

Endoscopic Classification for Unitary Groups

Sug Woo Shin (UC Berkeley)

Morningside Center, Beijing, July 10–14, 2023

based on work in progress:

KMS (Kaletha–Minguez–S.),
AGIKMS (Atobe–Gan–Ichino–Kaletha–Minguez–S.)

Plan

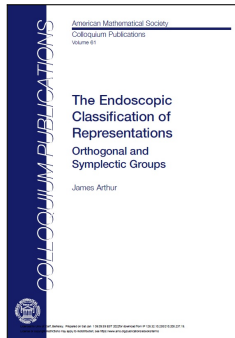
Part I. Overview

- What's been done
- Where are we now?

Part II. Local Intertwining Relation (LIR)

- What is LIR?
- LIR and Aubert–Zelevinsky duality
- Problem and Approach

I don't assume familiarity with Arthur's book.



Endoscopic classification for connected reductive groups, including

- refined LLC (Local Langlands Correspondence),
- construction of A -packets,
- endoscopic Langlands functoriality,
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Too ambitious! ☹ ☹ ☹

Endoscopic classification for **classical groups**, e.g., SO , Sp , U , including

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- Arthur multiplicity formula.

What has been done

qs = quasi-split, nqs = non-quasi-split

- 1 qs Sp, SO: Arthur's book 2013 (built on ...)
- 2 qs U: Mok 2015
- 3 qs GSp, GSO: Bin Xu 2018/21
- 4 nqs U: Kaletha–Minguez–S.–White 2014–now
- 5 nqs SO_{odd} : Ishimoto 2023 (tempered)

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Why care?

- fundamental results of intrinsic interest
- arithmetic applications: cohomology of Shimura varieties, Langlands reciprocity, Beilinson–Bloch–Kato conjecture, Euler systems, Gross–Zagier type formulas, ... (e.g., Liu–Tian–Xiao–Zhang–Zhu, Disegni–Liu, ...)

Conditionality 1

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Hence let's look into (1) and (2).

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- (i) Twisted versions of
 - stabilization of the trace formula: conditional on (ii)
 - local trace formula
 - certain results on endoscopic transfer [A24]
- (ii) Weighted Fundamental Lemma for Lie algebras (incl. “non-standard”): extend Chaudouard–Laumon beyond the split case
- (iii) Twisted Fundamental Lemma for full unramified Hecke algebras
- (iv) “Duality, Endoscopy, and Hecke operators” [A25]
- (v) “A nontempered intertwining relation for $GL(N)$ ” [A26]
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- (iv)–(vi) for **qs/nqs unitary groups**: in progress by AGIKMS/KMS, resp.
([A26], [A27] seem okay for U as well as Sp, SO.)

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- 2023: embarked on [A25] for **qs U** . cf. Arthur: [A25] for qs Sp , SO .
- It made little sense to clarify only [A25]. This led to AGIKMS:
the goal is to make main theorems unconditional for **qs U** (mod WFL).

Part II. LIR (Local Intertwining Relation)

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“Intertwined Relations” by jaap schokkenkamp, available for purchase at \$235

Statement of LIR

- $G = U(N)$ qs unitary group / F char 0 local field
- $M \subsetneq G$ **proper** Levi (induction hypothesis applies to M)
- $\phi_M \in \Phi_2(M) \mapsto \phi \in \Phi(G)$ L -parameters
- $x \in \mathcal{S}_\phi = \pi_0(\mathcal{S}_\phi / Z(\widehat{G})^\Gamma)$

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Remark

Also stated and proved for

- $\psi_M \in \Psi_2(M) \mapsto \psi \in \Psi(G)$ A -parameters
- ϕ_M and ψ_M not square-integrable on M .

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LHS (spectral): normalized intertwining operator (+ endoscopy for M)

$$f(\phi, x) := \sum_{\pi_M \in \Pi_{\phi_M}} \mathrm{tr}(R(u_x) \circ \mathrm{Ind}(\pi_M)),$$

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RHS (endoscopic): stable character on endoscopic group (for G)

$$f'(\phi, x) := f'(\phi'),$$

where $(\phi, x) \rightsquigarrow (G', \phi')$, and $f \rightsquigarrow f'$ is a transfer from G to G' .

Why LIR? (global)

1st answer: He tells you so

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2nd answer: comparison of spectral/endoscopic expansions

The backbone of the method is comparing

$$I_{\text{disc}}^G(f) = \underbrace{\text{tr } R_{\text{disc}}^G(f)}_{\text{ultimate interest}} + \underbrace{(\text{proper Levi terms})}_{\text{analog of } f(\phi, x)}$$

$$I_{\text{disc}}^G(f) = \sum_{G'} \iota(G, G') \cdot \underbrace{S_{\text{disc}}^{G'}(f')}_{\text{analog of } f'(\phi, x)}$$

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Can **construct** Π_{ϕ} and $\Pi_{\phi} \times \mathcal{S}_{\phi} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ via norm'd intertwining operators, but need **LIR** to justify endoscopic character identity:

$$f'(\phi, x) \stackrel{\text{LIR}}{=} f(\phi, x) \stackrel{\text{by construction}}{=} \sum_{\pi \in \Pi_{\phi}} \langle x, \pi \rangle \text{tr } \pi(f).$$

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The same works for A -parameters and A -packets.

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Proof of LIR: Overview

Arthur proves main local theorems (LIR + classification)

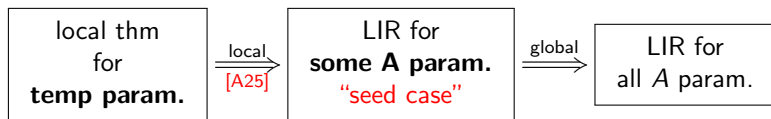
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Accept Ch 6 is done. In Ch 7, Arthur obtains LIR by



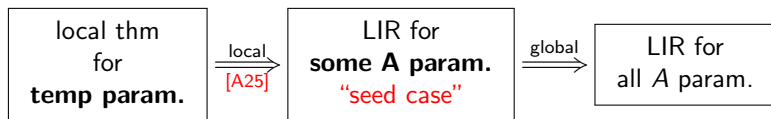
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Key tool for 1st arrow: Aubert–Zelevinsky (AZ) involution

Propagate LIR to some non-temp A -parameters via **AZ involution**.

LIR in the “seed case”

Here $\widehat{\phi}$, $\widehat{\pi}$ denote AZ dual.

“Seed” A-parameters for unitary groups, d’après Arthur–Mok

Consider only ψ such that $\psi = \widehat{\phi}$ for tempered ϕ of the form

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AZ duality is understood on endoscopic side of LIR (e.g., Hiraga).
So morally we’d obtain LIR for enough members of “seed” A -packets.
Then feed this into global machine to prove full LIR.

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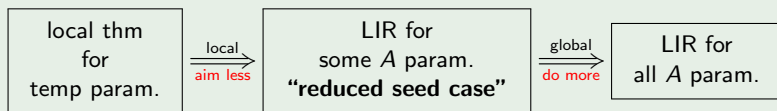
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E.g., we ensure small sc support ($m \leq 4$) in the “reduced seed case”. □