} \xrightarrow{\sim} G_{1,\bar F}$ as gps   not as Γ_F-gps!
α is considered as the information of forms.

Thm.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\{F\text{-forms of } G\} & \longleftrightarrow & H^1(\Gamma_F, \mathrm{Aut}(G_{\bar F})) \\
[G_2,\ \alpha : G_{2,\bar F} \longrightarrow G_{\bar F}] & \longmapsto & \varphi_\alpha := \alpha\sigma\alpha^{-1}\sigma^{-1} \\
G_2 & \longleftarrow & \varphi
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{tikzcd}
G_{2,\bar F} \arrow[r, "\alpha"] \arrow[d, "\sigma"'] & G_{\bar F} \arrow[d, "\sigma"] \\
G_{2,\bar F} \arrow[r, "\alpha"] & G_{\bar F}
\end{tikzcd}$$

$\Gamma_F \circlearrowleft G_{2,\bar F} \longrightarrow G_{\bar F} \circlearrowleft \Gamma_F,\ \Gamma_F$

φ_α measures the twist between two Γ_F-actions.

$$G_2(F) := \{ g \in G(\bar F) \mid \underbrace{(\varphi(\sigma)\circ\sigma)}_{\text{induced action}} g = g \quad \forall \sigma \in \Gamma_F \}$$

In general, $G_2(R) := \{ g \in G(\bar F \otimes_F R) \mid (\varphi(\sigma)\circ\sigma) g = g \quad \forall\sigma\in\Gamma_F\}$

e.p. $G_2(\bar F) = \{ (\varphi(\sigma)^{-1} g)_{\sigma\in\Gamma_F} \in \prod_{\sigma\in\Gamma_F} G(\bar F) \mid g \in G(\bar F) \} \cong G(\bar F)$

$G(\bar F \otimes_F \bar F) \cong G\left(\bigoplus_{\sigma\in\Gamma_F} \bar F\right) \cong \prod_{\sigma\in\Gamma_F} G(\bar F)$

Functorial on F. (Inflation - Restriction seq. [ECII, Appendix B, Prop 1.3])
Let E/F be finite Galois.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
G_{2,E} & & \{E\text{-forms of } G\} & \longleftrightarrow & H^1(\Gamma_E, \mathrm{Aut}(G_{\bar F})) & & \varphi|_{\Gamma_E} \\
\updownarrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \updownarrow \\
G_2 & & \{F\text{-forms of } G\} & \longleftrightarrow & H^1(\Gamma_F, \mathrm{Aut}(G_{\bar F})) & & \varphi \\
 & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \\
 & & \{G_2/F : G_{2,E} \cong G_E\} & \longleftrightarrow & H^1(\mathrm{Gal}(E/F), \mathrm{Aut}(G_{\bar F})^{\Gamma_E}) & & \\
 & & & & & \overset{\shortparallel}{\mathrm{Aut}(G_F)} & \\
 & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \\
 & & 1 & & 1 & &
\end{array}$$

Rmk. We have the classification of connected reductive gps:

$$\{\text{split red gp}/F\} \longleftrightarrow (X^*, \Delta, X_*, \Delta^\vee) \overset{\simeq \Psi(G,B,T)}{}$$

G split

$$\{\text{qs red gp}/F\} \longleftrightarrow (X^*, \Delta, X_*, \Delta^\vee) + \Gamma_F\text{-action}$$
$$= (X^*, \Delta, X_*, \Delta^\vee) + H^1(\Gamma_F, Out(G_{\bar F}))$$

$$\{\text{red gp}/F\} \longleftrightarrow (X^*, \Delta, X_*, \Delta^\vee) + H^1(\Gamma_F, Aut(G_{\bar F}))$$

To understand the result, the following isos are needed:

$$Aut(G_{\bar F}) \cong Inn(G_{\bar F}) \rtimes Aut(G, B, T, \{u_\alpha\})$$

$$Out(G_{\bar F}) \cong Aut(G, B, T, \{u_\alpha\}) \quad \text{for embedding}$$
$$\cong Aut(\Psi(G, B, T)) \quad \text{for combinatorics}$$

Also, by the Hilbert 90, one has

$$H^1(\Gamma_F, Aut(G, B, T, \{u_\alpha\})) \cong H^1(\Gamma_F, Aut(G, B, T))$$

2. torus case

Let us try to find all the forms of the split torus $\mathbb{G}_m^n$.

They're called (non-split) torus.

We know

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Aut}(\mathbb{G}_m^n) & \subseteq & \mathrm{End}(\mathbb{G}_m^n) \\ \| & & \| \\ GL_n(\mathbb{Z}) & \subseteq & M^{n\times n}(\mathbb{Z}) \end{array}$$

$\mathrm{Hom}(\mathbb{G}_m, \mathbb{G}_m) \cong \mathbb{Z}$

$(-)^n \leftarrow n$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} H^1(\Gamma_F, \mathrm{Aut}(\mathbb{G}^n_{m,\bar F})) &= H^1(\Gamma_F, GL_n(\mathbb{Z})) \\ &= \mathrm{Hom}_{Grp}(\Gamma_F, GL_n(\mathbb{Z}))/_{GL_n(\mathbb{Z})\text{-conj}} \\ &\overset{\text{when } F=\mathbb{R}}{=\!=} \{g \in GL_n(\mathbb{Z}) \mid g^2 = Id\}/_{GL_n(\mathbb{Z})\text{-conj}} \end{aligned}$$

[Γ_F acts on $\mathrm{Aut}(\mathbb{G}^n_{m,\bar F}) \subseteq \mathrm{End}(\mathbb{G}^n_{m,\bar F})$ trivially:

see $\bar F$-pts, $n=1$:

$$\begin{tikzcd} \bar F^\times \arrow[r, "\alpha"] \arrow[d, "\sigma"'] & \bar F^\times \arrow[d, "\sigma"] \\ \bar F^\times \arrow[r, "{}^\sigma\alpha"] & \bar F^\times \end{tikzcd} \qquad \begin{tikzcd} x \arrow[r, mapsto] \arrow[d, mapsto] & x^n \arrow[d, mapsto] \\ \sigma(x) & \sigma(x^n) = \sigma(x)^n \end{tikzcd}$$

$\Rightarrow {}^\sigma\alpha = \alpha$]

E.g. $n=1$, $F=\mathbb{R}$

$$H^1(\Gamma_F, \mathrm{Aut}(\mathbb{G}_{m,\bar F})) \cong \{1, -1\}$$

$\rightsquigarrow \varphi(\sigma) = (-)^{-1}$

$$\begin{array}{cc} \Downarrow & \Downarrow \\ \mathbb{G}_m & G = \;?\; SO_{2,\mathbb{R}} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} G(\mathbb{R}) &= \{g \in \mathbb{G}_m(\mathbb{C}) \mid (\varphi(\sigma)\circ\sigma)\, g = g \quad \forall \sigma \in \Gamma_{\mathbb{R}}\} \\ &= \{g \in \mathbb{C}^\times \mid (\bar g)^{-1} = g\} \\ &= \{g \in \mathbb{C}^\times \mid |g| = 1\} \\ &= S^1 \\ G(\mathbb{C}) &= \mathbb{G}_m(\mathbb{C}) = \mathbb{C}^\times \\ \Rightarrow G &= \mathrm{Spec}\, \mathbb{R}[x,y]/(x^2+y^2-1) = SO_{2,\mathbb{R}} \end{aligned}$$

Check:
$$\begin{aligned} G(\mathbb{C}) &= \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{C}\times\mathbb{C} \mid x^2+y^2-1 = 0\} \\ &= \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{C}\times\mathbb{C} \mid (x+iy)(x-iy) = 1\} \\ &= \left\{ (x,y,t) \in \mathbb{C}\times\mathbb{C}\times\mathbb{C}^\times \;\middle|\; \begin{array}{l} x+iy = t \\ x-iy = \frac{1}{t} \end{array} \right\} \\ &\cong \mathbb{C}^\times \end{aligned}$$

$$SO_2(K) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ -y & x \end{pmatrix} \;\middle|\; x,y \in K,\ x^2+y^2 = 1 \right\}$$

E.g. $n=2$, $F=\mathbb{R}$

$$H^1(\Gamma_F, \mathrm{Aut}(\mathbb{G}_{m,F}^2)) \cong \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 & \\ & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} & 1 \\ 1 & \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\Downarrow \quad \Downarrow \quad \Downarrow \quad \Downarrow$$

$$\mathbb{G}_m^2 \quad \mathbb{G}_m \times SO_{2,\mathbb{R}} \quad (SO_{2,\mathbb{R}})^2 \quad G = ? \quad \mathrm{Res}_{\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{G}_m$$

$$G(\mathbb{R}) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{C}^\times \times \mathbb{C}^\times \;\middle|\; (\varphi(\sigma) \circ \sigma) \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$= \varphi(\sigma) \begin{pmatrix} \bar{z}_1 \\ \bar{z}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{z}_2 \\ \bar{z}_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{C}^\times \times \mathbb{C}^\times \;\middle|\; z_1 = \bar{z}_2 \right\}$$

$$= \mathbb{C}^\times$$

$$G(\mathbb{C}) = \mathbb{G}_m^2(\mathbb{C}) = \mathbb{C}^\times \times \mathbb{C}^\times$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad G = \mathrm{Res}_{\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{G}_m$$

Fact. Any (conn) $\mathbb{R}$-torus is product of

$$\mathbb{G}_m, \quad SO_{2,\mathbb{R}}, \quad \mathrm{Res}_{\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{G}_m$$

$$\updownarrow \quad \updownarrow \quad \updownarrow$$

$$1 \quad -1 \quad \begin{pmatrix} & 1 \\ 1 & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\updownarrow \quad \updownarrow \quad \updownarrow$$

Fact^{dual}: $\mathrm{Ind}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) = \{ \mathbb{Z}_{triv}, \mathbb{Z}_{sign}, \mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}] \}$

i.e., $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ has 3 indecomposable integral reps.

Rmk. Using the same argument, one can show that

$$\{ T/\mathbb{F}_p \text{ s.t } T_{\mathbb{F}_{p^2}} \cong \mathbb{G}_{m,\mathbb{F}_{p^2}}^n \} = \text{products of } \mathbb{G}_m, \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ \varepsilon b & a \end{pmatrix}, \mathrm{Res}_{\mathbb{F}_{p^2}/\mathbb{F}_p} \mathbb{G}_m$$

The torus G crspd to -1: Assume $\xi \in \mathbb{F}_{p^2} \setminus \mathbb{F}_p$, $\xi^2 = \varepsilon \in \mathbb{F}_p$, $\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{p}\right) = -1$

$$G(\mathbb{F}_p) = \{ g \in \mathbb{G}_m(\mathbb{F}_{p^2}) \mid (\varphi(\sigma) \circ \sigma) g = g \quad \forall \sigma \in \Gamma_k \}$$

$$= \{ a + b\xi \in \mathbb{F}_{p^2}^\times \mid \varphi(\sigma)(a - b\xi) = a + b\xi \}$$

$$\varphi(\sigma)(a-b\xi) = (a - b\xi)^{-1}$$

$$= \{ a + b\xi \in \mathbb{F}_{p^2}^\times \mid a^2 - b^2 \varepsilon = 1 \}$$

$$\cong \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ \varepsilon b & a \end{pmatrix} \subseteq GL_2(\mathbb{F}_p) \right\}$$

3. other cases.

By using the same methods introduced in last section, we can compute the (inner) forms of reductive gps.

	inner forms	outer forms
$\mathbb{G}_m$ $(\mathbb{G}_m)^2$ $(\mathbb{G}_m)^n$	ϕ	SO_2 $SO_2\times\mathbb{G}_m$, $(SO_2)^2$, $Res_{\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}}\mathbb{G}_m$ product of lower rank torus
$GL_{2,\mathbb{R}}$ $SL_{2,\mathbb{R}}$ $PGL_{2,\mathbb{R}}$	$\mathbb{H}^\times = GL_1(\mathbb{H}\otimes_{\mathbb{R}}-)$ $\mathbb{H}^{Nm=1} = SU_{2,\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}}$?	$(\ \mathcal{U}_{2,\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R},\omega} = \mathcal{U}(1,1)\quad \mathcal{U}(2,1))$ ϕ ϕ
$GL_{n,\mathbb{R}}$ $SL_{n,\mathbb{R}}$ $PGL_{n,\mathbb{R}}$	? $GL_{n/2}^{Nm=1}(\mathbb{H}\otimes_{\mathbb{R}}-)$ when n even ?	? $SU(a,n-a)$ e.p. $SU(2,1)$ ← need clarification ?
$(SL_2)^2/\mathbb{R}$ $(SL_2)^3/\mathbb{R}$	$SL_2\times SU_2$, $(SU_2)^2$, ϕ? $(8-1)$ possibilities	$Res_{\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}}SL_2$?

? : I have no time to compute / don't know any symbol to represent

(shaded) : quasi-split gp

Compute $\mathrm{Aut}(G_{\bar F})$

Lemma. We understand $\mathrm{Aut}(G_{\bar F})$ quite well.

$$G(\bar F)/Z(G(\bar F)) = G^{ad}(\bar F) \qquad\qquad \mathrm{Aut}(\Psi_0)$$

G	$1 \longrightarrow \mathrm{Inn}(G_{\bar F})$	$\longrightarrow \mathrm{Aut}(G_{\bar F})$	$\longrightarrow \mathrm{Out}(G_{\bar F}) \longrightarrow 1$
T rk n	1	$GL_n(\mathbb{Z})$	$GL_n(\mathbb{Z})$
$GL_{2,\mathbb{R}}$	$PGL_2(\mathbb{C})$	$PGL_2(\mathbb{C}) \rtimes \{\pm 1\}$	$\{\pm 1\}$
$SL_{2,\mathbb{R}}$	$PGL_2(\mathbb{C})$	$PGL_2(\mathbb{C})$	1
$PGL_{2,\mathbb{R}}$	$PGL_2(\mathbb{C})$	$PGL_2(\mathbb{C})$	1
$n \geq 3$			
$GL_{n,\mathbb{R}}$	$PGL_n(\mathbb{C})$	$PGL_n(\mathbb{C}) \rtimes \{\pm 1\}^{\oplus 2}$	$\{\pm 1\}^{\oplus 2}$
$SL_{n,\mathbb{R}}$	$PGL_n(\mathbb{C})$	$PGL_n(\mathbb{C}) \rtimes \{\pm 1\}$	$\{\pm 1\}$
$PGL_{n,\mathbb{R}}$	$PGL_n(\mathbb{C})$	$PGL_n(\mathbb{C}) \rtimes \{\pm 1\}$	$\{\pm 1\}$
$(SL_2)^2/\mathbb{R}$	$PGL_n(\mathbb{C})^2$	$PGL_n(\mathbb{C})^2 \rtimes \{\pm 1\}$	$\{\pm 1\}$
$\mathrm{Res}_{\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}} SL_2$	$PGL_n(\mathbb{C})^2$	$PGL_n(\mathbb{C})^2 \rtimes \{\pm 1\}$	$\{\pm 1\}$ with different $\Gamma_{\mathbb{R}}$-action
$(SL_2)^n/\mathbb{R}$	$PGL_n(\mathbb{C})^n$	$PGL_n(\mathbb{C})^n \rtimes S^n$	S^n

Compute $H^1(\Gamma_F, -)$

Method 1: Hilbert 90 + LES

Method 2: Use black box

p-adic field: Kottwitz's isomorphism

[KP] **Theorem 12.7.7** *There is a functorial isomorphism* $\mathrm{H}^1(k, G) \to \pi_1(G)_{\Theta,\mathrm{tor}}$.

[DR09] COROLLARY 2.4.3. *The composition*

$$[\bar{X}/(1-\vartheta)\bar{X}]_{\mathrm{tor}} \xrightarrow{\sim} H^1(\mathrm{F}, \Omega_C) \xrightarrow{a_*^{-1}} H^1(\mathrm{F}, N_C) \xrightarrow{b_*} H^1(\mathrm{F}, G)$$

is a bijection.

$$[\bar{X}/(1-\vartheta)\bar{X}]_{\mathrm{tor}} = \mathrm{Irr}[\pi_0(\hat{Z}^{\hat{\vartheta}})].$$

real field: Mikhail Borovoi, Galois cohomology of reductive algebraic groups over the field of real numbers
https://arxiv.org/abs/1401.5913

3.1. Theorem. *Let G, T_0, T, and W_0 be as above. The map*

$$H^1(\mathbb{R}, T)/W_0(\mathbb{R}) \to H^1(\mathbb{R}, G)$$

induced by the map $H^1(\mathbb{R}, T) \to H^1(\mathbb{R}, G)$ is a bijection.

global field: Mikhail Borovoi, Tasho Kaletha, Galois cohomology of reductive groups over global fields
https://arxiv.org/pdf/2303.04120.pdf

E.g. $G = SL_{2,\mathbb{R}}$, $F = \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{array}{lccccccccc}
G & 1 & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Inn}(G_{\bar F}) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Aut}(G_{\bar F}) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Out}(G_{\bar F}) & \longrightarrow & 1 \\
SL_{2,\mathbb{R}} & & & PGL_2(\mathbb{C}) & & PGL_2(\mathbb{C}) & & 1 & &
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
H^1(\Gamma_{\mathbb{R}}, \mathrm{Aut}(SL_{2,\mathbb{C}})) &= H^1(\Gamma_{\mathbb{R}}, PGL_2(\mathbb{C})) \\
&= \{\, 1, \quad \omega(\ )\omega^{-1} \,\} \qquad \omega = \begin{pmatrix} & 1 \\ -1 & \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc}
\Downarrow & \Downarrow \\
SL_{2,\mathbb{C}} & G = ? \quad \mathbb{H}^{N_m = 1}
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
G(\mathbb{R}) &= \{\, g \in SL_2(\mathbb{C}) \mid (\varphi(\sigma) \circ \sigma)(g) = g \quad \forall g \in \Gamma_{\mathbb{R}} \,\} \\
&= \{\, g \in SL_2(\mathbb{C}) \mid \omega \bar{g} \omega^{-1} = g \,\} \\
&= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in SL_2(\mathbb{C}) \;\middle|\; \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} & 1 \\ -1 & \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \bar a & \bar b \\ \bar c & \bar d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} & -1 \\ 1 & \end{pmatrix}}_{\begin{pmatrix} \bar d & -\bar c \\ -\bar b & \bar a \end{pmatrix}} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \right\} \\
&= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -\bar b & \bar a \end{pmatrix} \in SL_2(\mathbb{C}) \right\} \\
&= \mathbb{H}^{N_m = 1}
\end{aligned}$$

E.g. $G = GL_{2,\mathbb{R}}$, $F = \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{array}{lccccccccc}
G & 1 & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Inn}(G_{\bar F}) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Aut}(G_{\bar F}) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Out}(G_{\bar F}) & \longrightarrow & 1 \\
GL_{2,\mathbb{R}} & & & PGL_2(\mathbb{C}) & & PGL_2(\mathbb{C}) \rtimes \{\pm 1\} & & \{\pm 1\} & &
\end{array}$$

$$H^1(\Gamma_{\mathbb{R}}, \mathrm{Aut}(GL_{2,\mathbb{C}})) = \{\, 1, \quad \omega(\ )\omega^{-1}, \quad (\ )^{H,-1}, \quad \omega(\ )^{H,-1}\omega^{-1} \,\} \qquad \omega = \begin{pmatrix} & 1 \\ -1 & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
\Downarrow & \Downarrow & \Downarrow & \Downarrow \\
(GL_{2,\mathbb{C}} & \mathbb{H}^\times) & (\mathcal{U}(1,1) & U_{2,\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R},\omega})
\end{array}$$

$$\{F\text{-forms of } G\} \longleftrightarrow H^1(\Gamma_K, \mathrm{Aut}(G_{\bar{K}}))$$

$$\{F\text{-inner forms of } G\} \longleftrightarrow H^1(\Gamma_F, \mathrm{Inn}(G_{\bar{F}}))$$

G split: $$\left\{\begin{matrix} F\text{-forms of } G \\ \text{which are quasi-split} \end{matrix}\right\} \longleftrightarrow \underset{\Gamma_F\text{-actions on } (X^*, \Delta, X_*, \Delta^\vee)}{\underset{\shortparallel}{H^1(\Gamma_F, \mathrm{Aut}(G_{\bar{F}}, B, T))}} \cong H^1(\Gamma_F, \mathrm{Out}(G_{\bar{F}}))$$

Q: Do we have

$$\begin{tikzcd}
& H^1(\Gamma_F, \mathrm{Inn}(G_{\bar{F}})) \arrow[r, hook] & H^1(\Gamma_F, \mathrm{Aut}(G_{\bar{F}})) \arrow[r] & H^1(\Gamma_F, \mathrm{Out}(G_{\bar{F}})) \\
1 \arrow[r] & \underset{\mathrm{Inn}(G_F)}{\underset{\shortparallel}{\mathrm{Inn}(G_{\bar{F}})^{\Gamma_F}}} \arrow[r] & \underset{\mathrm{Aut}(G_F)}{\underset{\shortparallel}{\mathrm{Aut}(G_{\bar{F}})^{\Gamma_F}}} \arrow[r] & \underset{\mathrm{Out}(G_F)}{\underset{\shortparallel}{\mathrm{Out}(G_{\bar{F}})^{\Gamma_F}}} \arrow[ull, bend right, "\circ"']
\end{tikzcd}$$

Give one example s.t. $H^1(\Gamma_F, \mathrm{Inn}(G_{\bar{F}})) \longrightarrow H^1(\Gamma_F, \mathrm{Aut}(G_{\bar{F}}))$ is not inj?