

# Eine Woche, ein Beispiel

## 5.29 Unitary group

Ref: [L-group, 4-5] <https://personal.math.ubc.ca/~cass/research/pdf/miyake.pdf>  
[https://www.ma.imperial.ac.uk/~buzzard/math/research/notes/unitary\\_groups\\_basic\\_definitions.pdf](https://www.ma.imperial.ac.uk/~buzzard/math/research/notes/unitary_groups_basic_definitions.pdf)

Notation.  $F$  NA local field (not necessary)  
 $E/F$  Galois  $\deg = 2$   $\text{Gal}(E/F) = \{1, \sigma\}$

$$\omega = \begin{bmatrix} & 1 \\ 1 & \end{bmatrix} \in \text{GL}_2(F) \hookrightarrow \text{GL}_2(E \otimes F) \quad A^H = \sigma(A^T)$$

Def.  $G = \text{U}_\omega(2, E/F)$  is an alg gp over  $F$  defined by

$$G(R) = \left\{ A = (a_{ij})_{i,j=1}^2 \mid \begin{array}{l} a_{ij} \in E \otimes_F R \\ A \omega A^H = \omega \end{array} \right\} \supset \text{Gal}(E/F)$$

( $G$  has a  $\text{Gal}(E/F)$ -action)

Ex. 1.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E \otimes_F E & \longrightarrow & E \oplus E \\ x_1 \otimes x_2 & \longmapsto & (x_1, x_2, \sigma(x_1)x_2) \\ \downarrow \sigma & & \downarrow \sigma \\ \sigma(x_1) \otimes x_2 & \longmapsto & (\sigma(x_1)x_2, x_1, x_2) \end{array}$$

is a  $\text{Gal}(E/F)$ -equiv  $E$ -alg homomorphism, where (on  $E \oplus E$ )

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma(y_1, y_2) &:= (y_2, y_1) \\ k(y_1, y_2) &:= (ky_1, \sigma(k)y_2) \quad \forall k \in E \end{aligned}$$

$$(y_1, y_2)(y'_1, y'_2) := (y_1 y'_1, y_2 y'_2)$$

Ex. 2.

$$\begin{aligned} G(E) &= \left\{ (A, B) \mid \begin{array}{l} (a_{ij}, b_{ij}) \in E \oplus E \\ (A, B)(\omega, \sigma(\omega))(A, B)^H = (\omega, \sigma(\omega)) \end{array} \right\} \\ &= \left\{ (A, B) \mid \begin{array}{l} (a_{ij}, b_{ij}) \in E \oplus E \\ A \omega B^H = \omega \end{array} \right\} \\ &\cong \text{GL}_n(E) \end{aligned}$$

$B = (\omega^{-1} A^{-1} \omega)^H$

with the action of  $\text{Gal}(E/F)$  by

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma: G(E) &\longrightarrow G(E) & A &\longmapsto (\omega^{-1} A^{-1} \omega)^H \\ \text{e.p. } \begin{pmatrix} t_1 & & \\ & t_2 & \\ & & t_3 \end{pmatrix} &\longmapsto \begin{pmatrix} \sigma(t_1)^{-1} & & \\ & \sigma(t_2)^{-1} & \\ & & \sigma(t_3)^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

So  $G$  is an form/outer twisted form of  $\text{GL}_n$ .

Torus.  $T(R) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} t_1 & & \\ & t_2 & \\ & & t_3 \end{pmatrix} \in GL_3(R) \right\}$   
 $= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} t_1 & & \\ & t_2 & \\ & & t_3 \end{pmatrix} \in GL_3(E \otimes_F R) \mid \begin{matrix} t_1 \sigma(t_3) = 1 \\ t_2 \sigma(t_2) = 1 \end{matrix} \right\}$   
 $\cong (Res_{E/F} GL_1)(R) \times \mathcal{U}(1, E/F)(R)$

Maximal split torus

$$S(F) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} t_1 & & \\ & t_2 & \\ & & t_3 \end{pmatrix} \in GL_3(F) \hookrightarrow GL_3(E) \mid t_1 t_3 = 1 \right\}$$

Action on the root datum:

$$X^*(T_E) = \langle \varepsilon_i : \begin{pmatrix} t_1 & & \\ & t_2 & \\ & & t_3 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto t_i \rangle_{\mathbb{Z}}$$

$$X_*(T_E) = \langle \varepsilon_i^* : t \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & t & \\ & & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \rangle_{\mathbb{Z}}$$

E.g.  $Gal(E/F) \curvearrowright T_E \quad Gal(E/F) \curvearrowright \mathbb{G}_{m,E}$

$$\leadsto Gal(E/F) \curvearrowright X^*(T_E) \text{ by}$$

$$\psi(\sigma): Hom(T_E, \mathbb{G}_{m,E}) \longrightarrow Hom(T_E, \mathbb{G}_{m,E})$$

$$\mapsto \phi'(\sigma) \circ \phi(\sigma)^{-1}$$

e.g.  $T_E \xrightarrow{\varepsilon_i} \mathbb{G}_{m,E}$

$$\phi(\sigma) \downarrow \quad \downarrow \phi'(\sigma)$$

$$T_E \xrightarrow{\sigma \cdot \varepsilon_i} \mathbb{G}_{m,E}$$

$$\left( \begin{pmatrix} \sigma(t_3)^{-1} & & \\ & \sigma(t_2)^{-1} & \\ & & \sigma(t_1)^{-1} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} t_1 & & \\ & t_2 & \\ & & t_3 \end{pmatrix} \right) \xrightarrow{\varepsilon_i} \sigma(t_3)^{-1}$$

$$\left( \begin{pmatrix} t_1 & & \\ & t_2 & \\ & & t_3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \sigma(t_3)^{-1} & & \\ & \sigma(t_2)^{-1} & \\ & & \sigma(t_1)^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \right) \xrightarrow{-\varepsilon_i} t_3^{-1}$$

$$\sigma: \varepsilon_1 \mapsto -\varepsilon_3$$

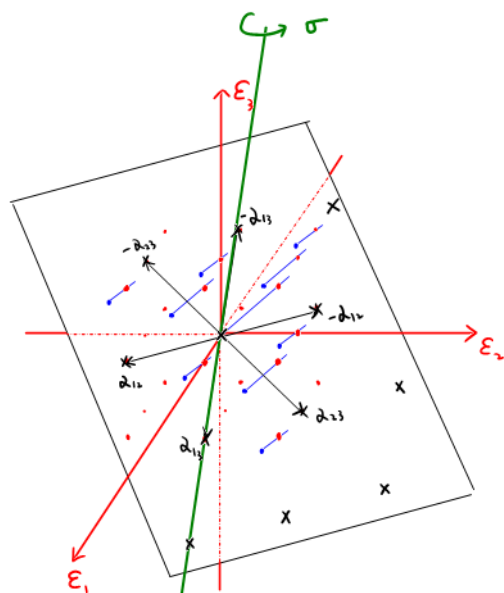
$$\varepsilon_2 \mapsto -\varepsilon_2$$

$$\varepsilon_3 \mapsto -\varepsilon_1$$

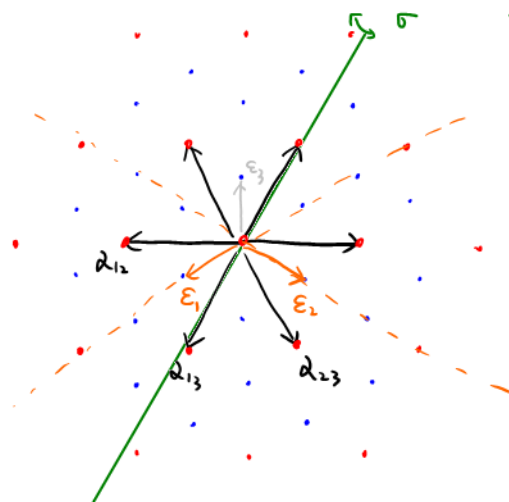
$$\varepsilon_1^* \mapsto -\varepsilon_3^*$$

$$\varepsilon_2^* \mapsto -\varepsilon_2^*$$

$$\varepsilon_3^* \mapsto -\varepsilon_1^*$$



$$\begin{matrix} x & \subseteq & \cdot & \subseteq & / \\ Q & \subseteq & X^* & \subseteq & P \\ & & \mathbb{Z} & & \mathbb{Z} \end{matrix}$$



$$\begin{matrix} \cdot & \subseteq & \cdot & = & \cdot \\ Q & \subseteq & X^* & = & P \\ & & \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} & & \end{matrix}$$

∇ In this case, the action of  $\sigma$  on  $X^*(T_E)$  does not coincide with any element in Weyl group.

Action on the dual group  $\hat{G} = GL_3/\mathbb{Z}$

$$\sigma: GL_3 \longrightarrow GL_3 \quad A \mapsto (w^{-1}A^{-1}w)^T$$

$\sigma$  fixes  $\hat{B} = \begin{pmatrix} * & * & * \\ * & * & * \\ * & * & * \end{pmatrix}$  &  $\hat{T} = \begin{pmatrix} * & & \\ & * & \\ & & * \end{pmatrix}$ , and induces the same action on

$$(X^*(\hat{T}), \Delta(\hat{B}), X_*(\hat{T}), \check{\Delta}(\hat{B})) \cong (X_*(T_E), \check{\Delta}(B_E), X^*(T_E), \Delta(B_E))$$