

D. Nadler . Red Groups & Geometric Langlands

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Notation : G reductive group / $\mathbb{C}$. $K = \mathbb{C}((t)) > \mathbb{C}[[t]] = \mathcal{O}$
 $D^* = \text{Spec } K = D = \text{Spec } \mathcal{O}$.

Affine Grassmannian G ind-scheme, with $\mathbb{C}$ -points $G(K)/G(\mathcal{O})$

Interpretations (1) Flag variety for loop group (quotient by parahoric)

GL_n : description as subspaces : $GL_n(K) \hookrightarrow K^n$

$$GL_n(\mathcal{O}) = \text{Stab } \mathcal{O} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{O}^n$$

$$GL_n(K)/GL_n(\mathcal{O}) = \left\{ \mathbb{C}\text{-subspaces } L \subset K^n : \begin{array}{l} t^k \mathcal{O}^n \subset L \subset t^{-k} \mathcal{O}^n \quad k \gg 0 \\ \& t \cdot L \subset L \end{array} \right\}$$

= increasing union of finitely projective varieties

(2) Algebraic model for ΩG_c based loop space for compact form of G

$$\Omega G_c = \{ \text{polynomial loops } \gamma: \mathbb{C}^* \rightarrow G : \gamma(1) = 1, \gamma/51 \in G \}$$

Prop $\Omega G_c \times G(\mathcal{O}) \xrightarrow{\sim} G(K)$ homeomorphism

For $G = PGL_n \Rightarrow G_c = PGL_n$

Fun problem! Show $\Omega G_c \xrightarrow[\text{as topological group}]{\sim} \text{Free}(\mathbb{C}P^{n-1}) / \left\langle \begin{array}{l} x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n = 1 \\ \text{s.t. } \{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \\ \text{form unitary basis} \end{array} \right\rangle$

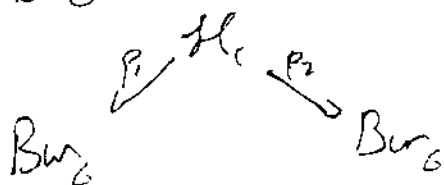
$n=2$: free words on $\mathbb{C}P^1$

length 0 : $\mathbb{C}P^1 / \text{antidiagonal}$

length 1 : 

(3) Hecke operators (modifications of bundles)

Bun_G = moduli of G -bundles on smooth complex curve C



Fibers are isomorphic to G -
 up to action of $G(\mathcal{O})$ by left multiplication
 & of $\text{Aut } G$ reparametrization

Operators on $S(\text{Bun}_G)$ given by $G(\mathbb{C})$ equivariant sheaves on G .

Geometric Satake correspondence
 Cartan decomposition: $G(\mathbb{C}) \backslash G \cong_{W_0} 1/G$ (asht letter $\text{Hom}(\mathbb{C}^*, T)$)

Classical Satake $\mathbb{C}[G(\mathbb{Z}_p) \backslash G(\mathbb{Q}_p) / G(\mathbb{Z}_p)] = K(\text{Rep } G)$
 Spherical Hecke algebra

Geometric Satake $\text{P}_{G(\mathbb{C})}(G) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Rep } (G)$
 equivariant perverse sheaves

Consider $G_{\mathbb{R}}$ real curve (nonempty), $\mathbb{C}$ complexified



$G_{\mathbb{R}}$ real form of G

$\text{Bun}_{G_{\mathbb{R}}}(G_{\mathbb{R}})$ moduli of real bundles

--- Hk of as bundle on C^+ with reality condition on the boundary.

2 kinds of Hecke operators on $S(\text{Bun}_{G_{\mathbb{R}}}(G_{\mathbb{R}}))$:

1. If $c \in \mathbb{C}^+ \rightarrow$ modifications given by $\text{P}_{G(\mathbb{C})}(G)$ as before

2. If $c \in G_{\mathbb{R}}$, then modifications given by sheaves on a real form $G_{\mathbb{R}} = \text{real loop Grossman}$

$$G_{\mathbb{R}} = G_{\mathbb{R}}(K_{\mathbb{R}}) G_{\mathbb{R}}(U_{\mathbb{R}})$$

$$K_{\mathbb{R}} = \{R(1) = R(T^*)\} = U_{\mathbb{R}}$$

Interpretations: 1. Flag variety X_c

$$2. G_{\mathbb{R}} \cong \Omega(G_{\mathbb{C}} / K_{\mathbb{R}}) \quad K_{\mathbb{R}} \subset G_{\mathbb{C}} \text{ max compact}$$

explicit picture for $G_{\mathbb{R}} = \text{SO}(1, n)$, $X_c = S^n$

Fun problem! $G_{\mathbb{R}} \cong \text{Frame}(S^{n-1}) / \langle X\text{-antipodal}(x) = y \rangle$

e.g. $n=3$ $\text{SO}(1,3) = \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})$, $S^2 \cong \mathbb{P}^1$

$n=2$ $\text{Frame}(S) / X\text{-antip}(x) = y$



Red version of geometric Satake:

(obvious) miracle: $G_R(U_R)$ -orbits in G_R are all even codimensional

So makes sense to consider perverse sheaves $P_{G_R(U_R)}(G_R)$

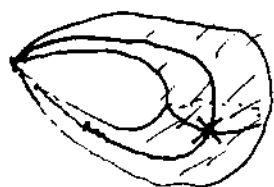
Define $Q(G_R)$ to be the subcategory of $P_{G_R(U_R)}(G_R)$ arising as limits (nearby cycles) of objects of $P(G)(G) \simeq \text{Rep}(G^\vee)$

Theorem $Q(G_R)$ is a tensor category $\simeq \text{Rep } \check{H}$ for a reductive group $\check{H} \subset G^\vee$.

Structures:

$Q(G_R)$	$\text{Rep } \check{H}$
composition	$\otimes$
limits to boundary	restriction $\text{Rep } \check{G} \rightarrow \text{Rep } \check{H}$
total cohomology H^*	underlying vector space
decompose $H^* = \bigoplus F^i$, v.f. char $(H^\vee)$	restriction $\text{Rep } \check{H} \rightarrow \text{Rep}(\text{tors})$

F^i = cohomology of perverse sheaf along a "cell"



0-cell

1-cell

2-cell



F_0

F_1

F_2

$$F_0 + F_1 + F_2 = \int H^*(\text{disk}) = H^*(\text{disk})$$

F_1 goes to zero here
odd dim cells don't carry cohomology

Nearby cycles perverse $\longleftrightarrow \check{G}_R$ quasistat.