



p-adic-
Lecture-14

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14. LECTURE 14. EXAMPLE $K = \mathbb{Q}_p$

$$K = \mathbb{Q}_p.$$

$$\text{Rep}(G_K, \mathbb{Q}_p).$$

$$\text{Rep}(W_K, \mathbb{Q}_p)$$

F -field of char. p
 $\omega^d, d \in \mathbb{Z}[1/p]$

$$F' = F_p[\omega^{\mathbb{Q}}]$$

valuation ring,

$$v(\omega) = 1$$

F -completion of F'

$\sum a_m w^m \quad a_m \in \mathbb{F}_p$
 for any $m \in \mathbb{N}$
 only finite # of
 $a_m \neq 0$ below M

\mathbb{F} -perfect field of
 char. p .

claim, \mathbb{Q}_p^* naturally
 acts on E

$$q \in \mathbb{Q}_p^*$$

$$w \mapsto$$

$$q \in \mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{p}]$$

closure of $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{p}] = \mathbb{Q}$

\mathbb{F} -perfect field.

$A = W(\mathbb{F})$ [YP] - this is a field
 of char. 0.

\mathbb{Q}_p^* acts on A .

consider category

$$\text{Rep}(\mathbb{Q}_p^*, A)$$

Thm. $\text{Rep}(\mathbb{Q}_p^*, A)$ is
 equivalent to

$$\text{Rep}(G_K, \mathbb{Q}_p)$$

fix $\bar{K} \supset K$

consider sequences

$$x_i, i \in \mathbb{Z}, x_i \in K \subseteq E.$$

$$x_i = (x_{i+1})^p$$

$$x_i = 1 \text{ when } i \leq 0$$

T group of such sequences.

$$c) T \cong \mathbb{Q}_p$$

$$T^* = \{t \mid x_0=1, x_1 \in E, \dots\}$$

$$T^* \cong \mathbb{Z}_p \text{ not canonically}$$

\mathbb{Q}_p^* acts on T

transitively on $T - \{1\}$.

Fix same elem. $w \in T^* - \{1\}$
 $E \mapsto$

$$K_0 = K(\mu_{p^\infty}).$$

$$K_0^b = x_0, x_1, \dots \in K_0^b \text{ s.t.}$$

$$(x_{i+1})^p = x_i$$

K_0^b - field of char. p .

$$\mathbb{F}_p(w) \rightarrow K_0^b$$

$$E \rightarrow K_0^b$$

$$w(F) \rightarrow w(K_0^b)$$

$$F \rightarrow w(K_0^b) \left(\frac{1}{p} \right)$$

\mathbb{Q}_p^* equivalent

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rep } (Q_p^* \rightarrow A) &\leftrightarrow \text{Rep } (\text{Gal}(K_p/K_p)) \\ W &\rightarrow (A \otimes W)_{Q_p}^{Z_p^*} \text{ - repr.} \\ \text{Rep } (\text{Gal}(K_0/K), W(K_0^*)) &\approx \\ \text{Rep } (\text{Gal}(\bar{K}/K), W) & \\ Z_p^* &= \text{Gal}(K_0/K) \end{aligned}$$

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- 1) We have constructed a category \mathcal{C}
- 2) Given any $T \in K$ and a choice of generator $w \in T(D-1)$ we have canonical equivalence

$$\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{Rep } (\text{Gal}(T/K), Q_p)$$

This correspondence is Q_p^* equivariant.

Example.

Suppose we want to construct some abd. category.

Usual way is to construct an algebra B and set $\mathcal{C} = \text{Mod}(B)$.

Sometimes this

... method
does not quite
work.

Namely, suppose
we have ~~some~~
explicit construction
of

- 1) some group D
- 2) Some D -tensor γ
- 3) Some sheaf of
algebras B on Y ,
 D -equivariant.

Then we can consider
category $C = D\text{-mod}$
sheaves of A -modules

If I choose a
point $y \in A$
then $C \approx \text{Mod}(B_y)$

Let us take
 $A =$ algebra of D -
equivariant sections
of sheaf of algebras
 B .

Then our category
 $C = \text{Mod}(A)$.

our situation.

We

Given an algebraic
closure \bar{k}

... we
 constructed T - 1 -dim.
 space on \mathbb{Q}_p .

For any point
 $w \in T \setminus 0$ we construct
 category C_w in
 equivariant way.

$$w \mapsto A_w = \mathcal{U}_{\mathbb{F}_p}(w^d) \left[\frac{1}{p} \right]$$

$$C_w = \text{Rep}(\mathbb{Q}_p^{\times}, A_w)$$

$$A = \mathbb{Q}_p^{\times} \text{-invariant}$$

$$C = \text{Mod } A$$

$$C = \text{Rep}(\text{Gal}(T/K), \mathbb{Q}_p)$$

$$K = \mathbb{Q}_p$$

suppose K/\mathbb{Q}_p - finite
 extension. For simplicity
 assume that K/\mathbb{Q}_p - Galois.

$$\text{Rep}(\text{Gal}(K/K), \mathbb{Q}_p)$$

$$\cong$$

$$C = \text{Rep}(W_{\mathbb{Q}_p}, \mathbb{Q}_p)$$

-sym. tensor category.

K is an object in

category C

Moreover K is an
 algebra object

$$K \otimes K \rightarrow K$$

$$\text{canon. Rep}(K, \mathbb{Q}_p) =$$

Modules over

algebra K in category

$$C_0 = \text{Rep}(W_K, Q_P).$$

$$W_{Q_P}^{\text{el}} \cong Q_P^*$$

Given extension

$$K \supset Q_P$$

we have same description
of $\text{Rep}(W_K, Q_P)$.

Hence we have
a description of idel
repr.

Hence we have
description of
abelianization
 W_K^{ab} .

By CFT we know
that $W_K^{\text{el}} = K^*$

$$\text{Rep}(Q_P^*, A)$$

1) choice of π

2) choice of $\omega \in T(\pi)$

$$C_0 = \text{Rep}(Q_P^*, A_0 = \bigoplus_{\omega \in T(\pi)} \omega^{\otimes d})$$