

Cohomology of stacks of shtukas II

§0.

~~Recall~~ and remark:
Reminder

Yesterday, for any $I = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ finite set, we defined the stack of shtukas with I paws: Sht_I . In fact, usually the notation is $\text{Sht}_I^{(1, 2, \dots, n)}$. Recall that for any affine scheme S over \mathbb{F}_q ,

$$\text{Sht}_I^{(1, 2, \dots, n)}(S) = \left\{ (x_1, \dots, x_n), \mathcal{G}_0 \xrightarrow{\phi_1} \mathcal{G}_1 \xrightarrow{\phi_2} \dots \xrightarrow{\phi_{n-1}} \mathcal{G}_{n-1} \xrightarrow{\phi_n} \tau_{\mathcal{G}_0} \right\}$$

where $x_i \in X(S)$

$\mathcal{G}_0, \mathcal{G}_1, \dots, \mathcal{G}_{n-1}$ are G -bundles over $X \times S$

$\mathcal{G}_{i-1} \xrightarrow{\phi_i} \mathcal{G}_i$ is ~~an~~ isomorphism ~~outside~~ ^{over} $X \times S - \Gamma_{x_i}$

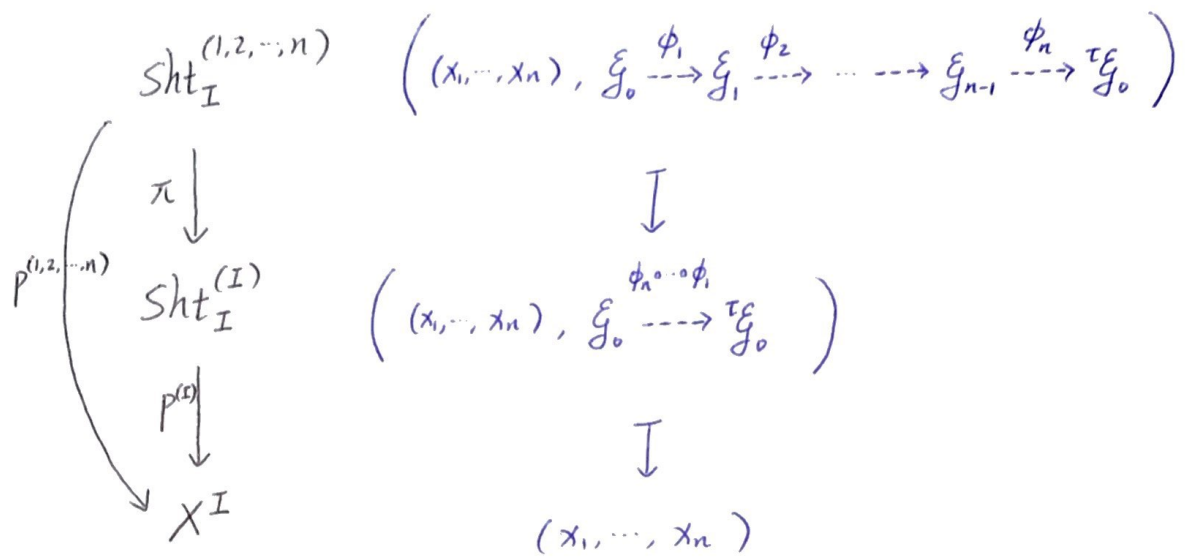
$$\tau_{\mathcal{G}_0} := (\text{Id}_X \times \text{Frobs})^* \mathcal{G}_0$$

Γ_{x_i} : graph of x_i in $X \times S$

We can also define ~~the~~ ^a stack of shtukas without intermediate modifications:

$$\text{Sht}_I^{(I)}(S) = \left\{ (x_1, \dots, x_n), \mathcal{G}_0 \xrightarrow{\phi} \tau_{\mathcal{G}_0} \right\}$$

where ϕ is isomorphism over $X \times S - \bigcup_{i \in I} \Gamma_{x_i}$



Recall that we have for any $W \in \text{Rep}_{\mathbb{Q}}(\widehat{G}^I)$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathcal{F}_{I,W}^{(1,2,\dots,n)} := \mathbf{E}^* \mathcal{S}_{I,W}^{(1,2,\dots,n)} & \mathcal{S}_{I,W}^{(1,2,\dots,n)} \leftarrow \text{Satake sheaf} \\
 \text{Sht}_I^{(1,2,\dots,n)} \xrightarrow{\mathbf{E}} [(\text{Lt}G)_I \setminus \text{Gr}_{G,I}^{(1,2,\dots,n)}] & \\
 \pi \downarrow \square & \downarrow \pi \\
 \mathcal{F}_{I,W}^{(I)} := \mathbf{E}^* \mathcal{S}_{I,W}^{(I)} & \mathcal{S}_{I,W}^{(I)} \leftarrow \text{Satake sheaf} \\
 \text{Sht}_I^{(I)} \xrightarrow{\mathbf{E}} [(\text{Lt}G)_I \setminus \text{Gr}_{G,I}^{(I)}] &
 \end{array}$$

Fact: π is a small morphism.

Geometric Satake: $\mathcal{S}_{I,W}^{(I)} = \pi! \mathcal{S}_{I,W}^{(1,2,\dots,n)}$

} non trivial

By ^{proper} base change, $\mathcal{F}_{I,W}^{(I)} = \pi! \mathcal{F}_{I,W}^{(1,2,\dots,n)}$

So $\mathcal{H}_{I,W} = R p^{(1,2,\dots,n)!} \mathcal{F}_{I,W}^{(1,2,\dots,n)} = R p^{(I)!} \mathcal{F}_{I,W}^{(I)}$

§ 1. Partial Frobenius morphisms

We have a commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \left((x_1, \dots, x_n), \begin{array}{c} \phi_1 \\ \xi_0 \rightarrow \xi_1 \end{array} \xrightarrow{\phi_2} \dots \xrightarrow{\phi_n} \begin{array}{c} \tau \xi \\ \xi_0 \rightarrow \xi_1 \end{array} \right) & \mapsto & \left(\text{Frob}(x_1), x_2, \dots, x_n, \right. \\
 \text{Sht}_{\mathbb{I}}^{(1,2,\dots,n)} & \xrightarrow{\text{Frob}_{\{1\}}} & \text{Sht}_{\mathbb{I}}^{(2,3,\dots,n,1)} \\
 \downarrow p^{(1,\dots,n)} & & \downarrow p^{(2,\dots,n,1)} \\
 X^{\mathbb{I}} & \xrightarrow{\text{Frob}_{\{1\}}} & X^{\mathbb{I}} \\
 (x_1, \dots, x_n) & \longmapsto & (\text{Frob}(x_1), x_2, \dots, x_n)
 \end{array}$$

Similarly, we can define $\text{Frob}_{\{2\}}, \dots, \text{Frob}_{\{n\}}$. By definition,

$$\text{Frob}_{\{n\}} \circ \dots \circ \text{Frob}_{\{2\}} \circ \text{Frob}_{\{1\}} = \text{Frob} \leftarrow \text{total Frobenius morphism on } \text{Sht}_{\mathbb{I}}^{(1,2,\dots,n)}, \text{ i.e.}$$

sending $\left((x_1, \dots, x_n), \xi_0 \xrightarrow{\phi_1} \xi_1 \xrightarrow{\phi_2} \dots \xrightarrow{\phi_n} \tau \xi_0 \right)$ to $\left((\text{Frob}(x_1), \dots, \text{Frob}(x_n)), \tau \xi_0 \xrightarrow{\tau \phi_1} \tau \xi_1 \xrightarrow{\tau \phi_2} \dots \xrightarrow{\tau \phi_n} \tau \tau \xi_0 \right)$

Fact: we can construct a canonical morphism

$$\text{Frob}_{\{1\}}^* \mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{I},W}^{(2,\dots,n,1)} \simeq \mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{I},W}^{(1,\dots,n)}$$

It induces a morphism

$$\text{Frob}_{\{1\}} : \text{Frob}_{\{1\}}^* \mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{I},W} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{I},W} \text{ over } X^{\mathbb{I}}$$

$$\text{Frob}_{\{i_1\}} \circ \dots \circ \text{Frob}_{\{i_2\}} \circ \text{Frob}_{\{i_3\}} = \text{Frob} : \text{Frob}^* \mathcal{H}_{I,W} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{H}_{I,W}$$

↑
total Frobenius

~~Let~~ Moreover, ~~for any~~ there exists a dominant coweight κ of G ,
s.t. for any dominant coweight μ ,

$$\text{Frob}_{\{i\}} : \text{Frob}_{\{i\}}^* \mathcal{H}_{I,W}^{\leq \mu} \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}_{I,W}^{\leq \mu + \kappa} \quad \text{over } X^I.$$

§ 2. Hecke operators

Let v be a place of X .

Let $V \in \text{Rep}_{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}(\hat{G})$ be an irreducible representation (of highest weight λ).

We have

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \Gamma(\lambda) & \\ \text{pr}_1 \swarrow & & \searrow \text{pr}_2 \\ \text{Sht}_I |_{(X-v)^I} & & \text{Sht}_I |_{(X-v)^I} \end{array}$$

$$\Gamma(\lambda)(S) = \left\{ (x_1, \dots, x_n), x_i \in (X-v)(S) \right\}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{G}_0 & \xrightarrow{\phi} & \tau \mathcal{G}_0 \\ \alpha_0 \downarrow & \wr & \downarrow \tau \alpha_0 \\ \mathcal{G}'_0 & \xrightarrow{\phi'} & \tau \mathcal{G}'_0 \end{array}$$

where ϕ, ϕ' are isomorphisms over $X \times S - \bigcup_{i \in I} X_i$

- α_0 is isomorphism over $(X-v) \times S$

- relative position of ξ_0 and ξ'_0 on v is given by λ

(i.e. v is geo. point of S , $\alpha_0: \xi_0|_{X \times S} \dashrightarrow \xi'_0|_{X \times S}$)

~~let~~ let D_v be the formal disc on v

D_v° be the punctured formal disc on v

then $\alpha_0: \xi_0|_{D_v^\circ} \dashrightarrow \xi'_0|_{D_v^\circ}$ determines an element in

$G(\mathcal{O}_v) \backslash G(F_v) / G(\mathcal{O}_v)$, which is ~~$G(\mathcal{O}_v) \backslash G(\mathcal{O}_v)$~~ $G(\mathcal{O}_v) \backslash G(\mathcal{O}_v)$.

\mathcal{O}_v : completed local ring of X at v

F_v : fraction field

ϖ_v : uniformizer

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} & \xi_0 & \xrightarrow{\phi} \tau \xi_0 \\ (x_1, \dots, x_n), \alpha_0 \downarrow & & \downarrow \tau \alpha_0 \\ & \xi'_0 & \xrightarrow{\phi'} \tau \xi'_0 \end{array} \right) \quad x_i \in (X-v)(S)$$

$\Gamma(\lambda)$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \swarrow \text{pr}_1 & & \searrow \text{pr}_2 \\ \left((x_1, \dots, x_n), \xi_0 \xrightarrow{\phi} \tau \xi_0 \right) \text{Sh}_I |_{(X-v)I} & \rightsquigarrow & \text{Sh}_I |_{(X-v)I} \left((x_1, \dots, x_n), \xi'_0 \xrightarrow{\phi'} \tau \xi'_0 \right) \\ \searrow \epsilon & & \swarrow \epsilon \\ \left[(L^+G)_I \setminus \text{Gr}_{G,I} \right] |_{(X-v)I} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \left((x_1, \dots, x_n), \xi_0 \Big|_{\cup \Gamma_{\infty} x_i} \xrightarrow{\phi} \tau \xi_0 \Big|_{\cup \Gamma_{\infty} x_i} \right) \\ \downarrow \text{r} & & \downarrow \text{r} \\ \left((x_1, \dots, x_n), \xi'_0 \Big|_{\cup \Gamma_{\infty} x_i} \xrightarrow{\phi'} \tau \xi'_0 \Big|_{\cup \Gamma_{\infty} x_i} \right) \end{array}$$

$$\text{pr}_1^* \mathcal{F}_{I,W} = \text{pr}_1^* \epsilon^* S_{I,W} \simeq \text{pr}_2^* \epsilon^* S_{I,W} = \text{pr}_2^* \mathcal{F}_{I,W} \quad \otimes$$

Then consider

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \Gamma(\lambda) & \\ \swarrow \text{pr}_1 & & \searrow \text{pr}_2 \\ \text{Sh}_I |_{(X-v)I} & & \text{Sh}_I |_{(X-v)I} \\ \searrow p & & \swarrow p \\ & (X-v)I & \end{array}$$

pr_1, pr_2 are finite étale

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathcal{H}_{I,W} |_{(X-v)I} = p_! \mathcal{F}_{I,W} \longrightarrow p_! (\text{pr}_1)_* (\text{pr}_1)^* \mathcal{F}_{I,W} = p_! (\text{pr}_1)_! (\text{pr}_1)^* \mathcal{F}_{I,W} \xrightarrow{\otimes} p_! (\text{pr}_1)_! (\text{pr}_2)^* \mathcal{F}_{I,W} \\ \downarrow \text{r} \\ \otimes p_! (\text{pr}_2)_! (\text{pr}_2)^* \mathcal{F}_{I,W} \\ \downarrow \\ \mathcal{H}_{I,W} |_{(X-v)I} = p_! \mathcal{F}_{I,W} \end{array}$$

(6)

This gives the Hecke operator associated to the ~~case~~ characteristic

function $\mathbb{1}_{G(\mathcal{O}_v) \backslash G(F_v) / G(\mathcal{O}_v)} \in \text{Funct}_c(\mathbb{A}_v, \bar{\mathcal{O}}_v)$

!! $\mathcal{H}_{G,v}$ local Hecke algebra

In general, for any $f \in \mathcal{H}_{G,v}$,

we have a Hecke operator

$$T(f): \mathcal{H}_{I,W}^{\leq \mu} \Big|_{(X-v)I} \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}_{I,W}^{\leq \mu+K} \Big|_{(X-v)I}$$

In particular, for any $V \in \text{Rep}_{\bar{\mathcal{O}}_v}(\hat{G})$, by the Satake isomorphism, we have $h_{V,v} \in \mathcal{H}_{G,v}$. We are interested in $T(h_{V,v})$.

We want to extend this operator to X^I . For this, we need a special case of excursion operator.

§ 3. A special case of excursion operator.

Let v be a place of X . Let $V \in \text{Rep}_{\bar{\mathcal{O}}_v}(\hat{G})$.

$$\text{Let } S_V: \mathbb{1} \longrightarrow V \otimes V^* \\ \mathbb{1} \longmapsto \sum e_i \otimes e_i^*$$

Creation operator $C_{S_V}^\#$:

$$\Delta: X \xrightarrow{\text{diag}} X \times X$$

$$(\bar{\mathcal{O}}_v)_v \boxtimes \mathcal{H}_{I,W} \simeq \mathcal{H}_{\{0\}UI, \mathbb{1} \boxtimes W} \Big|_{v \times X^I} \xrightarrow{S_V \boxtimes \text{Id}_W} \mathcal{H}_{\{0\}UI, (V \otimes V^*) \boxtimes W} \Big|_{v \times X^I} \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathcal{H}_{\{1,2\}UI, V \boxtimes V^* \boxtimes W} \Big|_{\Delta(v) \times X^I}$$

↑ functoriality $\mathbb{1} \longrightarrow V \otimes V^*$
↑ fusion (factorization structure)

Let $ev_v : V \otimes V^* \rightarrow \mathbb{1}$ be the evaluation map.

$$x \otimes \xi \mapsto \xi(x)$$

Annihilation operator $C_{ev_v}^b$:

$$\mathcal{H}_{\{1,2\}UI, V \otimes V^* \boxtimes W} \Big|_{\Delta(v) \times X^I} \xrightarrow{\text{fusion}} \mathcal{H}_{\{0\}UI, (V \otimes V^*) \boxtimes W} \Big|_{v \times X^I} \xrightarrow{ev_v \boxtimes Id_W} \mathcal{H}_{\{0\}UI, \mathbb{1} \boxtimes W} \Big|_{v \times X^I} \simeq (\bar{\mathbb{1}})_v \boxtimes \mathcal{H}_{I,W}$$

Let $S_{V,v}$ be the composition :

$$(\bar{\mathbb{1}})_v \boxtimes \mathcal{H}_{I,W} \xrightarrow{C_{S_v}^\#} \mathcal{H}_{\{1,2\}UI, V \otimes V^* \boxtimes W} \Big|_{\Delta(v) \times X^I} \xrightarrow{C_{ev_v}^b} (\bar{\mathbb{1}})_v \boxtimes \mathcal{H}_{I,W}$$

$\downarrow \text{Frob}_{\{1\}}^{\deg(v)}$ partial Frobenius morphism
 (note that $\text{Frob}^{\deg(v)}(v) = v$)

$$\mathcal{H}_{\{1,2\}UI, V \otimes V^* \boxtimes W} \Big|_{\Delta(v) \times X^I} \xrightarrow{C_{ev_v}^b} (\bar{\mathbb{1}})_v \boxtimes \mathcal{H}_{I,W}$$

$S_{V,v}$ descends to a morphism of sheaves over X^I :

$$S_{V,v} : \mathcal{H}_{I,W}^{\leq \mu} \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}_{I,W}^{\leq \mu + K}$$

Proposition (V. Lafforgue) : The operator $S_{V,v}$, which is a morphism of sheaves over X^I , extends the Hecke operator $T(h_{V,v})$, which is a morphism of sheaves over $(X-v)^I$.

Proposition (V. Lafforgue) Let $I = \{i\} \sqcup I^0$. Let $W = \bigotimes_{i \in I} W_i \otimes W^0$ with

$$W_i \in \text{Rep}_{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}(\widehat{G}) \text{ and } W^0 \in \text{Rep}_{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}(\widehat{G}^{I^0}) \quad \uparrow \\ \text{Rep}_{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}(\widehat{G}^I)$$

Then there exists dominant coweight κ , s.t. \forall dominant coweight μ , we have

$$\sum_{\alpha=0}^{\dim W_i} (-1)^\alpha \sum_{\wedge^{\dim W_i - \alpha} W_i, v} \circ (\text{Frob}_{\{i\}}^{\deg(v)})^\alpha = 0 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Hom} \left(\mathcal{H}_{I,W}^{\leq \mu} \Big|_{v \times X^{I^0}}, \mathcal{H}_{I,W}^{\leq \mu + \kappa} \Big|_{v \times X^{I^0}} \right)$$

Remark:

The combination of these two propositions is called the

Eichler-Shimura relations.

§4. A finiteness property of $\mathcal{H}_{I,W} \Big|_{\overline{\eta}_I}$.

recall:

$$\overline{\eta}_I \rightarrow \eta_I \rightarrow X^I \\ \text{generic point}$$

Proposition:

$\mathcal{H}_{I,W} \Big|_{\overline{\eta}_I}$ is an increasing union of \mathbb{Q}_ℓ -vector ^{sub}spaces \mathcal{M} which are stable by the action of the partial Frobenius morphisms, and for which there exists a family $(v_i)_{i \in I}$ of closed points in X s.t. \mathcal{M} is stable under the action of $\bigotimes_{i \in I} \mathcal{H}_{G, v_i}$ and is of finite type as module over $\bigotimes_{i \in I} \mathcal{H}_{G, v_i}$.

(9)

p.f. Since $\text{Rep}_{\mathbb{Q}_c}(\hat{G}^I)$ is semisimple, we can suppose $W = \bigotimes_{i \in I} W_i$.

$\forall \mu$, choose a dense open subscheme Ω of X^I s.t.

$\mathcal{H}_{I,W}^{\text{SM}}|_{\Omega}$ is lisse. Choose $v \in \Omega$. Let $X^I \xrightarrow{pr_i} X$
 $v \mapsto v_i$

$$\mathcal{M}_{\mu} := \text{Im} \left(\sum_{(n_i) \in \mathbb{N}^I} \left(\bigotimes_{i \in I} \mathcal{H}_{G,v_i} \right) \circ \left(\prod_{i \in I} \text{Frob}_{\{i\}}^{n_i} \right) \mathcal{H}_{I,W}^{\text{SM}}|_{\bar{\eta}_I} \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}_{I,W}|_{\bar{\eta}_I} \right)$$

By the Eichler-Shimura relations, the sum is over finitely many (n_i) .

So finite type as $\bigotimes_{i \in I} \mathcal{H}_{G,v_i}$ -module.

$$\mathcal{H}_{I,W}|_{\bar{\eta}_I} = \bigcup_{\mu} \mathcal{M}_{\mu}.$$

□

§5. Drinfeld's Lemma

Recall

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \text{Spec } \bar{F}_I & & \text{Spec } F_I & & \\
 \parallel & & \parallel & & \\
 \bar{\eta}_I & \longrightarrow & \eta_I & \longrightarrow & X^I \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{pr}_i \\
 \bar{\eta} & \longrightarrow & \eta & \longrightarrow & X
 \end{array}$$

we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 0 & \longrightarrow & \pi_1^{\text{geo}}(\eta_I, \bar{\eta}_I) & \longrightarrow & \text{Weil}(\eta_I, \bar{\eta}_I) & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & \pi_1^{\text{geo}}(\eta, \bar{\eta})^I & \longrightarrow & \text{Weil}(\eta, \bar{\eta})^I & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}^I \longrightarrow 0
 \end{array}$$

Drinfeld: "action of $\text{Weil}(\eta_I, \bar{\eta}_I)$ + partial Frobenius

Now we define

\Rightarrow action of $\text{Weil}(\eta, \bar{\eta})^I$ "

~~Weil~~

$$\text{FWeil}(\eta_I, \bar{\eta}_I) := \left\{ \varepsilon \in \text{Aut}_{\bar{\mathbb{F}}_q}(\bar{F}_I) \mid \exists (n_i)_{i \in I} \in \mathbb{Z}^I, \varepsilon|_{(F_I)^{\text{perf}}} = \prod_{i \in I} (\text{Frob}_{\{i\}})^{n_i} \right\}$$

\uparrow
 perfection of F_I

We have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 0 & \longrightarrow & \pi_1^{\text{geo}}(\eta_I, \bar{\eta}_I) & \longrightarrow & \text{FWeil}(\eta_I, \bar{\eta}_I) & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}^I \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \psi & & \downarrow \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & \pi_1^{\text{geo}}(\eta, \bar{\eta})^I & \longrightarrow & \text{Weil}(\eta, \bar{\eta})^I & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}^I \longrightarrow 0
 \end{array}$$

$\left(\text{Frob}_{\{i\}}^{-n_i} \cdot \varepsilon_i \right)_{i \in I}$

~~$\mathcal{H}_{I,W}$ is equipped~~

(Drinfeld's Lemma) Lemma 1:

A continuous action of $F\text{Weil}(\gamma_I, \bar{\gamma}_I)$ on a finite dimensional $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_l$ -vector space factors through $\text{Weil}(\gamma, \bar{\gamma})^I$.

(Variant) Lemma 2:

Let A be a finitely generated $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_l$ -algebra. Let M be an A -module of finite type. Then a continuous A -linear action of $F\text{Weil}(\gamma_I, \bar{\gamma}_I)$ on M factors through $\text{Weil}(\gamma, \bar{\gamma})^I$.

Application:

action of $F\text{Weil}(\gamma_I, \bar{\gamma}_I)$

$\mathcal{H}_{I,W}|_{\bar{\gamma}_I} = \bigcup_{\mu} \mathcal{M}_{\mu}$ action of $\pi_1(\gamma_I, \bar{\gamma}_I)$ \nearrow
stable under the action of partial Frobenius morphisms
finite type module over $\bigotimes_{i \in I} \mathcal{H}_{G, v_i}$

apply lemma 2 to $A = \bigotimes_{i \in I} \mathcal{H}_{G, v_i}$, $M = \mathcal{M}_{\mu} \Rightarrow$ ~~\mathcal{M}_{μ} is equipped~~

~~with an act.~~ the action of $F\text{Weil}(\gamma_I, \bar{\gamma}_I)$ on \mathcal{M}_{μ} factors through $\text{Weil}(\gamma, \bar{\gamma})^I$.

Proposition: The action of $F\text{Weil}(\gamma_I, \bar{\gamma}_I)$ on $\mathcal{H}_{I,W}|_{\bar{\gamma}_I}$ factors through $\text{Weil}(\gamma, \bar{\gamma})^I$.