# WF-holonomicity of constructible distributions on non-Archimedean local fields

#### A. Aizenbud

Weizmann Institute of Science

### Joint with Raf Cluckers

http://www.wisdom.weizmann.ac.il/~aizenr/

ヘロン 人間 とくほど くほとう

■ \_ \_ のへ (~

### Definition

<ロト <回 > < 注 > < 注 > 、

■ \_ \_ のへ (~

### Definition

 Test functions – smooth compactly supported functions / Schwartz functions.

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト …

∃ 𝒫𝔅

### Definition

- Test functions smooth compactly supported functions / Schwartz functions.
- Distributions functionals on test functions.

### Definition

- Test functions smooth compactly supported functions / Schwartz functions.
- Distributions functionals on test functions.

#### Examples

Delta function  $\delta$ , its derivative  $\delta'$ , any locally  $L^1$  function,  $|p|^{\lambda}$ 

### Definition

- Test functions smooth compactly supported functions / Schwartz functions.
- Distributions functionals on test functions.

#### Examples

Delta function  $\delta$ , its derivative  $\delta'$ , any locally  $L^1$  function,  $|p|^{\lambda}$ 

**Operations with distributions:** 

◆□ ▶ ◆ 臣 ▶ ◆ 臣 ▶ ○ 臣 ○ の Q ()

- Test functions smooth compactly supported functions / Schwartz functions.
- Distributions functionals on test functions.

### Examples

Delta function  $\delta$ , its derivative  $\delta'$ , any locally  $L^1$  function,  $|p|^{\lambda}$ 

### Operations with distributions:

pullback

< □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □

- Test functions smooth compactly supported functions / Schwartz functions.
- Distributions functionals on test functions.

### Examples

Delta function  $\delta$ , its derivative  $\delta'$ , any locally  $L^1$  function,  $|p|^{\lambda}$ 

### Operations with distributions:

- pullback
- push forward

◆□ ▶ ◆ 臣 ▶ ◆ 臣 ▶ ○ 臣 ○ の Q ()

- Test functions smooth compactly supported functions / Schwartz functions.
- Distributions functionals on test functions.

### Examples

Delta function  $\delta$ , its derivative  $\delta'$ , any locally  $L^1$  function,  $|p|^{\lambda}$ 

### **Operations with distributions:**

- pullback
- push forward
- Fourier transform

- Test functions smooth compactly supported functions / Schwartz functions.
- Distributions functionals on test functions.

### Examples

Delta function  $\delta$ , its derivative  $\delta'$ , any locally  $L^1$  function,  $|p|^{\lambda}$ 

### **Operations with distributions:**

- pullback
- push forward
- Fourier transform
- Derivation

- Test functions smooth compactly supported functions / Schwartz functions.
- Distributions functionals on test functions.

#### Examples

Delta function  $\delta$ , its derivative  $\delta'$ , any locally  $L^1$  function,  $|p|^{\lambda}$ 

### **Operations with distributions:**

- pullback
- push forward
- Fourier transform
- Derivation
- Algebraic operations: +,  $\cdot$ ,  $\boxtimes$

포 🛌 포

### Definition

Holonomic distributions – distributions that satisfy lots of PDE:

프 🖌 🛪 프 🛌

#### Definition

Holonomic distributions – distributions that satisfy lots of PDE: Let  $\xi \in S^*(V)$  be a distribution on vector space.  $\xi$  is holonomic iff

ъ

★ 문 ► ★ 문 ► ...

#### Definition

Holonomic distributions – distributions that satisfy lots of PDE: Let  $\xi \in S^*(V)$  be a distribution on vector space.  $\xi$  is holonomic iff

 $\dim Char(\xi) \coloneqq \dim(Zeros(\{Sym(D)|D\xi = 0\})) = \dim V.$ 

▲冊 ▶ ▲ 臣 ▶ ▲ 臣 ▶ ● ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

#### Definition

Holonomic distributions – distributions that satisfy lots of PDE: Let  $\xi \in S^*(V)$  be a distribution on vector space.  $\xi$  is holonomic iff

 $\dim Char(\xi) \coloneqq \dim(Zeros(\{Sym(D)|D\xi = 0\})) = \dim V.$ 

Theorem (Bernstein ~1970)

▲□ ▶ ▲ ■ ▶ ▲ ■ ▶ ■ ● ● ● ●

#### Definition

Holonomic distributions – distributions that satisfy lots of PDE: Let  $\xi \in S^*(V)$  be a distribution on vector space.  $\xi$  is holonomic iff

 $\dim Char(\xi) \coloneqq \dim(Zeros(\{Sym(D)|D\xi = 0\})) = \dim V.$ 

#### Theorem (Bernstein ~1970)

 the class of holonomic distributions is closed under all of the operations above whenever these are defined

▲□ ▶ ▲ □ ▶ ▲ □ ▶ □ ● ● ● ●

#### Definition

Holonomic distributions – distributions that satisfy lots of PDE: Let  $\xi \in S^*(V)$  be a distribution on vector space.  $\xi$  is holonomic iff

 $\dim Char(\xi) \coloneqq \dim(Zeros(\{Sym(D)|D\xi = 0\})) = \dim V.$ 

#### Theorem (Bernstein ~1970)

- the class of holonomic distributions is closed under all of the operations above whenever these are defined
- dim  $Char(\xi) \ge \dim V$ .

▲□ ▶ ▲ ■ ▶ ▲ ■ ▶ ■ ● ● ● ●

#### Definition

Holonomic distributions – distributions that satisfy lots of PDE: Let  $\xi \in S^*(V)$  be a distribution on vector space.  $\xi$  is holonomic iff

 $\dim Char(\xi) \coloneqq \dim(Zeros(\{Sym(D)|D\xi = 0\})) = \dim V.$ 

#### Theorem (Bernstein ~1970)

- the class of holonomic distributions is closed under all of the operations above whenever these are defined
- dim  $Char(\xi) \ge \dim V$ .

#### Theorem (Kashiwara-Kawai-Sato, Malgrange, Gaber ~1980)

Char( $\xi$ ) is co-isotropic.

・ロ・ ・ 同・ ・ ヨ・ ・ ヨ・

### Definition

Holonomic distributions – distributions that satisfy lots of PDE: Let  $\xi \in S^*(V)$  be a distribution on vector space.  $\xi$  is holonomic iff

 $\dim Char(\xi) \coloneqq \dim(Zeros(\{Sym(D)|D\xi = 0\})) = \dim V.$ 

#### Theorem (Bernstein ~1970)

- the class of holonomic distributions is closed under all of the operations above whenever these are defined
- dim  $Char(\xi) \ge \dim V$ .

#### Theorem (Kashiwara-Kawai-Sato, Malgrange, Gaber ~1980)

Char( $\xi$ ) is co-isotropic.

"All the distributions which appear in nature are holonomic.",

### Wave front set

ヘロン 人間 とくほど くほとう

# Wave front set

#### Observation

 $\xi$  is smooth iff  $\hat{\xi}$  is rapidly decaying.

< 西払

프 에 에 프 어

ъ

 $\xi$  is smooth iff  $\hat{\xi}$  is rapidly decaying.

#### Definition

Let  $\xi \in S^*(V)$  is a distribution on vector space.

ヘロン 人間 とくほ とくほ とう

E DQC

 $\xi$  is smooth iff  $\hat{\xi}$  is rapidly decaying.

#### Definition

Let  $\xi \in S^*(V)$  is a distribution on vector space.

 We say that ξ is smooth at point x and direction v if ρξ is rapidly decaying at direction v, where ρ is a cut-off function of a small enough neighborhood of x

 $\xi$  is smooth iff  $\hat{\xi}$  is rapidly decaying.

#### Definition

Let  $\xi \in S^*(V)$  is a distribution on vector space.

- We say that ξ is smooth at point x and direction v if ρξ is rapidly decaying at direction v, where ρ is a cut-off function of a small enough neighborhood of x
- WF(ξ) = {(x, v) ∈ T\* V|ξ is not smooth at (x, v)}.

< 回 > < 回 > < 回 > … 回

 $\xi$  is smooth iff  $\hat{\xi}$  is rapidly decaying.

#### Definition

Let  $\xi \in S^*(V)$  is a distribution on vector space.

- We say that ξ is smooth at point x and direction v if ρξ is rapidly decaying at direction v, where ρ is a cut-off function of a small enough neighborhood of x
- WF(ξ) = {(x, v) ∈ T\* V|ξ is not smooth at (x, v)}.

#### Theorem (Hörmander ~1980)

A B A B A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A

ヨト くヨトー

 $\xi$  is smooth iff  $\hat{\xi}$  is rapidly decaying.

#### Definition

Let  $\xi \in S^*(V)$  is a distribution on vector space.

- We say that ξ is smooth at point x and direction v if ρξ is rapidly decaying at direction v, where ρ is a cut-off function of a small enough neighborhood of x
- WF(ξ) = {(x, v) ∈ T\* V|ξ is not smooth at (x, v)}.

#### Theorem (Hörmander ~1980)

•  $WF(\xi)$  is invariant w.r.t. diffeomorphisms.

A D b 4 A b 4

프 에 에 프 어 - -

 $\xi$  is smooth iff  $\hat{\xi}$  is rapidly decaying.

#### Definition

Let  $\xi \in S^*(V)$  is a distribution on vector space.

- We say that ξ is smooth at point x and direction v if ρξ is rapidly decaying at direction v, where ρ is a cut-off function of a small enough neighborhood of x
- WF(ξ) = {(x, v) ∈ T\* V|ξ is not smooth at (x, v)}.

#### Theorem (Hörmander ~1980)

- $WF(\xi)$  is invariant w.r.t. diffeomorphisms.
- $WF(\xi) \subset Char(\xi)$ .

ヘロト ヘアト ヘビト ヘビト

◆□▶ ◆御▶ ◆理≯ ◆理≯ ─ 臣 ─

### Definition

#### Definition

 p-adic numbers are "numbers" who have a "p-cimal" presentation which is finite after the "p-cimal point" and possibly infinite before it.

<ロト <四ト <注入 <注下 <注下 <

Alternatively:

#### Definition

 p-adic numbers are "numbers" who have a "p-cimal" presentation which is finite after the "p-cimal point" and possibly infinite before it.

Alternatively:

 The field of p-adic numbers Q<sub>p</sub> is the completion of Q w.r.t. the p-adic norm:

$$\left|p^{k}\frac{m}{n}\right|=p^{-k},$$
 where:  $gcd(p,n)=gcd(p,m)=1.$ 

#### Definition

 p-adic numbers are "numbers" who have a "p-cimal" presentation which is finite after the "p-cimal point" and possibly infinite before it.

Alternatively:

 The field of p-adic numbers Q<sub>p</sub> is the completion of Q w.r.t. the p-adic norm:

$$\left|p^k \frac{m}{n}\right| = p^{-k}$$
, where:  $gcd(p, n) = gcd(p, m) = 1$ .

 Although we consider p-adic numbers as arguments, the values of our functions are always complex.

#### Definition

 p-adic numbers are "numbers" who have a "p-cimal" presentation which is finite after the "p-cimal point" and possibly infinite before it.

Alternatively:

 The field of p-adic numbers Q<sub>p</sub> is the completion of Q w.r.t. the p-adic norm:

$$\left|p^k \frac{m}{n}\right| = p^{-k}$$
, where:  $gcd(p, n) = gcd(p, m) = 1$ .

- Although we consider p-adic numbers as arguments, the values of our functions are always complex.
- Smooth functions on  $\mathbb{Q}_p$  are locally constant functions.

#### Definition

 p-adic numbers are "numbers" who have a "p-cimal" presentation which is finite after the "p-cimal point" and possibly infinite before it.

Alternatively:

 The field of p-adic numbers Q<sub>p</sub> is the completion of Q w.r.t. the p-adic norm:

$$\left|p^k\frac{m}{n}\right| = p^{-k}, \text{ where: } gcd(p,n) = gcd(p,m) = 1.$$

- Although we consider p-adic numbers as arguments, the values of our functions are always complex.
- Smooth functions on  $\mathbb{Q}_p$  are locally constant functions.
- Rapidly decaying functions are functions with compact support

<ロト <四ト <注入 <注下 <注下 <

#### Definition

 p-adic numbers are "numbers" who have a "p-cimal" presentation which is finite after the "p-cimal point" and possibly infinite before it.

Alternatively:

 The field of p-adic numbers Q<sub>p</sub> is the completion of Q w.r.t. the p-adic norm:

$$\left|p^k\frac{m}{n}\right| = p^{-k}, \text{ where: } gcd(p,n) = gcd(p,m) = 1.$$

- Although we consider p-adic numbers as arguments, the values of our functions are always complex.
- Smooth functions on  $\mathbb{Q}_p$  are locally constant functions.
- Rapidly decaying functions are functions with compact support

<ロト <四ト <注入 <注下 <注下 <

This gives us the notion of distribution.
# p-adic numbers

#### Definition

 p-adic numbers are "numbers" who have a "p-cimal" presentation which is finite after the "p-cimal point" and possibly infinite before it.

Alternatively:

 The field of p-adic numbers Q<sub>p</sub> is the completion of Q w.r.t. the p-adic norm:

$$\left|p^k\frac{m}{n}\right| = p^{-k}, \text{ where: } gcd(p,n) = gcd(p,m) = 1.$$

- Although we consider p-adic numbers as arguments, the values of our functions are always complex.
- Smooth functions on  $\mathbb{Q}_p$  are locally constant functions.
- Rapidly decaying functions are functions with compact support

- This gives us the notion of distribution.
- Instead of using the periodic exponent e<sup>ix</sup> one uses a fixed additive character ψ(x).

# p-adic numbers

#### Definition

 p-adic numbers are "numbers" who have a "p-cimal" presentation which is finite after the "p-cimal point" and possibly infinite before it.

Alternatively:

• The field of p-adic numbers  $\mathbb{Q}_p$  is the completion of  $\mathbb{Q}$  w.r.t. the p-adic norm:

$$\left|p^k\frac{m}{n}\right| = p^{-k}, \text{ where: } gcd(p,n) = gcd(p,m) = 1.$$

- Although we consider p-adic numbers as arguments, the values of our functions are always complex.
- Smooth functions on  $\mathbb{Q}_p$  are locally constant functions.
- Rapidly decaying functions are functions with compact support
- This gives us the notion of distribution.
- Instead of using the periodic exponent e<sup>ix</sup> one uses a fixed additive character ψ(x).
- This gives us the notion of Fourier transform and wave front set.

<ロト <回ト < 国ト < 国ト < 国ト 三 国

# p-adic numbers

#### Definition

 p-adic numbers are "numbers" who have a "p-cimal" presentation which is finite after the "p-cimal point" and possibly infinite before it.

Alternatively:

• The field of p-adic numbers  $\mathbb{Q}_p$  is the completion of  $\mathbb{Q}$  w.r.t. the p-adic norm:

$$\left|p^k\frac{m}{n}\right| = p^{-k}, \text{ where: } gcd(p,n) = gcd(p,m) = 1.$$

- Although we consider p-adic numbers as arguments, the values of our functions are always complex.
- Smooth functions on  $\mathbb{Q}_p$  are locally constant functions.
- Rapidly decaying functions are functions with compact support
- This gives us the notion of distribution.
- Instead of using the periodic exponent e<sup>ix</sup> one uses a fixed additive character ψ(x).
- This gives us the notion of Fourier transform and wave front set.
- On action of differential operators on distributions.

# Wave front holonomicity

● ▶ ● ●

 $WF(\xi)$  includes Lagrangian, in particular dim  $WF(\xi) \ge \dim V$ .

ヘロン 人間 とくほ とくほ とう

■ のへで

 $WF(\xi)$  includes Lagrangian, in particular dim  $WF(\xi) \ge \dim V$ .

## Definition

 $\xi$  is WF-holonomic if WF( $\xi$ ) is isotropic. In particular dim WF( $\xi$ ) = dim V.

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲三▶ ▲三▶ 三三 ののの

 $WF(\xi)$  includes Lagrangian, in particular dim  $WF(\xi) \ge \dim V$ .

### Definition

 $\xi$  is WF-holonomic if WF( $\xi$ ) is isotropic. In particular dim WF( $\xi$ ) = dim V.

Theorem (A.-Drinfeld 2011)

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲目▶ ▲目▶ 三目 のへで

 $WF(\xi)$  includes Lagrangian, in particular dim  $WF(\xi) \ge \dim V$ .

## Definition

 $\xi$  is WF-holonomic if WF( $\xi$ ) is isotropic. In particular dim WF( $\xi$ ) = dim V.

## Theorem (A.-Drinfeld 2011)

 Many distributions with algebraic description (and their Fourier transforms) are WF-holonomic.

ヘロン 人間 とくほ とくほ とう

= 990

 $WF(\xi)$  includes Lagrangian, in particular dim  $WF(\xi) \ge \dim V$ .

## Definition

 $\xi$  is WF-holonomic if WF( $\xi$ ) is isotropic. In particular dim WF( $\xi$ ) = dim V.

## Theorem (A.-Drinfeld 2011)

- Many distributions with algebraic description (and their Fourier transforms) are WF-holonomic.
- WF-holonomicity is stable under proper push-forward and submersive pull-back.

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲三▶ ▲三▶ 三三 ののの

 $WF(\xi)$  includes Lagrangian, in particular dim  $WF(\xi) \ge \dim V$ .

## Definition

 $\xi$  is WF-holonomic if WF( $\xi$ ) is isotropic. In particular dim WF( $\xi$ ) = dim V.

## Theorem (A.-Drinfeld 2011)

- Many distributions with algebraic description (and their Fourier transforms) are WF-holonomic.
- WF-holonomicity is stable under proper push-forward and submersive pull-back.

© WF-holonomicity is not stable under Fourier transform.

< □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □

- ◆ □ ▶ ◆ □ ▶ ◆ □ ▶ → □ ● → ○ へ ⊙

## Functions that have a nice formula.

◆□▶ ◆御▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 三臣 - のへで

## Functions that have a nice formula.



## Functions that have a nice formula.

## Examples

• Absolute value of a rational function.

## Functions that have a nice formula.

## Examples

- Absolute value of a rational function.
- Valuation (log of the absolute value) of a rational function.

## Functions that have a nice formula.

#### Examples

- Absolute value of a rational function.
- Valuation (log of the absolute value) of a rational function.

《曰》 《聞》 《臣》 《臣》 三臣 …

•  $\psi$  composed with a rational function.

## Functions that have a nice formula.

#### Examples

- Absolute value of a rational function.
- Valuation (log of the absolute value) of a rational function.
- $\psi$  composed with a rational function.
- Characteristic function of a ball.

#### Definition

The algebra of constructible functions is the algebra generated by (generalizations of) the above examples.

<ロト <回ト < 注入 < 注入 = 正

## Functions that have a nice formula.

#### Examples

- Absolute value of a rational function.
- Valuation (log of the absolute value) of a rational function.
- $\psi$  composed with a rational function.
- Characteristic function of a ball.

#### Definition

The algebra of constructible functions is the algebra generated by (generalizations of) the above examples.

non-example:  $\frac{1}{\log}$ .

## Functions that have a nice formula.

#### Examples

- Absolute value of a rational function.
- Valuation (log of the absolute value) of a rational function.
- $\psi$  composed with a rational function.
- Characteristic function of a ball.

#### Definition

The algebra of constructible functions is the algebra generated by (generalizations of) the above examples.

non-example:  $\frac{1}{\log}$ .

#### Theorem (Clukers-Loeser 2005)

The class of constructible functions is closed under the above operations, whenever defined.

## Functions that have a nice formula.

#### Examples

- Absolute value of a rational function.
- Valuation (log of the absolute value) of a rational function.
- $\psi$  composed with a rational function.
- Characteristic function of a ball.

#### Definition

The algebra of constructible functions is the algebra generated by (generalizations of) the above examples.

non-example:  $\frac{1}{\log}$ .

#### Theorem (Clukers-Loeser 2005)

The class of constructible functions is closed under the above operations, whenever defined.

( )

"All the functions which appear in nature are constructible"

# (p-adic) Wavelet transform

▲圖 ▶ ▲ 臣 ▶ ▲ 臣 ▶ .

æ

Let F be a p-adic (more generally non-Archimedean local) field.

(雪) (ヨ) (ヨ)

Let F be a p-adic (more generally non-Archimedean local) field. Define:

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト …

# Let F be a p-adic (more generally non-Archimedean local) field. Define:

$$WL: \mathcal{S}^*(V) \to C^{\infty}(V \times F^{\times})$$

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト …

Let F be a p-adic (more generally non-Archimedean local) field. Define:

$$WL: \mathcal{S}^*(V) \to C^{\infty}(V \times F^{\times})$$

$$WL(\xi)(a,b) \coloneqq \langle \xi, \mathbf{1}_{B(a,|b|)} \rangle$$

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト …

Let F be a p-adic (more generally non-Archimedean local) field. Define:

$$WL: \mathcal{S}^*(V) \to C^{\infty}(V \times F^{\times})$$

$$WL(\xi)(a,b) \coloneqq \langle \xi, \mathbf{1}_{B(a,|b|)} \rangle$$

It is easy to see that WL is 1-1.

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト …

# Constructible distributions

문 🕨 👘 🖻

 $\xi$  is constructible iff  $WL(\xi)$  is constructible.

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト …

ъ

 $\xi$  is constructible iff  $WL(\xi)$  is constructible.

Theorem (Cluckers-Halupczok-Loeser-Raibaut, 2018)

ヘロン 人間 とくほ とくほ とう

= 990

 $\xi$  is constructible iff  $WL(\xi)$  is constructible.

## Theorem (Cluckers-Halupczok-Loeser-Raibaut, 2018)

• The class of constructible distributions is closed under all the above operations, whenever defined.

(日本) (日本) (日本)

 $\xi$  is constructible iff  $WL(\xi)$  is constructible.

## Theorem (Cluckers-Halupczok-Loeser-Raibaut, 2018)

- The class of constructible distributions is closed under all the above operations, whenever defined.
- Constructible distributions are smooth almost everywhere.

(日本) (日本) (日本)

э.

 $\xi$  is constructible iff  $WL(\xi)$  is constructible.

## Theorem (Cluckers-Halupczok-Loeser-Raibaut, 2018)

- The class of constructible distributions is closed under all the above operations, whenever defined.
- Constructible distributions are smooth almost everywhere.

"All the distributions which appear in nature are constructible"

個 とく ヨ とく ヨ とう

э.

# Main Result

ヘロト 人間 とくほとく ほとう

き のへで

## Theorem (A.-Cluckers 2019)

Constructible distributions are WF-holonomic .

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト

## Theorem (A.-Cluckers 2019)

Constructible distributions are WF-holonomic .

Main ingredients of the proof.

・ロン ・聞と ・ ほと ・ ほとう

E DQC

## Theorem (A.-Cluckers 2019)

Constructible distributions are WF-holonomic .

## Main ingredients of the proof.

• *Regularization:* a constructible distribution can be extended from an open set.

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト …

ъ
### Theorem (A.-Cluckers 2019)

Constructible distributions are WF-holonomic .

### Main ingredients of the proof.

- *Regularization:* a constructible distribution can be extended from an open set.
- Resolution of singularities in the constructible (in fact, definable) setting.

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト …

### Theorem (A.-Cluckers 2019)

Constructible distributions are WF-holonomic .

### Main ingredients of the proof.

- *Regularization:* a constructible distribution can be extended from an open set.
- Resolution of singularities in the constructible (in fact, definable) setting.
- *Key-Lemma:* a smooth constructible function on an open set can be extended to an holonomic constructible distribution.

ヘロン 人間 とくほ とくほ とう

•  $\xi|_U$  is smooth for open dense *U*.

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲目▶ ▲目▶ 三目 - 釣A@

- $\xi|_U$  is smooth for open dense *U*.
- Extend  $\xi|_U$  to an holonomic constructible distribution  $\xi'$ .

< □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □

- $\xi|_U$  is smooth for open dense *U*.
- Extend  $\xi|_U$  to an holonomic constructible distribution  $\xi'$ .
- Let  $\eta = \xi' \xi$ . We have dim  $supp(\eta) < \dim V$ .

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ★ □▶ ★ □▶ → □ → の Q ()

.

- $\xi|_U$  is smooth for open dense *U*.
- Extend  $\xi|_U$  to an holonomic constructible distribution  $\xi'$ .
- Let  $\eta = \xi' \xi$ . We have dim  $supp(\eta) < \dim V$ .
- Resolve  $Z = supp(\eta)$  by a smooth manifold:

 $p: M \to Z$ 

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ★ □▶ ★ □▶ → □ → の Q ()

.

- $\xi|_U$  is smooth for open dense *U*.
- Extend  $\xi|_U$  to an holonomic constructible distribution  $\xi'$ .
- Let  $\eta = \xi' \xi$ . We have dim  $supp(\eta) < \dim V$ .
- Resolve  $Z = supp(\eta)$  by a smooth manifold:

 $p: M \to Z$ 

• Let  $Z' \subset Z$  open dense s.t.  $p^{-1}(Z') \cong Z'$ .

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ ● ○ ○ ○

.

- $\xi|_U$  is smooth for open dense *U*.
- Extend  $\xi|_U$  to an holonomic constructible distribution  $\xi'$ .
- Let  $\eta = \xi' \xi$ . We have dim  $supp(\eta) < \dim V$ .
- Resolve  $Z = supp(\eta)$  by a smooth manifold:

$$p: M \to Z$$

- Let  $Z' \subset Z$  open dense s.t.  $p^{-1}(Z') \cong Z'$ .
- Extend p<sup>\*</sup>(η|<sub>Z'</sub>) to constructible distribution μ on M.

▲□ ▶ ▲ 三 ▶ ▲ 三 ▶ ● 三 ● ● ● ●

.

- $\xi|_U$  is smooth for open dense *U*.
- Extend  $\xi|_U$  to an holonomic constructible distribution  $\xi'$ .
- Let  $\eta = \xi' \xi$ . We have dim  $supp(\eta) < \dim V$ .
- Resolve  $Z = supp(\eta)$  by a smooth manifold:

$$p: M \to Z$$

- Let  $Z' \subset Z$  open dense s.t.  $p^{-1}(Z') \cong Z'$ .
- Extend p<sup>\*</sup>(η|<sub>Z'</sub>) to constructible distribution μ on M.
- By the induction assumption,  $\mu$  is WF-holonomic.

▲□ ▶ ▲ 三 ▶ ▲ 三 ▶ ● 三 ● ● ● ●

.

- $\xi|_U$  is smooth for open dense *U*.
- Extend  $\xi|_U$  to an holonomic constructible distribution  $\xi'$ .
- Let  $\eta = \xi' \xi$ . We have dim  $supp(\eta) < \dim V$ .
- Resolve  $Z = supp(\eta)$  by a smooth manifold:

$$p: M \to Z$$

- Let  $Z' \subset Z$  open dense s.t.  $p^{-1}(Z') \cong Z'$ .
- Extend p<sup>\*</sup>(η|<sub>Z'</sub>) to constructible distribution μ on M.
- By the induction assumption,  $\mu$  is WF-holonomic.
- Thus  $p_*(\mu)$  is constructible WF-holonomic.

▲□ ▶ ▲ 三 ▶ ▲ 三 ▶ ● 三 ● ● ● ●

.

- $\xi|_U$  is smooth for open dense *U*.
- Extend  $\xi|_U$  to an holonomic constructible distribution  $\xi'$ .
- Let  $\eta = \xi' \xi$ . We have dim  $supp(\eta) < \dim V$ .
- Resolve  $Z = supp(\eta)$  by a smooth manifold:

$$p: M \to Z$$

- Let  $Z' \subset Z$  open dense s.t.  $p^{-1}(Z') \cong Z'$ .
- Extend p<sup>\*</sup>(η|<sub>Z'</sub>) to constructible distribution μ on M.
- By the induction assumption,  $\mu$  is WF-holonomic.
- Thus  $p_*(\mu)$  is constructible WF-holonomic.
- By the induction assumption  $p_*(\mu) \eta$  is WF-holonomic.

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

### Key Lemma

Let f be a constructible function on an open (definable) set  $U \subset V$ . Then f can be extended to a constructible WF-holonomic distribution on V.

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト …

### Key Lemma

Let f be a constructible function on an open (definable) set  $U \subset V$ . Then f can be extended to a constructible WF-holonomic distribution on V.

### Key Lemma

Let f be a constructible function on an open (definable) set  $U \subset V$ . Then f can be extended to a constructible WF-holonomic distribution on V.

#### Idea of the Proof.

WLOG we can assume that the function *f* has the form:
 ψ(p<sub>1</sub>)|p<sub>2</sub>|val(p<sub>3</sub>)

### Key Lemma

Let f be a constructible function on an open (definable) set  $U \subset V$ . Then f can be extended to a constructible WF-holonomic distribution on V.

- WLOG we can assume that the function *f* has the form:
  ψ(p<sub>1</sub>)|p<sub>2</sub>|val(p<sub>3</sub>)
- Using resolution of singularities we may assume that U is the complement of the coordinate hyper planes and p<sub>i</sub> = u<sub>i</sub>m<sub>i</sub>, where u<sub>i</sub> are units and m<sub>i</sub> are monomials.

### Key Lemma

Let f be a constructible function on an open (definable) set  $U \subset V$ . Then f can be extended to a constructible WF-holonomic distribution on V.

- WLOG we can assume that the function *f* has the form:
  ψ(p<sub>1</sub>)|p<sub>2</sub>|val(p<sub>3</sub>)
- Using resolution of singularities we may assume that U is the complement of the coordinate hyper planes and p<sub>i</sub> = u<sub>i</sub>m<sub>i</sub>, where u<sub>i</sub> are units and m<sub>i</sub> are monomials.
- $\odot$  While  $u_2$  and  $u_3$  can be ignored,  $u_1$  cannot.

### Key Lemma

Let f be a constructible function on an open (definable) set  $U \subset V$ . Then f can be extended to a constructible WF-holonomic distribution on V.

- WLOG we can assume that the function *f* has the form:
  ψ(p<sub>1</sub>)|p<sub>2</sub>|val(p<sub>3</sub>)
- Using resolution of singularities we may assume that U is the complement of the coordinate hyper planes and p<sub>i</sub> = u<sub>i</sub>m<sub>i</sub>, where u<sub>i</sub> are units and m<sub>i</sub> are monomials.
- $\odot$  While  $u_2$  and  $u_3$  can be ignored,  $u_1$  cannot.
- Instead we can swallow it in m<sub>1</sub>.

### Key Lemma

Let f be a constructible function on an open (definable) set  $U \subset V$ . Then f can be extended to a constructible WF-holonomic distribution on V.

- WLOG we can assume that the function *f* has the form:
  ψ(p<sub>1</sub>)|p<sub>2</sub>|val(p<sub>3</sub>)
- Using resolution of singularities we may assume that U is the complement of the coordinate hyper planes and p<sub>i</sub> = u<sub>i</sub>m<sub>i</sub>, where u<sub>i</sub> are units and m<sub>i</sub> are monomials.
- $\odot$  While  $u_2$  and  $u_3$  can be ignored,  $u_1$  cannot.
- Instead we can swallow it in  $m_1$ .
- Now we prove the Key lemma for the complement of the origin.

### Key Lemma

Let f be a constructible function on an open (definable) set  $U \subset V$ . Then f can be extended to a constructible WF-holonomic distribution on V.

- WLOG we can assume that the function *f* has the form:
  ψ(p<sub>1</sub>)|p<sub>2</sub>|val(p<sub>3</sub>)
- Using resolution of singularities we may assume that U is the complement of the coordinate hyper planes and p<sub>i</sub> = u<sub>i</sub>m<sub>i</sub>, where u<sub>i</sub> are units and m<sub>i</sub> are monomials.
- $\odot$  While  $u_2$  and  $u_3$  can be ignored,  $u_1$  cannot.
- Instead we can swallow it in m<sub>1</sub>.
- Now we prove the Key lemma for the complement of the origin.
- We are using an inductive assumption both about the Key lemma and the main theorem.

### Key Lemma

Let f be a constructible function on an open (definable) set  $U \subset V$ . Then f can be extended to a constructible WF-holonomic distribution on V.

- WLOG we can assume that the function *f* has the form:
  ψ(p<sub>1</sub>)|p<sub>2</sub>|val(p<sub>3</sub>)
- Using resolution of singularities we may assume that U is the complement of the coordinate hyper planes and p<sub>i</sub> = u<sub>i</sub>m<sub>i</sub>, where u<sub>i</sub> are units and m<sub>i</sub> are monomials.
- $\odot$  While  $u_2$  and  $u_3$  can be ignored,  $u_1$  cannot.
- Instead we can swallow it in  $m_1$ .
- Now we prove the Key lemma for the complement of the origin.
- We are using an inductive assumption both about the Key lemma and the main theorem.
- Adding 1 point does not affect WF-holonomicity.