

# An introduction to the local Langlands program

P. Dillery<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Mathematics  
University of Maryland, College Park

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# Harmonic Analysis

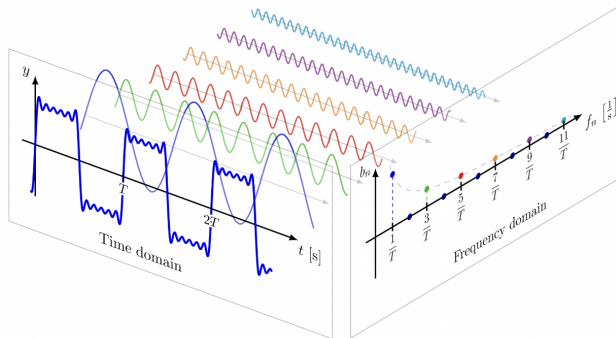
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  - $f(z) = q \prod_n (1 - q^n)^{24}$  [ $q = e^{2\pi i z}$ ],  $k = 12$

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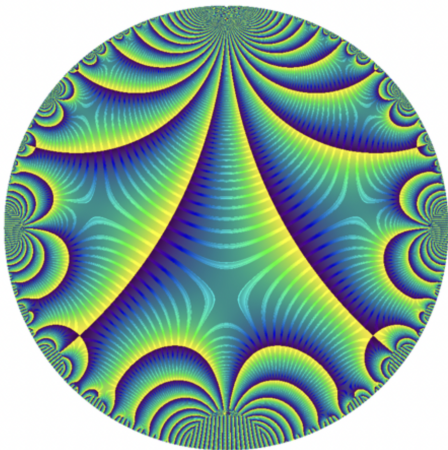
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- 5 Generalization: Functions  $f$  on different (higher-dimensional) spaces instead of  $\mathbb{H}$  with new symmetries

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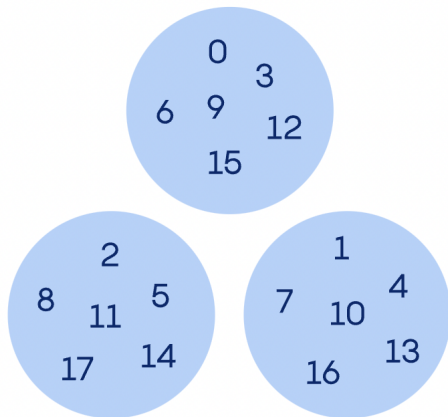
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  - $\mathbb{Q}_p$  = totally disconnected, locally compact

# 3-adic numbers

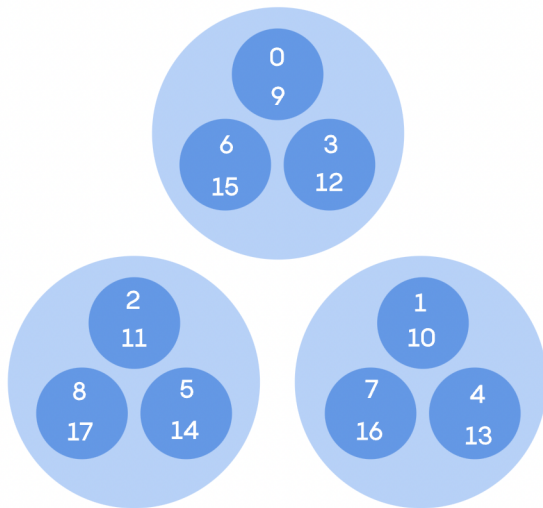
LEVEL 1





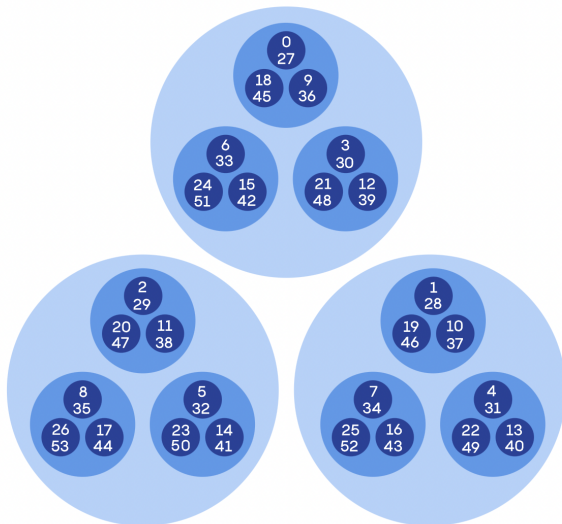
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## LEVEL 2

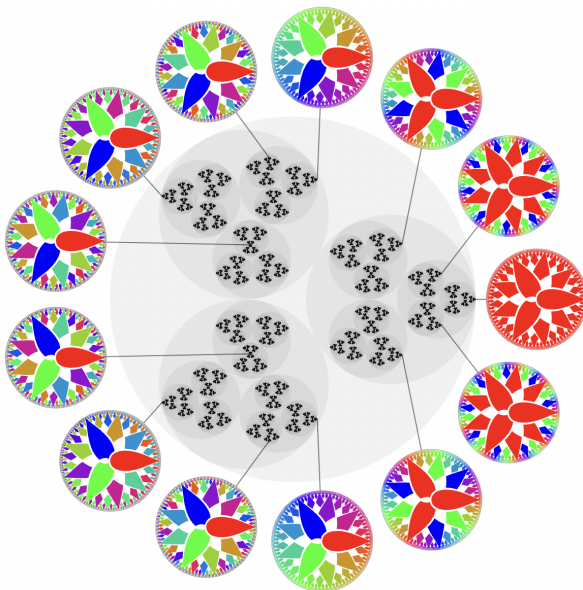


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## LEVEL 3



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#### 4. The $C_{nv}$ Groups

| $C_{3v}$ | $E$ | $C_2$ | $\sigma_x(xz)$ | $\sigma_x(yz)$ |          |                 |
|----------|-----|-------|----------------|----------------|----------|-----------------|
| $A_1$    | 1   | 1     | 1              | 1              | $z$      | $x^2, y^2, z^2$ |
| $A_2$    | 1   | 1     | -1             | -1             | $R_x$    | $xy$            |
| $B_1$    | 1   | -1    | 1              | -1             | $x, R_y$ | $xz$            |
| $B_2$    | 1   | -1    | -1             | 1              | $y, R_x$ | $yz$            |

| $C_{3v}$ | $E$ | $2C_2$ | $3\sigma_v$ |                    |                           |
|----------|-----|--------|-------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| $A_1$    | 1   | 1      | 1           | $z$                | $x^2 + y^2, z^2$          |
| $A_2$    | 1   | 1      | -1          | $R_x$              |                           |
| $E$      | 2   | -1     | 0           | $(x, y)(R_x, R_y)$ | $(x^2 - y^2, xy)(xz, yz)$ |

| $C_{4v}$ | $E$ | $2C_4$ | $C_2$ | $2\sigma_v$ | $2\sigma_d$ |                    |                  |
|----------|-----|--------|-------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|------------------|
| $A_1$    | 1   | 1      | 1     | 1           | 1           | $z$                | $x^2 + y^2, z^2$ |
| $A_2$    | 1   | 1      | 1     | -1          | -1          | $R_x$              |                  |
| $B_1$    | 1   | -1     | 1     | 1           | -1          |                    | $x^2 - y^2$      |
| $B_2$    | 1   | -1     | 1     | -1          | 1           |                    | $xy$             |
| $E$      | 2   | 0      | -2    | 0           | 0           | $(x, y)(R_x, R_y)$ | $(xz, yz)$       |

| $C_{3v}$ | $E$ | $2C_3$             | $2C_2$             | $5\sigma_v$ |                    |                   |
|----------|-----|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| $A_1$    | 1   | 1                  | 1                  | 1           | $z$                | $x^2 + y^2, z^2$  |
| $A_2$    | 1   | 1                  | 1                  | -1          | $R_x$              |                   |
| $E_1$    | 2   | $2 \cos 72^\circ$  | $2 \cos 144^\circ$ | 0           | $(x, y)(R_x, R_y)$ | $(xz, yz)$        |
| $E_2$    | 2   | $2 \cos 144^\circ$ | $2 \cos 72^\circ$  | 0           |                    | $(x^2 - y^2, xy)$ |

| $C_{6v}$ | $E$ | $2C_6$ | $2C_3$ | $C_2$ | $3\sigma_v$ | $3\sigma_d$ |                    |                   |
|----------|-----|--------|--------|-------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| $A_1$    | 1   | 1      | 1      | 1     | 1           | 1           | $z$                | $x^2 + y^2, z^2$  |
| $A_2$    | 1   | 1      | 1      | 1     | -1          | -1          | $R_x$              |                   |
| $B_1$    | 1   | -1     | 1      | -1    | 1           | -1          |                    |                   |
| $B_2$    | 1   | -1     | 1      | -1    | -1          | 1           |                    |                   |
| $E_1$    | 2   | 1      | -1     | 2     | 0           | 0           | $(x, y)(R_x, R_y)$ | $(xz, yz)$        |
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- ②  $SL_2(\mathbb{Q}_p) \leftrightarrow G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ ,  $G =$  “reductive group”

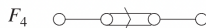
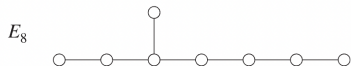
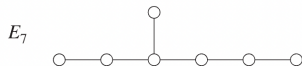
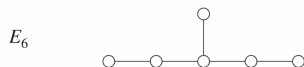
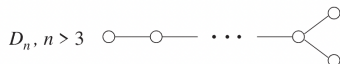


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- $A_n$  with nontrivial involution:  $\mathrm{U}(n+1), \mathrm{SU}(n+1), \dots$

# The local Langlands correspondence

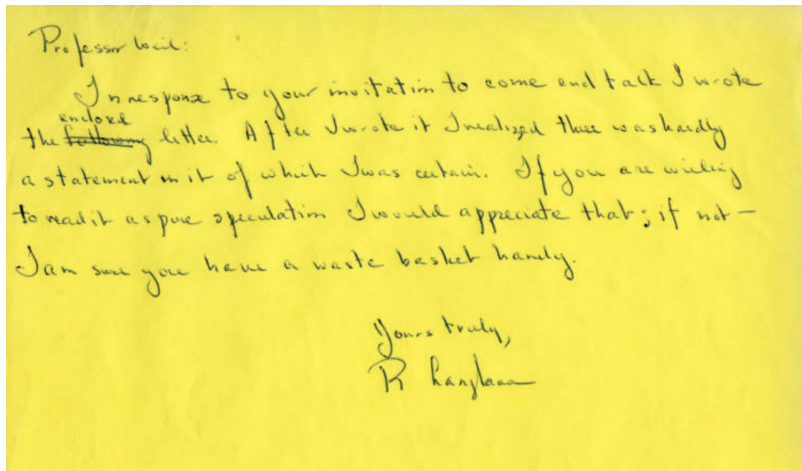


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- ① Key idea (Langlands): Can relate representations of  $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$  to symmetries of solutions of polynomials over  $\mathbb{Q}_p$  (also for  $\mathbb{Q}_p = \mathbb{R} \rightsquigarrow \text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$ )

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- For  $n = 1$ , get local class field theory (Hasse, Artin, Tate)

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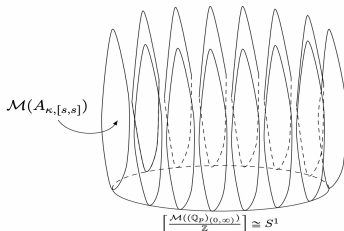
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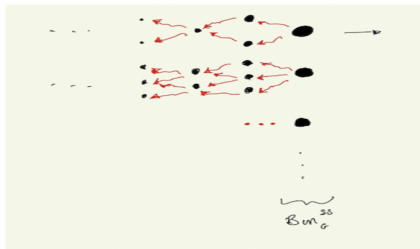
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# Picture sources (in order)

- 1 [www.lmfdb.org/ModularForm/GL2/Q/holomorphic/1/12/a/a/](http://www.lmfdb.org/ModularForm/GL2/Q/holomorphic/1/12/a/a/)
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