

# Introduction to Geometric Langlands I

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$G$  - reductive over  $\mathbb{C}$

Aside: (from topology)

$G \rightsquigarrow BG$  classifying space

$\Omega_x X \leftarrow X$  connected space

↑  
based loop space

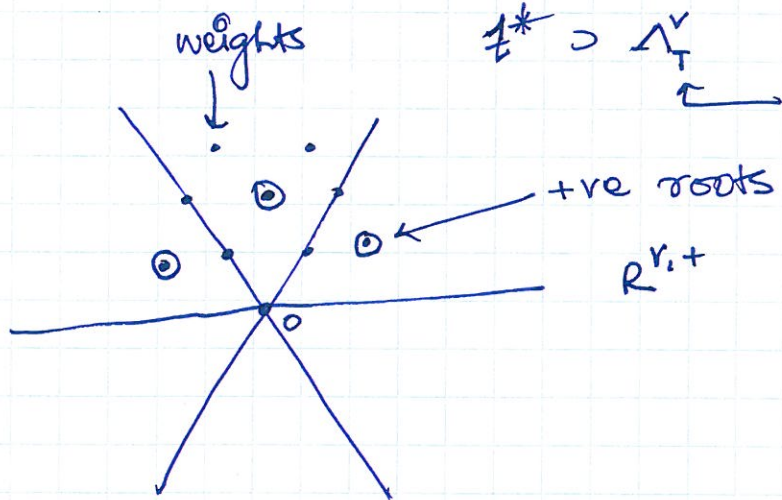
Notation

$$G \supset B \supset T \quad ; \quad B = N \quad ; \quad W = N(T)/T \text{ (Weyl group)}$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$H = B/N \text{ (universal Cartan)}$$

$G = SL_3$

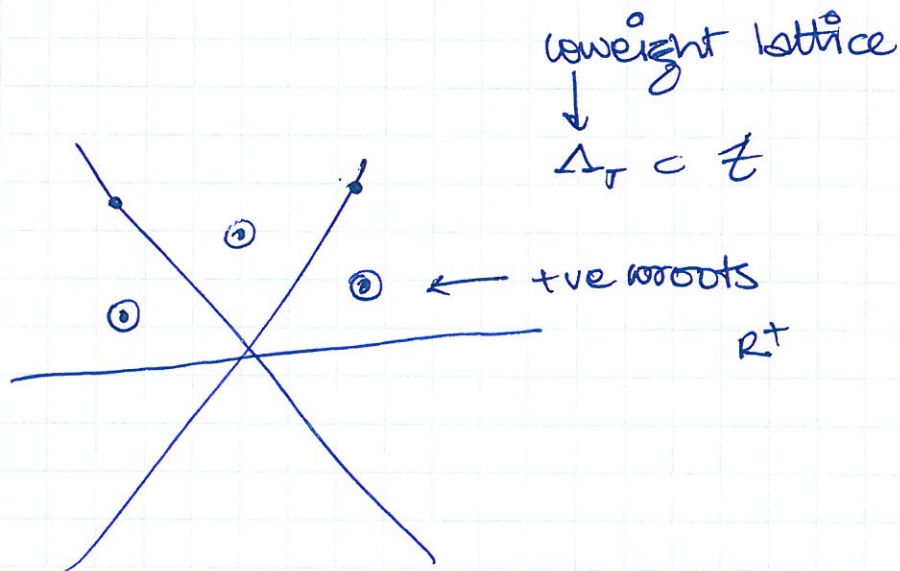


$$\mathbb{Z}^* \supset \Lambda_T^v$$

weight lattice

$\Lambda_T^{v, \text{dom}}$  - dominant wts.

$G = PGL_3 = SL_3 / \mathbb{Z}$



Towards Hecke algebras for  $G$ ,  $LG$  loop group

(2)

Geometry of 'coset multiplication  $B \backslash G / B$

$$B \backslash G / B \times B \backslash G / B \longrightarrow B \backslash G / B$$

What is  $B \backslash G / B$ ?

$G/B$  flag variety;  $B \backslash G / B \simeq B$ -equivariant geometry of  $G/B$

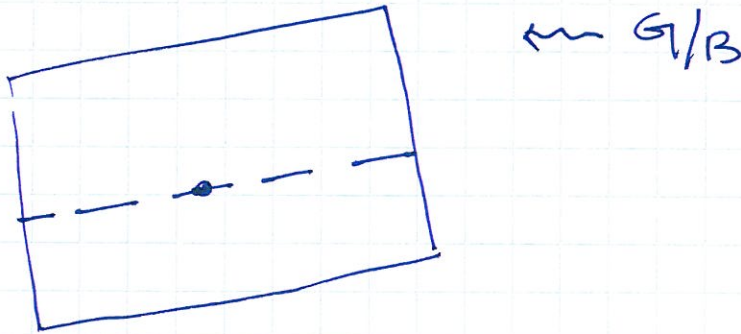
Exercise  $B \backslash G / B \simeq \underbrace{BB \times_{BG} BB}_{\text{classifying spaces}}$

All questions make sense in the context of

$$X \times_Y X, \quad X \longrightarrow Y \text{ proper.}$$

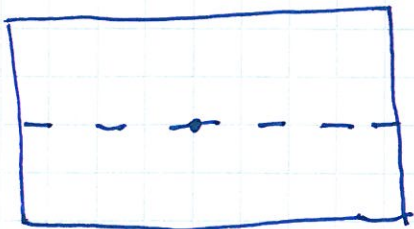
Pictures of  $B \backslash G / B$

$$G = SL_3$$

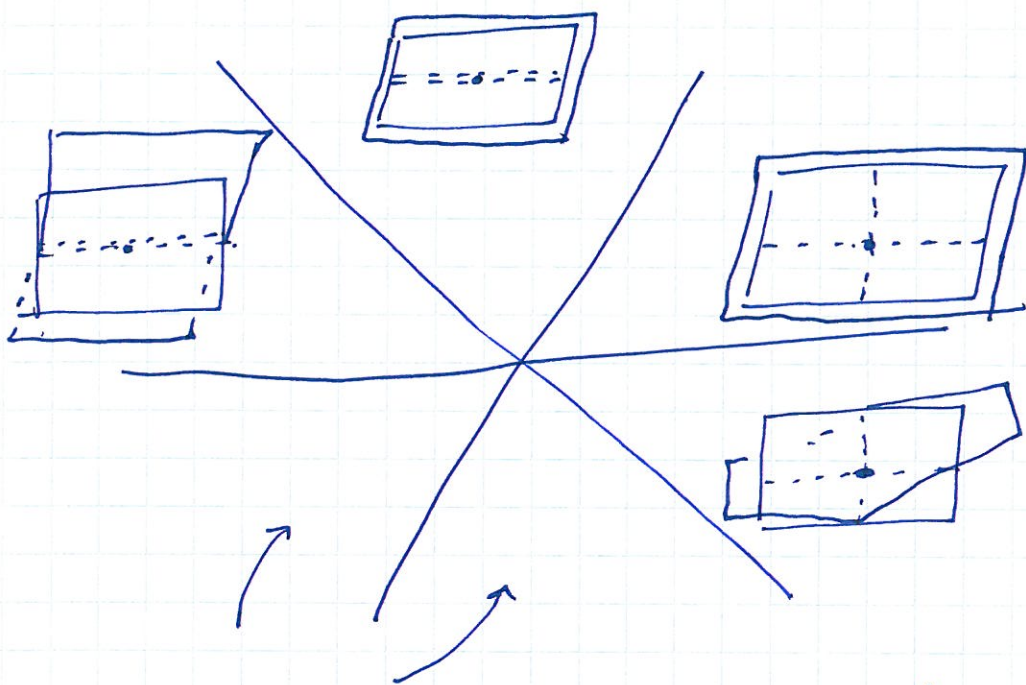


$B \backslash G / B$

standard reference flag



Given another flag, only care about relative position w/ respect to standard reference flag



and my drawing skills are awful (fill in w/  
other remaining relative positions)

### Two questions

- 1) How are the  $N$  points of  $B/G/B$  glued together?
- 2) What does group multiplication look like in terms of  $B/G/B$ ?  
pts of  $B/G/B \rightsquigarrow B$ -orbits in  $G/B$

### Exercise

Show all Schubert varieties are smooth for  $SL_3$ . What are they?

# \* Loop groups

(4)

$$LG = G(K)$$

$D^x = \text{"circle"} = \text{spec } K$ ,  $K = \mathbb{C}((t))$

Two natural parabolics — max  $L^+G = G(\mathcal{O})$ ;  $\mathcal{O} = \mathbb{C}[[t]]$   
 — min I-Iwahori;  $L^+G \xrightarrow{\text{exp}} G$   

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{O} & \xrightarrow{\pi} & \mathcal{O} \\ \mathbb{I} & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{B} \end{array}$$

$$\mathbb{B} = \text{spec}(\mathbb{C}[[t]])$$

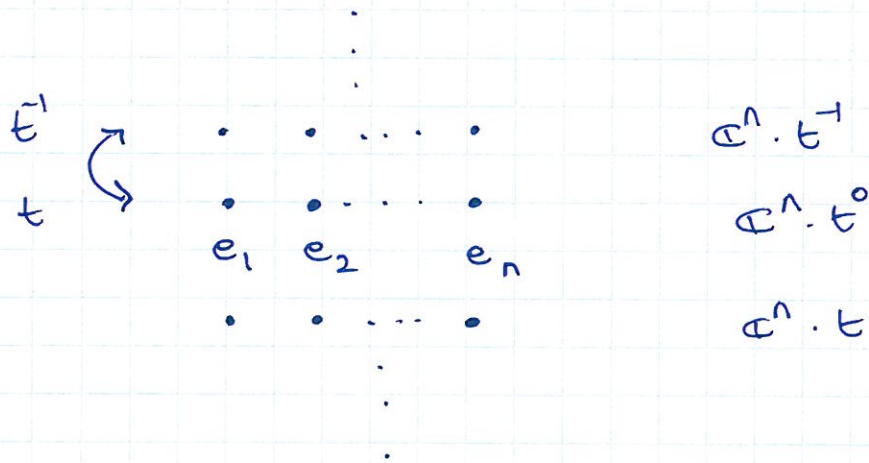
def (Affine) flag variety for  $G$ :  $Fl = LG/\mathbb{I}$

affine Grassmannian " :  $Gr_G = LG/L^+G$

$\mathbb{B} \rightarrow Fl \rightarrow Gr_G$  (fibration w/ fibre  $G/\mathbb{B}$ )

$$G = GL_n$$

$$LG \rightarrow K^n$$



what does  $GL_n(\mathcal{O})$  fix?  
 it fixes  $\mathcal{O}^n$

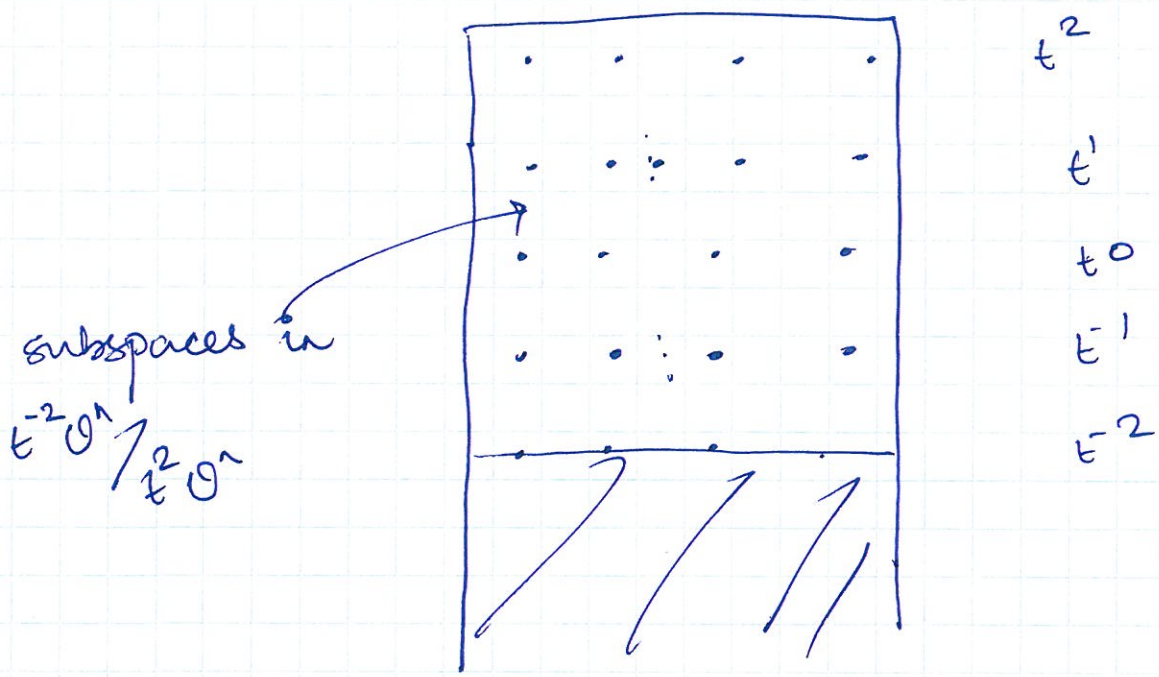
Actually  $GL_n(\mathcal{O}) = \text{fix}(\mathcal{O}^n)$

Exercise / Prop  $\left\{ Gr_{GL_n} = \left\{ W \subseteq K^n \mid \begin{array}{l} 1) t \cdot W \subseteq W \\ 2) \exists N \gg 0, \text{ st. } t^N \mathcal{O}^n \subseteq W \subseteq t^{-N} \mathcal{O}^n \end{array} \right\} \right.$

Prop  $Gr_{GL_n} = \bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty} Gr_{GL_n}^k$ ,  $Gr_{GL_n}^k \subset Gr_{GL_n}$  (take  $N=k$ ) above (5)

Prop  $Gr_{GL_n}^k$  is a projective variety.

$Gr_{GL_n}^2$



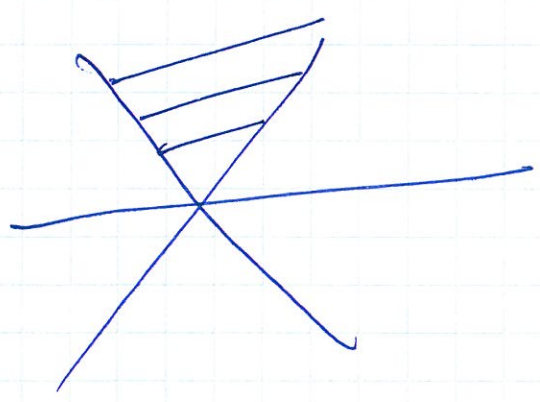
Upshot: Springer fibres!

double cosets  $L^+G \backslash LG / L^-G$  is  $L^+G$  equivariant

geometry of  $Gr_G$

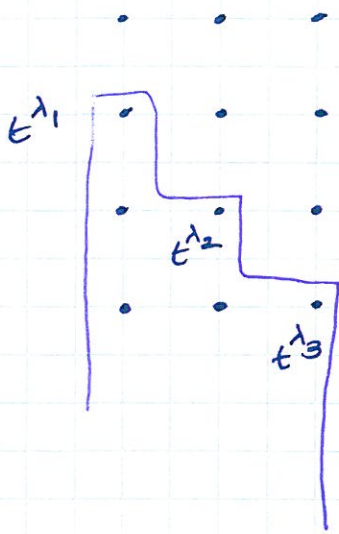
Cartan decomposition

$L^+G \backslash LG / L^-G \cong \bigwedge_{\mathbb{R}}^{\text{dom}} \mathfrak{g}$  dominant coweights



$$G = \mathbb{R}^3 \rtimes GL_3$$

⑥



$$\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$$

exercise  $\lambda \in \text{dom } \Gamma_G \rightsquigarrow Gr_G^\lambda \subset Gr_G$   
 show  $Gr_G^\lambda$  is a vector bundle over a partial flag variety.

$\uparrow$   
 $L^+G$  orbit through  $t^\lambda$

flag variety.

what is the partial flag variety?  
 $\dim_{\mathbb{C}}?$  of the vector bundle?  
 $\uparrow$   
 = distance of wt. from 0.

Exercise What is  $\pi_0 Gr_G$ ?

Exercise  $Gr_T \simeq \mathbb{Z}^{\dim T}$

Exercise Consider  $Gr_{GL_2}$ . Show  $Gr_{GL_2}^\lambda$  is rationally smooth.

one last point of view Let  $K \subset G$  max compact subgroup  
 $LG \simeq L^+G \times \Omega_{\text{based}}^{\text{poly}}(K)$ . i.e.,  $Gr_G = \Omega_{\text{based}}^{\text{poly}}(K)$

Exercise  $G = PGL_2 = SO_3$ , so  $K = SO_3(\mathbb{R})$

$\Omega_{\text{based}}^{\text{poly}} = \text{free group on } S^2$

interpret lecture in terms of this!

$\text{pr} \cdot \alpha(\text{pt}) = 1$   
 $\uparrow$   
 antipode