A CRASH INTRODUCTION TO LANGLANDS CORRESPONDENCE

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ABSTRACT. In these notes, we explore various versions of the Langlands correspondence, placing particular emphasis on modular forms, automorphic forms, and automorphic representations.

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

These notes represent a faithful record of my talk at KleinAG. I have intentionally omitted sections that were not addressed during the actual presentation, making these notes somewhat incomplete. Readers may refer to my handwritten notes [4] for a more expressive and detailed account.

I want to acknowledge that there is nothing original in my presentation. I appreciate the organizers, the attentive audience, and fellow speakers for helping identify my mistakes. Please feel free to continue pointing out any more errors or issues.

Introducing the Langlands correspondence can often be a challenging and intricate endeavor. It encompasses numerous versions, spanning from local to global, from one dimension to n dimensions, and from GL_n to non-split groups. Today's talk is structured into four parts, each focusing on a specific version of Langlands correspondence, as outlined below:

$$\mathrm{Irr}_{\mathbb{C}}\left(\mathrm{GL}_n(F)\right) \xleftrightarrow{\ 1:1\ } \mathrm{WDrep}_{\substack{n\text{-dim} \\ \text{Frob ss}}}\left(W_F\right)$$

$$\mathrm{Char}_{\mathbb{C},\mathrm{alg}}\left(F^{\times}\backslash\mathbb{A}_F^{\times}\right) \xleftrightarrow{\ 1:1\ } \mathrm{Char}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p}(\Gamma) \quad + \text{de Rham}$$

$$\Pi_{\mathcal{A}_{\mathrm{cusp}},k,\eta}\left(\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}})\right) \xrightarrow{\ ES\ } \mathrm{Irr}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p,2\text{-dim}}(\Gamma) + \text{modular}$$

$$\Pi_{\mathcal{A}_{\mathrm{cusp}},k,\eta}\left(G_D(\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}})\right) \longrightarrow \qquad \cdots$$

Before discussing these correspondings, let us fix some notations.

Setting 1.1.

In Section 2, F is a non-Archimedean local field with integral ring O_F and residue field κ_F. Within this context, we also make use of the absolute Galois group Γ_F and the Weil group W_F associated with F.

Moving on to Section 3, we shift our focus to a number field, still denoted as F, with its integral ring denoted as O_F. For each place v of F, we equip with three complete local rings, namely, O_v, F_v and κ_v. The absolute Galois group of F remains denoted as Γ_F.

In Section 5, F will be a totally real field for simplicity.

We will use the following abbreviations for representations:

Rep	smooth representation
Irr	irreducible smooth representation
Π	admissible irreducible smooth representation
Char	1-dim smooth representation
WDrep	Weil–Deligne representation
$\mathcal{A}_{\mathrm{cusp}}$	cuspidal automorphic form

For the definition of smooth/irreducible/admissible/Weil–Deligne representation, see [3] or (partially)[4, 22.04.17].

2. NON-ARCHIMEDEAN LOCAL FIELD CASE

Read [4, GL_n-case]. You may assume $F = \mathbb{Q}_p$ if you are not familiar with local fields.

In this instance, the Langlands correspondence is notably explicit, allowing for the classification of representations on both sides. Notably, it simplifies to a linear algebra task when considering the L-parameters of $\mathrm{GL}_{2,\mathbb{R}}$.

3. GLOBAL LANGLANDS CORRESPONDENCE, $n = 1$

To state the global Langlands correspondence, we rely on the concepts of adèles and idèles, which gather all the local information. A brief introduction to adèles and idèles can be found in [4, 21.06.27].

Observe that
$$\mathbb{Q}^\times \backslash \mathbb{A}_\mathbb{Q}^\times / \mathbb{R}_{>0} \;\cong\; \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}^\times \;\cong\; \mathrm{Gal}\left(\mathbb{Q}^{\mathrm{ab}}/\mathbb{Q}\right) := \Gamma_\mathbb{Q}^{\mathrm{ab}}.$$
In fact, we have Artin reciprocity:
$$\mathrm{Art} : {}_{F^\times}\backslash \mathbb{A}_F^\times / \overline{\left(F_\infty^\times\right)^\circ} \;\cong\; \Gamma_F^{\mathrm{ab}},$$
which gives us global Langlands correspondence for $n = 1$:

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathrm{Char}_{\mathbb{C},\mathrm{alg},\mathrm{wt}\,0}\left(F^\times \backslash \mathbb{A}_F^\times\right) & \longleftrightarrow & \mathrm{Char}_\mathbb{C}(\Gamma_F) \\
\Big\downarrow & & \Big\downarrow \mathrm{twist} \\
\mathrm{Char}_{\mathbb{C},\mathrm{alg}}\left(F^\times \backslash \mathbb{A}_F^\times\right) & \xleftrightarrow{\ \mathrm{twist}\ } & \mathrm{Char}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p}(\Gamma_F) + \text{de Rham}
\end{array}
$$

For more information about the twist, see [4, Galois representation].(???Wait for updating)

4. ADÈLIC MODULAR FORMS

In this section, we want to discuss global Langlands correspondence for GL_2. The route is as follows:

$$\text{moduli space} \;\rightsquigarrow\; \mathrm{MF} \;\rightsquigarrow\; \mathcal{A}_{\mathrm{cusp},k,\eta} \;\rightsquigarrow\; \Pi_{\mathcal{A}_{\mathrm{cusp},k,\eta}} \;\rightsquigarrow\; \mathrm{GLC}$$

4.1. **Moduli space.** Recall:

$$
\begin{array}{ccccc}
\Gamma(N) & \subset & \Gamma_1(N) & \subset & \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle\text{not surj}} \\
\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} & \subset & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & * \\ 0 & * \end{pmatrix} & \subset & \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})
\end{array}
$$

One can define subgroups of $\mathrm{GL}_2(\widehat{\mathbb{Z}})$ in a similar way:

$$
\begin{array}{ccccc}
\widehat{\Gamma(N)} & \subset & \widehat{\Gamma_1(N)} & \subset & \mathrm{GL}_2(\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle\text{not surj}} \\
\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} & \subset & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & * \\ 0 & * \end{pmatrix} & \subset & \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})
\end{array}
$$

Proposition 4.1. *As a topological space,*

$$
\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}}) / \widehat{\Gamma_1(N)} \cdot \mathbb{R}^\times \cdot \mathrm{SO}_2 \; \cong \; \Gamma_1(N) \backslash \mathcal{H}^\pm.
$$

As a result, the moduli space can be realized adèlically.

Proof. We use the strong approximation theorem[1] for SL_2:

$$
\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q},\text{fin}}) = \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Q}) \cdot \widehat{\Gamma_1(N)}_{\det=1}.
$$

With this in hand, one can show that

$$
\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q},\text{fin}}) = \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}) \cdot \widehat{\Gamma_1(N)}.
$$

Therefore,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}}) / \widehat{\Gamma_1(N)} \cdot \mathbb{R}^\times \cdot \mathrm{SO}_2 \\
\cong\; & \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash \left(\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q},\text{fin}}) / \widehat{\Gamma_1(N)} \times \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{R}) / \mathbb{R}^\times \cdot \mathrm{SO}_2 \right) \\
\cong\; & \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash \left(\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}) \cdot \widehat{\Gamma_1(N)} / \widehat{\Gamma_1(N)} \times \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{R}) / \mathbb{R}^\times \cdot \mathrm{SO}_2 \right) \\
\cong\; & \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash \left(\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}) / \Gamma_1(N) \times \mathcal{H}^\pm \right) \\
\cong\; & \left(\Gamma_1(N) \backslash \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}) \right) \times_{\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q})} \mathcal{H}^\pm \\
\cong\; & \Gamma_1(N) \backslash \mathcal{H}^\pm.
\end{aligned}
$$

$\square$

Remark 4.2. One don't have strong approximation theorem for GL_2. In fact, for $N \geqslant 2$,

$$
\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q},\text{fin}}^\times = \bigsqcup_{t \in I_N} \mathbb{Q}^\times \cdot t \cdot \ker \chi_N
$$

$$
\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q},\text{fin}}) = \bigsqcup_{t \in I_N} \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & t \end{pmatrix} \cdot \widehat{\Gamma(N)}
$$

where

$$
\chi_N : \widehat{Z}^\times \longrightarrow (\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})^\times \qquad (a_n)_n \longmapsto a_N
$$

$$
I_N := \{\pm 1\} \backslash \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}^\times / \ker \chi_N \cong \{\pm 1\} \backslash (\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})^\times \qquad \#I_N = \begin{cases} 1, & N = 2, \\ \phi(N)/2, & N > 2. \end{cases}
$$

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[1] See [2, 1] for the sketch of proof.

Using the same method, one would get

$$\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q})\backslash \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_\mathbb{Q})/\widehat{\Gamma(N)} \cdot \mathbb{R}^\times \cdot \mathrm{SO}_2 \;\cong\; \bigsqcup_{t\in I_N} \Gamma(N)\backslash \mathcal{H}^{\pm}.$$

You may need the following fact during the proof:

$$\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}) \cap \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ & t \end{pmatrix} \widehat{\Gamma(N)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ & t \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$
$$= \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}) \cap \widehat{\Gamma(N)}$$
$$= \Gamma(N).$$

4.2. **Adèlic cuspidal modular forms.** In this subsection, we define modular form in an adèlic way.

Definition 4.3 (Cuspidal modular form $S_{M_2(\mathbb{Q}),k,\eta}$)**.** *For $k \geqslant 2$, $\eta \in \mathbb{Z}$, let*

$$j_{k,\eta}(\gamma) := (\det \gamma)^{\eta-1}(ci+d)^k \qquad \gamma = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{R}).$$

We define the space of cuspidal modular form

$$S_{M_2(\mathbb{Q}),k,\eta} := \left\{ \phi\colon \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q})\backslash \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_\mathbb{Q}) \longrightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad \text{as functions} \atop \text{such that (1) to (4) are ture} \right\}$$

(1) (continuity) There exists an open subset $U_{\mathrm{fin}} \leqslant \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q},\mathrm{fin}})$ such that

$$\phi(g\gamma) = \phi(g) \qquad\qquad \text{for any } \gamma \in U_{\mathrm{fin}}.$$

(2) (automorphy)

$$\phi(g\gamma) = j_{k,\eta}(\gamma)^{-1}\phi(g) \qquad \text{for any } \gamma \in \mathbb{R}^\times \cdot \mathrm{SO}_2 .$$

This formula can also be formulated as

$$j_{k,\eta}(\gamma'\gamma)^{-1}\phi(g\gamma) = j_{k,\eta}(\gamma')^{-1}\phi(g).$$

(3) (holomorphy) For any $g \in \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_\mathbb{Q})$, the function

$$f_{\phi,g} : \mathcal{H}^{\pm} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C} \qquad \gamma i \longmapsto \gamma(g\gamma)j_{k,\eta}(\gamma)$$

is holomorphic.

(holomorphic at ∞) $f_{\phi,g}(\tau)|\operatorname{Im}\tau|^{\frac{k}{2}}$ is bounded.

(4) (cuspidal condition) For any $g \in \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_\mathbb{Q})$,

$$\int_{\mathbb{Q}\backslash \mathbb{A}_\mathbb{Q}} \phi\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & x \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} g \right) dx = 0.$$

Example 4.4. *When $U_{\mathrm{fin}} = \widehat{\Gamma_1(N)}$, one has isomorphism*

$$S_{M_2(\mathbb{Q}),k,\eta}^{\widehat{\Gamma_1(N)}} \cong S_k\big(\Gamma_1(N)\big) \qquad \phi \longmapsto f_{\phi,\mathrm{Id}},$$

where

$$S_k\big(\Gamma_1(N)\big) = \left\{ f : \mathcal{H}^{\pm} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C} \;\middle|\; {f(\gamma z) = (c\tau+d)^k f(z) \quad \text{for any } \gamma \in \Gamma_1(N) \atop f \text{ has zeros in the cusps } + \cdots} \right\}.$$

Remark 4.5. The integer k works as the weight while the subgroup U_{fin} works as the level. The integer η is not too important: one has isomorphism

$$S_{M_2(\mathbb{Q}),k,\eta} \longrightarrow S_{M_2(\mathbb{Q}),k,\eta-1} \qquad \phi(-) \longmapsto \phi(-) \cdot |\det(-)|_{\mathbb{A}_\mathbb{Q}^\times}$$

which shifts the weight η.

4.3. **Automorphic forms and automorphic representations.** In this subsection, we introduce the space of cuspidal automorphic forms $\mathcal{A}_{\mathrm{cusp},k,\eta}$ and the space of cuspidal automorphic representations $\Pi_{\mathcal{A}_{\mathrm{cusp},k,\eta}}$.

Definition 4.6. *For $k \geqslant 2$, $\eta \in \mathbb{Z}$, the space of cuspidal automorphic forms of weight (k,η) is defined as the minimal $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}})$ representation containing $S_{M_2(\mathbb{Q}),k,\eta}$, i.e.,*

$$\mathcal{A}_{\mathrm{cusp},k,\eta} = \left\langle S_{M_2(\mathbb{Q}),k,\eta} \right\rangle_{\mathrm{Rep}_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}}))}$$

4.4. **Global Langlands correspondence for $\mathrm{GL}_{2,F}$.**

5. ADÈLIC MODULAR FORMS ON QUATERNION ALGEBRAS

5.1. **Quaternion algebras.** Quaternion algebras

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