Cohen macauly property in representation theory

A. Aizenbud

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Joint with E. Sayag

http://math.mit.edu/~aizenr

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 臣 のへで

Let $G \supset H$ be a (symmetric) pair or reductive groups over a non-Archimedean local field.

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ●□ ● ●

Let $G \supset H$ be a (symmetric) pair or reductive groups over a non-Archimedean local field.

<ロト <回ト < 国ト < 国ト = 国

Example (Behavior of multiplicity)

Let $G \supset H$ be a (symmetric) pair or reductive groups over a non-Archimedean local field.

<ロト <四ト <注入 <注下 <注下 <

Example (Behavior of multiplicity)

Let

• π_{ν} be a family of admissible representations,

Let $G \supset H$ be a (symmetric) pair or reductive groups over a non-Archimedean local field.

Example (Behavior of multiplicity)

Let

• π_{ν} be a family of admissible representations, e.g. $\pi_{\nu} = Ind_{P}^{G}(\rho \otimes \chi_{\nu}).$

Let $G \supset H$ be a (symmetric) pair or reductive groups over a non-Archimedean local field.

Example (Behavior of multiplicity)

Let

• π_{ν} be a family of admissible representations, e.g. $\pi_{\nu} = Ind_{P}^{G}(\rho \otimes \chi_{\nu}).$

•
$$m_{\nu} := \dim \operatorname{Hom}_{H}(\pi_{\nu}, \mathbb{C})$$

Let $G \supset H$ be a (symmetric) pair or reductive groups over a non-Archimedean local field.

Example (Behavior of multiplicity)

Let

- π_{ν} be a family of admissible representations, e.g. $\pi_{\nu} = Ind_{P}^{G}(\rho \otimes \chi_{\nu}).$
- *m_ν* := dim Hom_{*H*}(π_ν, ℂ) this is an upper-semi-continuous function.

Let $G \supset H$ be a (symmetric) pair or reductive groups over a non-Archimedean local field.

Example (Behavior of multiplicity)

Let

- π_{ν} be a family of admissible representations, e.g. $\pi_{\nu} = Ind_{P}^{G}(\rho \otimes \chi_{\nu}).$
- *m_ν* := dim Hom_{*H*}(π_ν, ℂ) this is an upper-semi-continuous function.

Sometimes it is continuous.

Let $G \supset H$ be a (symmetric) pair or reductive groups over a non-Archimedean local field.

Example (Behavior of multiplicity)

Let

- π_{ν} be a family of admissible representations, e.g. $\pi_{\nu} = Ind_{P}^{G}(\rho \otimes \chi_{\nu}).$
- *m_ν* := dim Hom_{*H*}(π_ν, ℂ) this is an upper-semi-continuous function.

▲ロト ▲団ト ▲ヨト ▲ヨト 三ヨー わらぐ

Sometimes it is continuous.

Example (Density of orbital regular integrals)

Often: $\overline{\sum_{g \in G^{H \times H - reg}} S^*(HgH)^{H \times H}} = S^*(G)^{H \times H}$

Let $G \supset H$ be a (symmetric) pair or reductive groups over a non-Archimedean local field.

Example (Behavior of multiplicity)

Let

- π_{ν} be a family of admissible representations, e.g. $\pi_{\nu} = Ind_{P}^{G}(\rho \otimes \chi_{\nu}).$
- *m_ν* := dim Hom_{*H*}(π_ν, ℂ) this is an upper-semi-continuous function.

・ロト ・四ト ・ヨト ・ヨト

Sometimes it is continuous.

Example (Density of orbital regular integrals)

Often:
$$\overline{\sum_{g \in G^{H \times H - reg}} S^*(HgH)^{H \times H}} = S^*(G)^{H \times H}$$

Example (Freeness of the Hecke module)

Let K < G be a compact open subgroup.

Let $G \supset H$ be a (symmetric) pair or reductive groups over a non-Archimedean local field.

Example (Behavior of multiplicity)

Let

- π_{ν} be a family of admissible representations, e.g. $\pi_{\nu} = Ind_{P}^{G}(\rho \otimes \chi_{\nu}).$
- *m_ν* := dim Hom_{*H*}(π_ν, ℂ) this is an upper-semi-continuous function.

Sometimes it is continuous.

Example (Density of orbital regular integrals)

Often:
$$\overline{\sum_{g \in G^{H \times H - reg}} S^*(HgH)^{H \times H}} = S^*(G)^{H \times H}$$

Example (Freeness of the Hecke module)

Let K < G be a compact open subgroup. Sometimes $S(G/H)^{K}$ is free over the center of the Hecke algebra $\mathcal{H}(G, K)$.

200

▲□ > ▲圖 > ▲ 国 > ▲ 国 >

A. Aizenbud Cohen macauly property in representation theory

< 🗇 ▶

æ

Theorem

Let A be a finitely generated commutative algebra.

A. Aizenbud Cohen macauly property in representation theory

< 🗇 🕨

э

Theorem

Let A be a finitely generated commutative algebra.Let M be a finitely generated module over it.

→ Ξ → < Ξ →</p>

< 🗇 🕨

Theorem

Let A be a finitely generated commutative algebra.Let M be a finitely generated module over it. Then the following are equivalent:

→ Ξ → < Ξ →</p>

< 🗇 🕨

Theorem

Let A be a finitely generated commutative algebra.Let M be a finitely generated module over it. Then the following are equivalent:

• *M* is f.g. and (locally) free over some polynomial subalgebra of *A*.

크 > < 크 >

Theorem

Let A be a finitely generated commutative algebra.Let M be a finitely generated module over it. Then the following are equivalent:

- *M* is f.g. and (locally) free over some polynomial subalgebra of *A*.
- If B ⊂ A is a polynomial subalgebra and M is f.g. over B, then M (locally) free over B.

Theorem

Let A be a finitely generated commutative algebra.Let M be a finitely generated module over it. Then the following are equivalent:

- *M* is f.g. and (locally) free over some polynomial subalgebra of *A*.
- If B ⊂ A is a polynomial subalgebra and M is f.g. over B, then M (locally) free over B.
- *M* is f.g. and locally free over some regular subalgebra of *A*.

Theorem

Let A be a finitely generated commutative algebra.Let M be a finitely generated module over it. Then the following are equivalent:

- *M* is f.g. and (locally) free over some polynomial subalgebra of *A*.
- If B ⊂ A is a polynomial subalgebra and M is f.g. over B, then M (locally) free over B.
- *M* is f.g. and locally free over some regular subalgebra of *A*.
- If B ⊂ A is a regular subalgebra and M is f.g. over B, then M is locally free over B.

(4回) (日) (日)

Theorem

Let A be a finitely generated commutative algebra.Let M be a finitely generated module over it. Then the following are equivalent:

- *M* is f.g. and (locally) free over some polynomial subalgebra of *A*.
- If B ⊂ A is a polynomial subalgebra and M is f.g. over B, then M (locally) free over B.
- *M* is f.g. and locally free over some regular subalgebra of *A*.
- If B ⊂ A is a regular subalgebra and M is f.g. over B, then M is locally free over B.

Definition

In this case *M* is called a Cohen-Macaulay module over *A*.

The Main Conjecture

A. Aizenbud Cohen macauly property in representation theory

≣ ► < ≣ ►

æ

Conjecture

Let X be a (symmetric) G-space. Then S(X) is a Cohen-Macaulay object in the category of smooth G-modules.



ヘロン 人間 とくほ とくほ とう

ъ