

# Counting representations of arithmetic groups and points of schemes.

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*Let  $G$  be a semi-simple group defined over  $\mathbb{Z}$  whose  $\mathbb{Q}$ -split rank is  $> 1$ . Then  $\zeta_{G(\mathbb{Z})}(40)$  converges.*

## Theorem (Lubotzky-Larsen 2007)

*Let  $d > 2$ . Any irreducible representation  $\pi$  of  $SL_d(\mathbb{Z})$  can be written as*

$$\pi = \pi_{fin} \otimes \pi_{alg},$$

*where  $\pi_{fin}$  factors through  $SL_d(\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})$  and  $\pi_{alg}$  extends to an algebraic representation of  $SL_d(\mathbb{C})$ .*

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- $\zeta_H(2n-2) = \frac{\#\{(g_1, h_1, \dots, g_n, h_n) \in H^{2n} \mid [g_1, h_1] \cdots [g_n, h_n] = 1\}}{\#H^{2n-1}}$



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or equivalently:

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*For any  $A \subset G(\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})$ :*

$$\text{Prob}([g_1, h_1] \cdots [g_n, h_n] \in A) < C \cdot \text{Prob}(g \in A),$$

*for random elements  $g, g_1 \dots g_n \in G(\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})$*

# Number of points over finite rings

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# Rationality of the singularities of moduli spaces

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## Corollary (A.-Avni 2013)

*The moduli spaces of  $G$  local systems on a genus  $n$  surface have rational singularities.*

# Sum up

$\{(x, y, z) | z^2 = x^2 + y^2\}$  have rational singularities

$\Downarrow$

$\text{def}_{\mathfrak{g},n} := \{(g_1, h_1, \dots, g_n, h_n) \in \mathfrak{g}^{2n} | [g_1, h_1] + \dots + [g_n, h_n] = 0\}$   
have rational singularities

$\Downarrow$

$\text{Def}_{G,n}$  have rational singularities at 1

$\Updownarrow$

$\exists m \text{ s.t. } \#\{(g_1, h_1, \dots, g_n, h_n) \in G(\mathbb{Z}/p^k\mathbb{Z})^{2n} |$

$[g_1, h_1] \cdots [g_n, h_n] = 1; g_i = h_i = 1 \pmod{p^m}\} =$

$p^{(2n-1)(k-m)\dim G} (1 + O(p^{-\frac{1}{2}}))$

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All of the above happens for  $n > 20.$

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## Theorem (A.-Avni, 2013)

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- $\phi$  is a flat morphism of smooth algebraic varieties over a local field  $F$ , s.t. all its fibers are of rational singularities (in what follows: FRS morphism).



# Pushforward of smooth measures

Let  $\Phi_{G,n} : G^{2n} \rightarrow G$  be defined by:

$$\Phi_{G,n}(g_1, h_1, \dots, g_n, h_n) := [g_1, h_1] \cdots [g_n, h_n].$$

Let  $\mu$  be the Haar measure on  $G(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ . The convergence of  $\zeta_{G(\mathbb{Z}_p)}(2n-2)$  is equivalent to the fact that  $\Phi(\mu) = f \cdot \mu$  for a continuous function  $f$ .

## Theorem (A.-Avni, 2013)

Let:

$$X \xrightarrow{m, \phi} Y$$

s.t.

- $\phi$  is a flat morphism of smooth algebraic varieties over a local field  $F$ , s.t. all its fibers are of rational singularities (in what follows: FRS morphism).
- $m$  is a Schwartz (i.e. compactly supported locally Haar) measure on  $X(F)$ .

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## Theorem (A.-Avni, 2013)

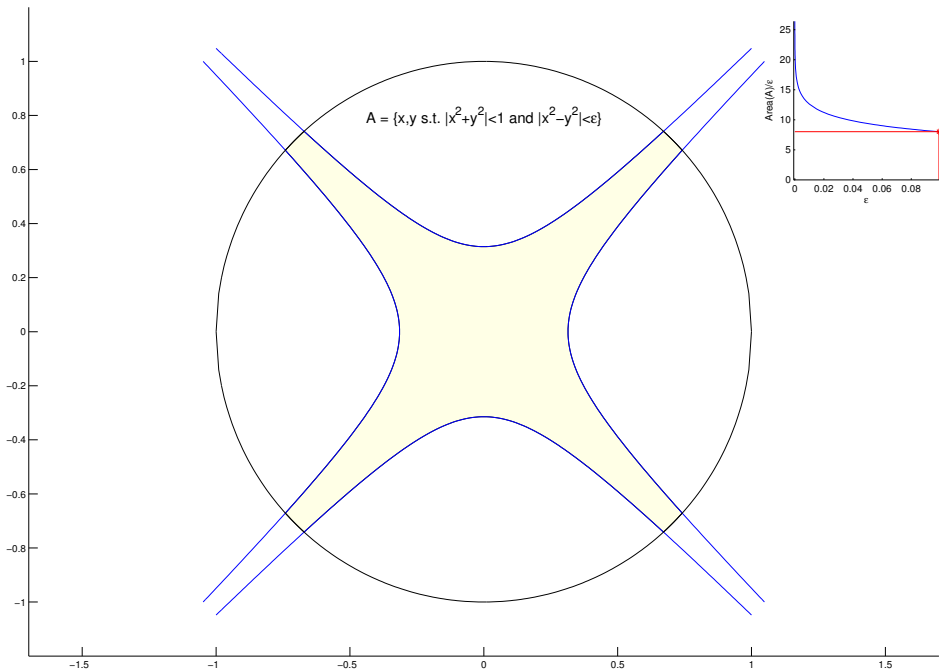
Let:

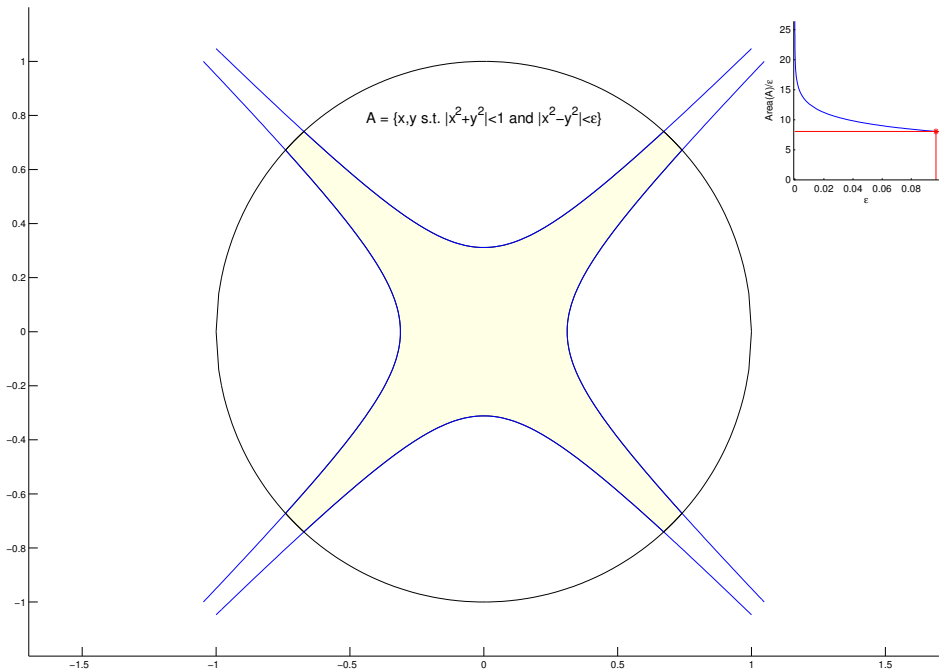
$$X \xrightarrow{\phi} Y$$

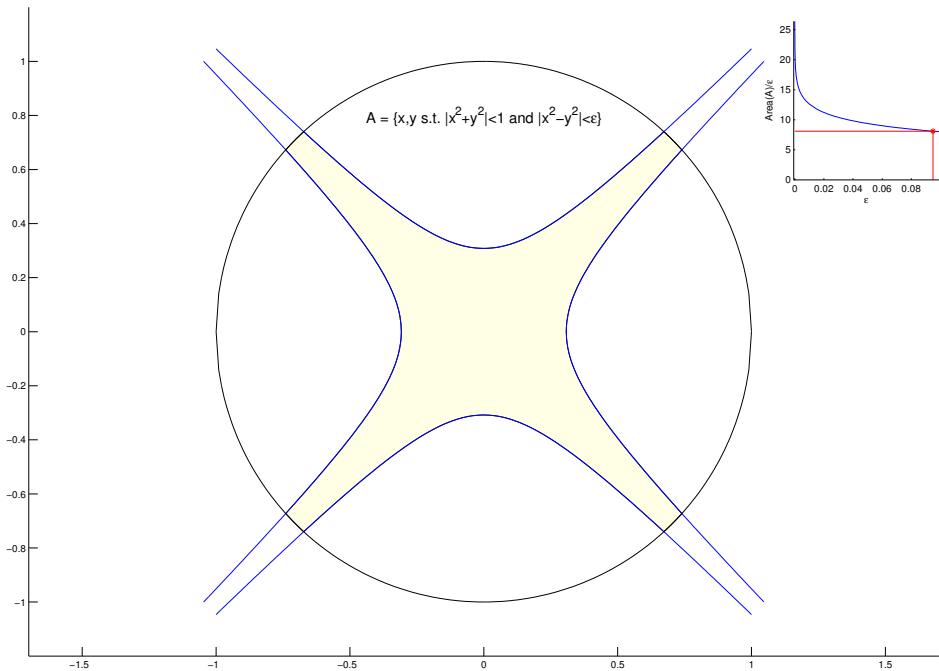
s.t.

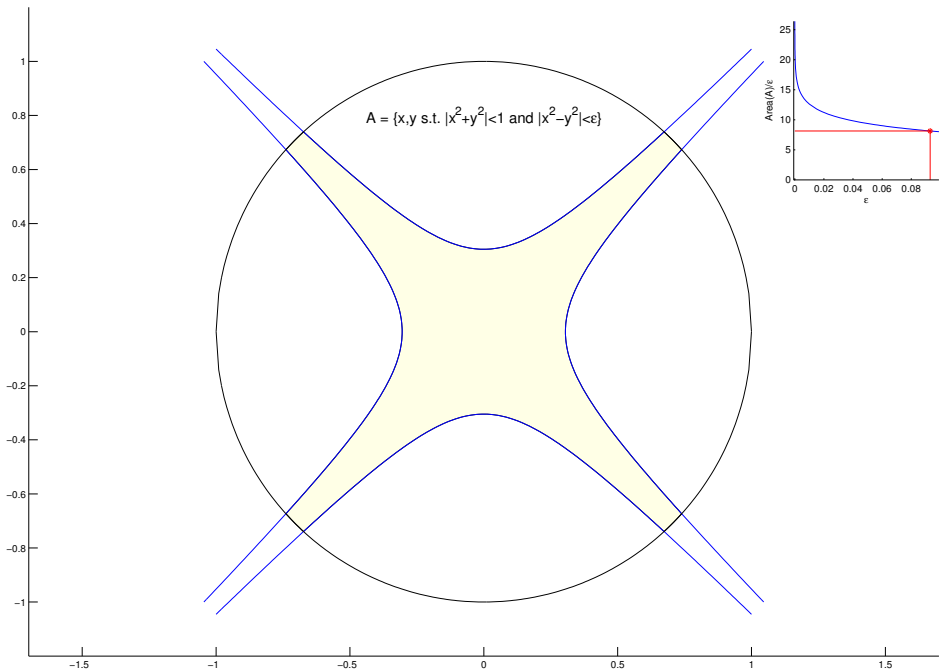
- $\phi$  is a flat morphism of smooth algebraic varieties over a local field  $F$ , s.t. all its fibers are of rational singularities (in what follows: FRS morphism).
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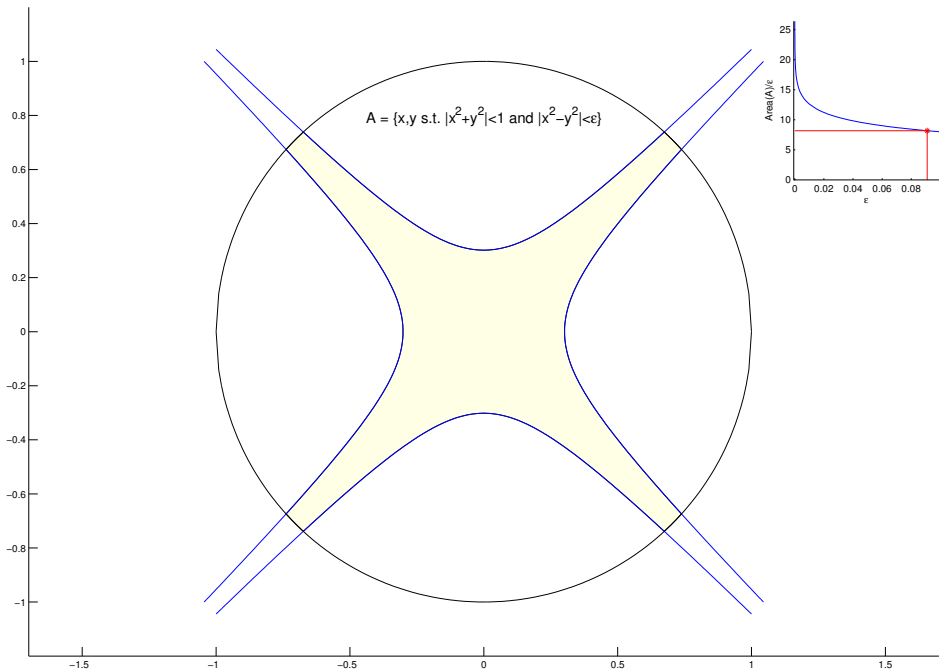
Then  $\phi_*(m)$  has continuous density.

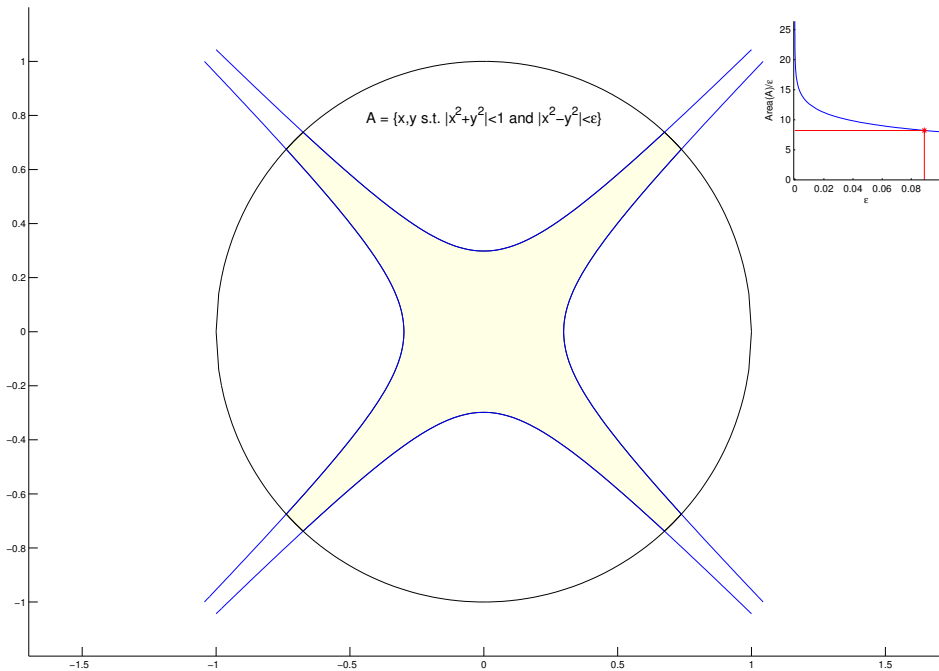




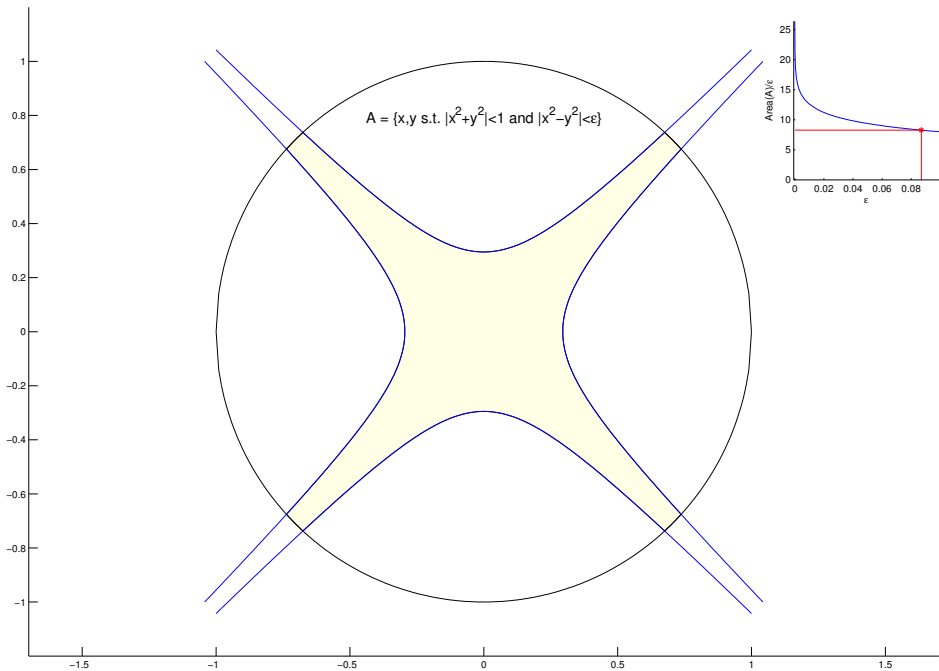


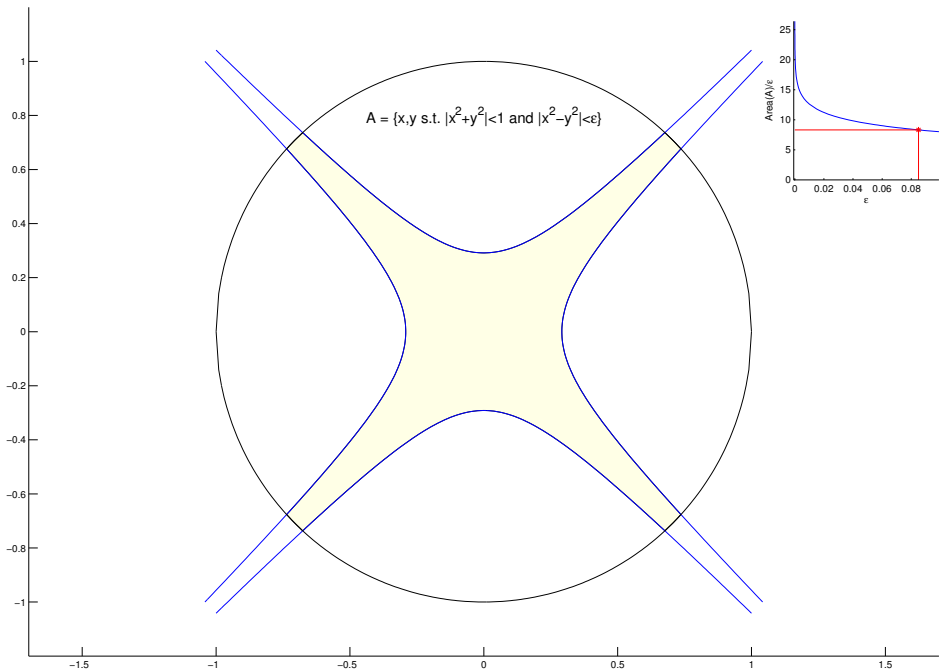


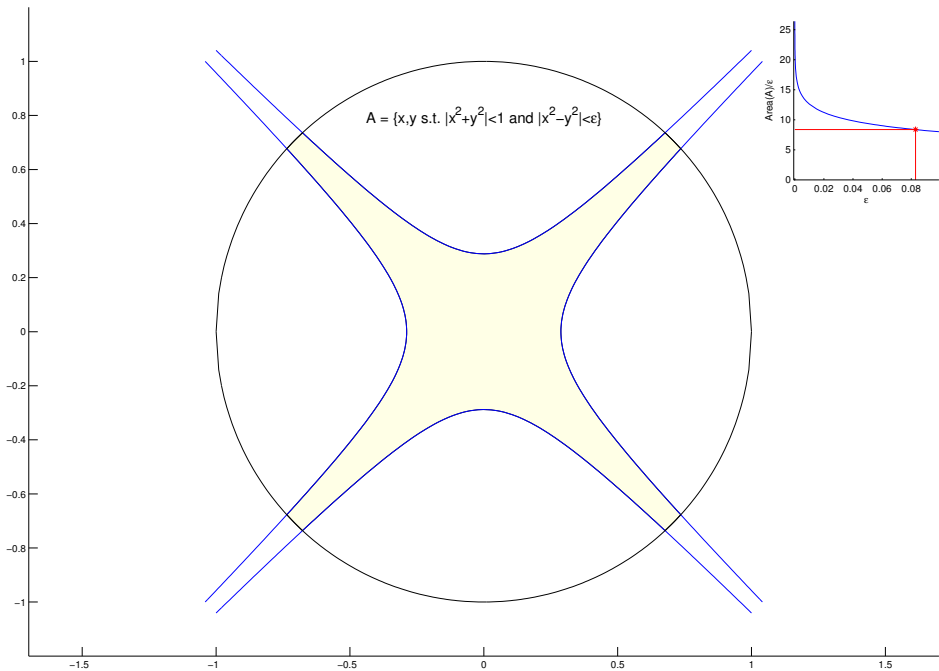


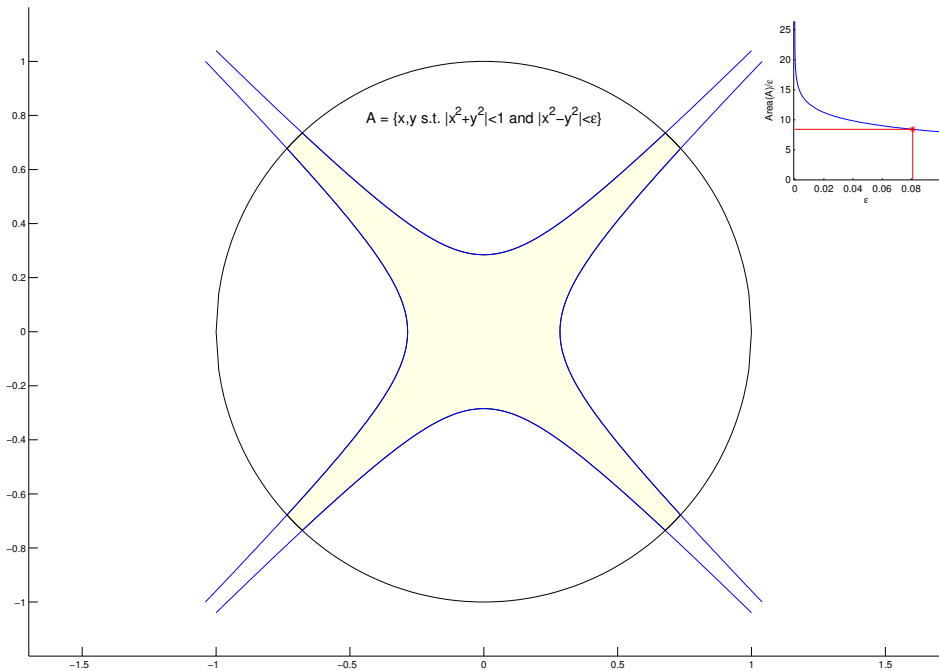


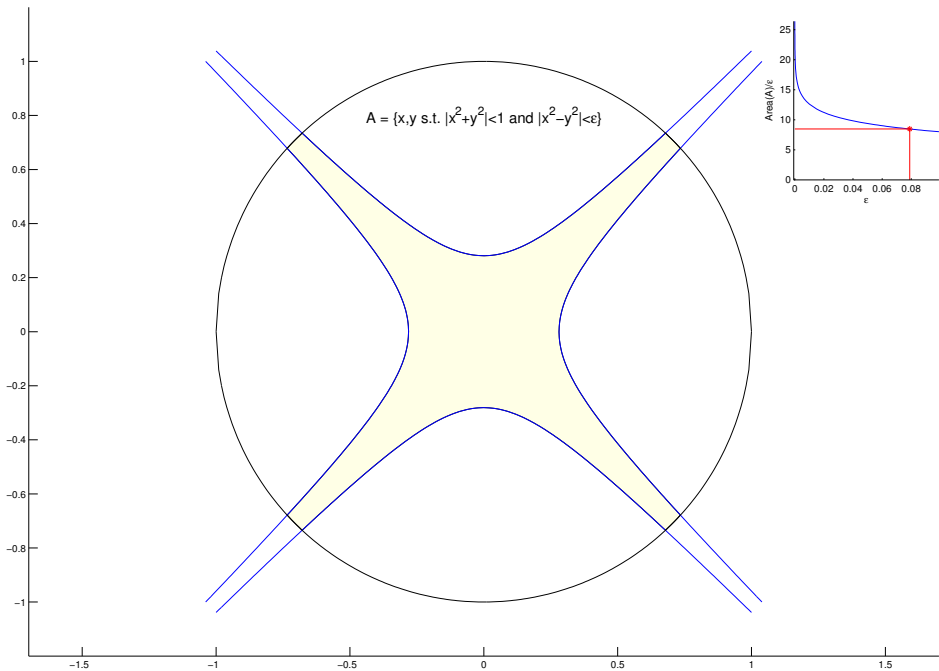


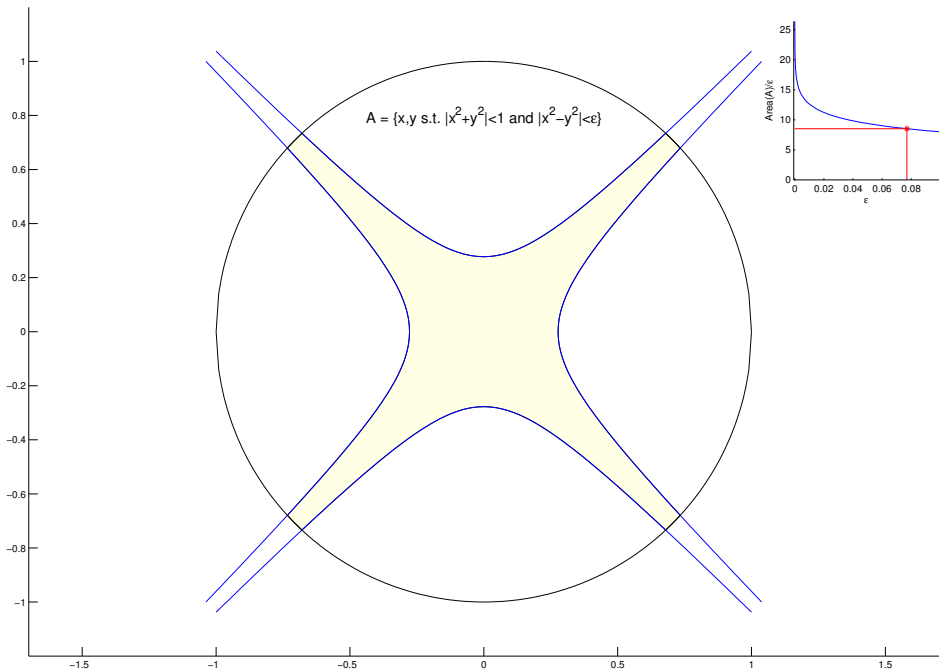


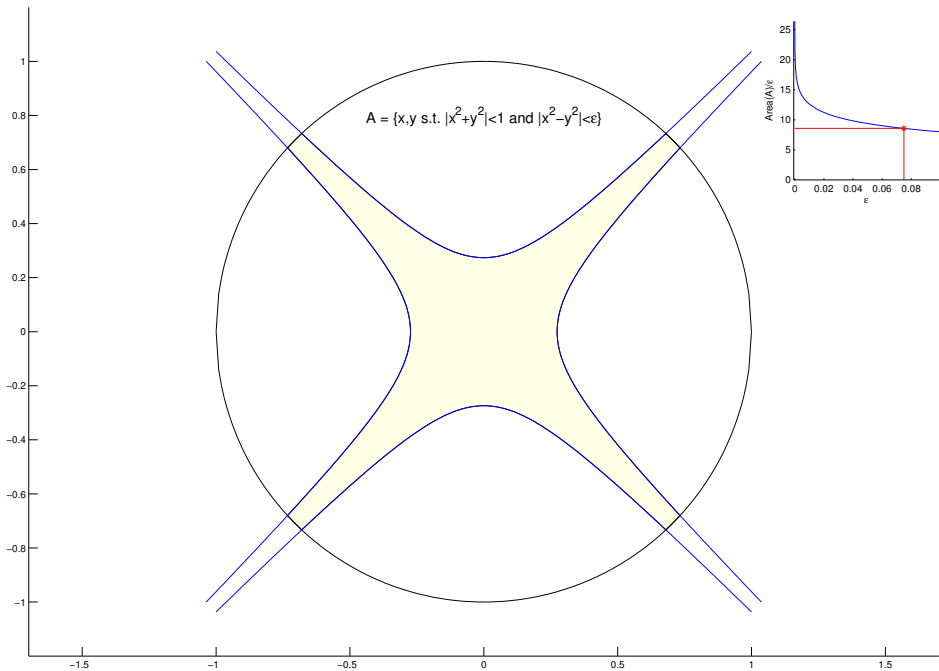


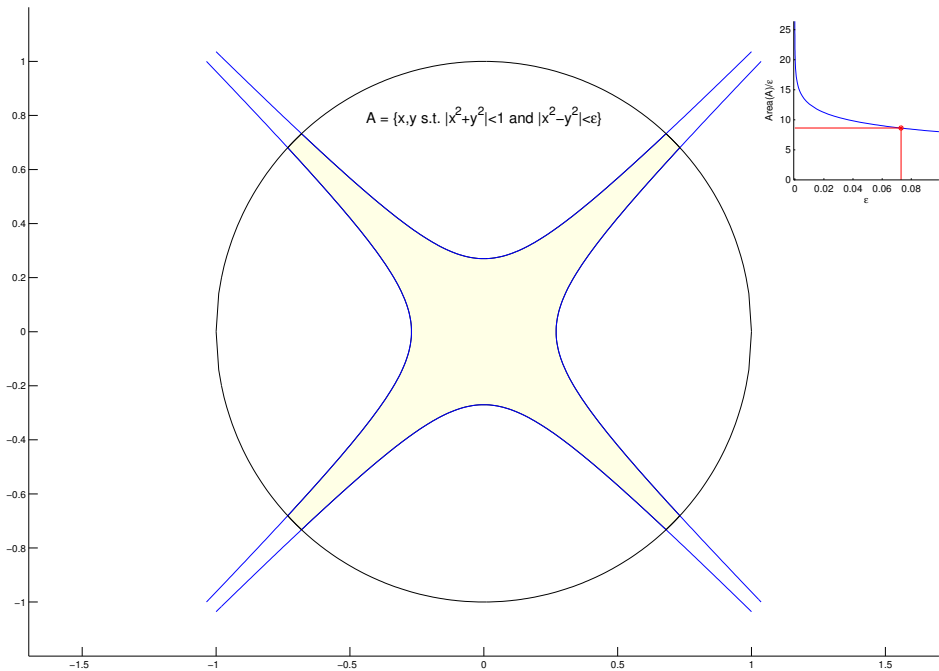




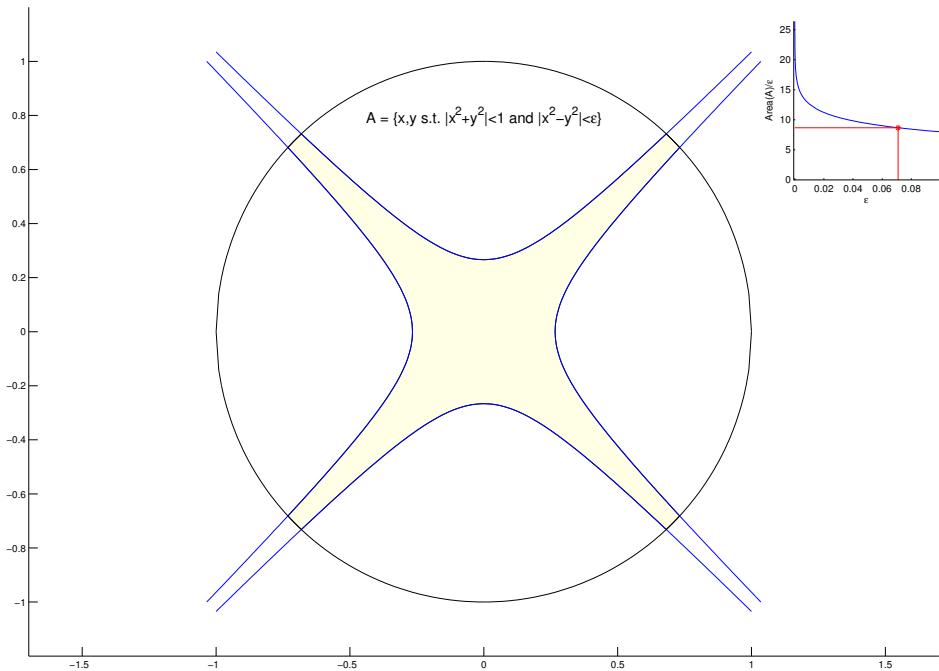


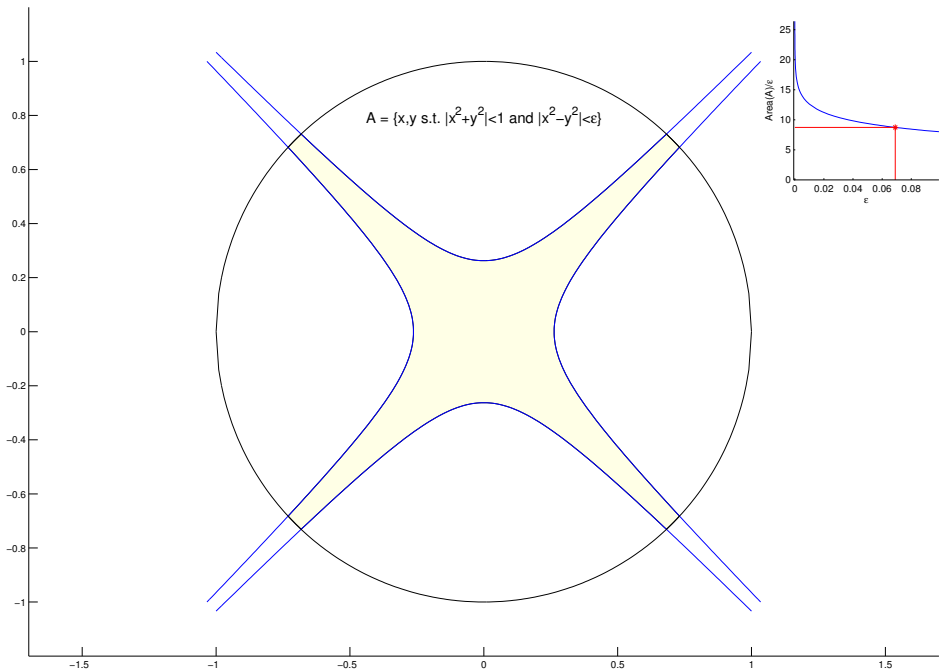


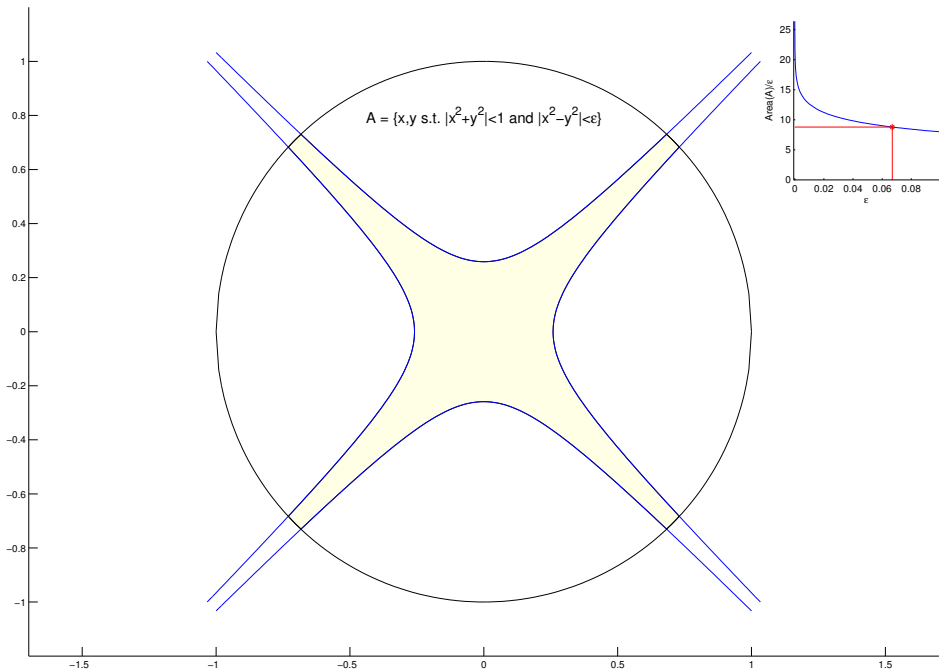


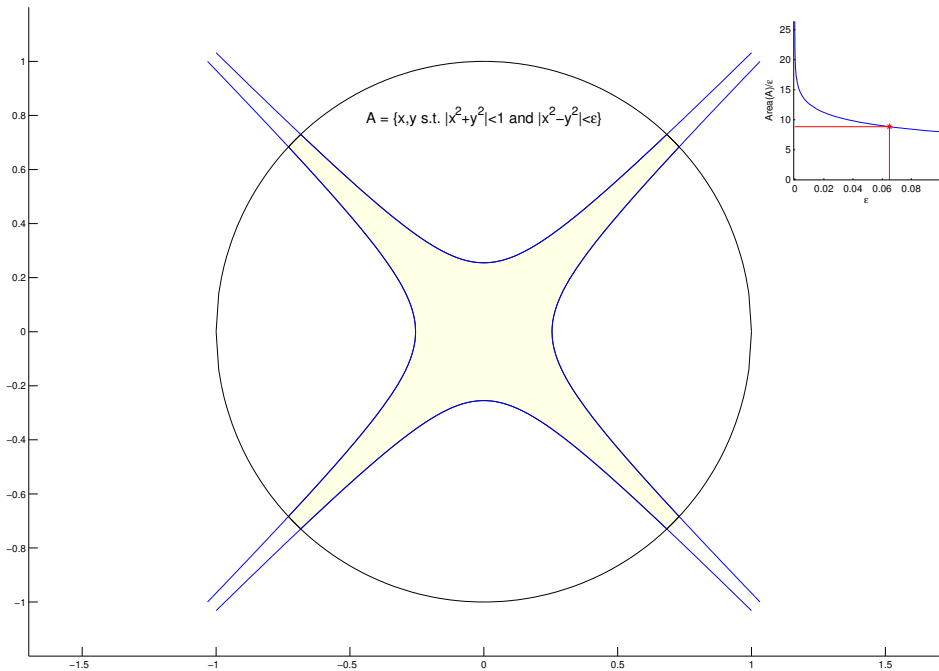


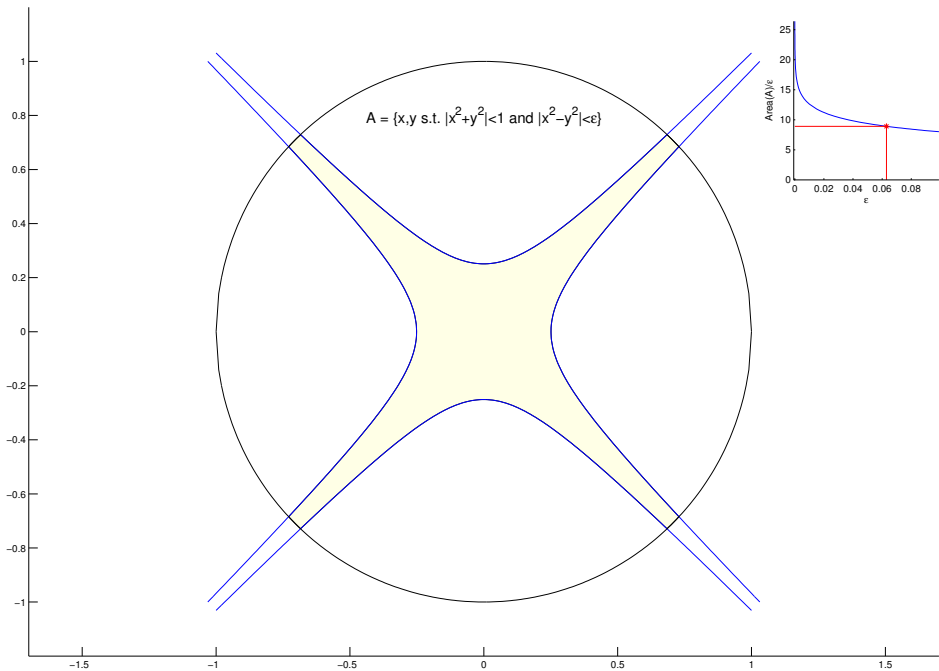


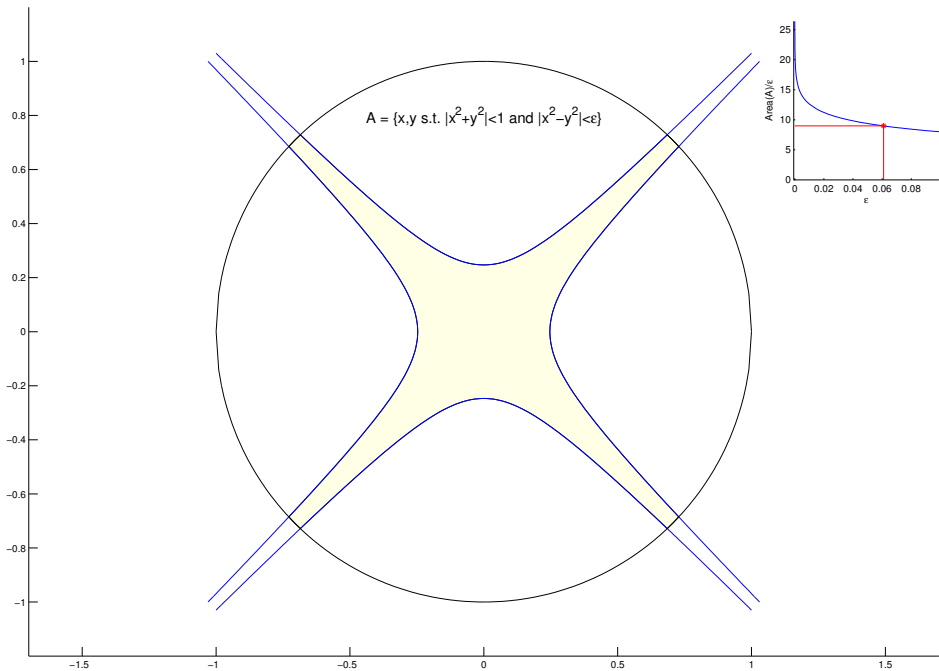


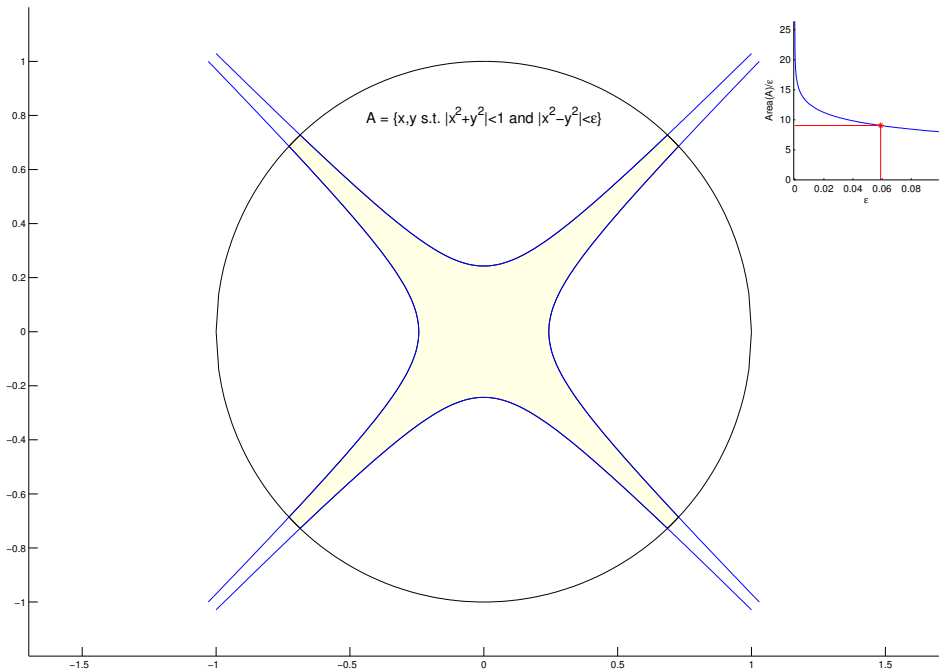


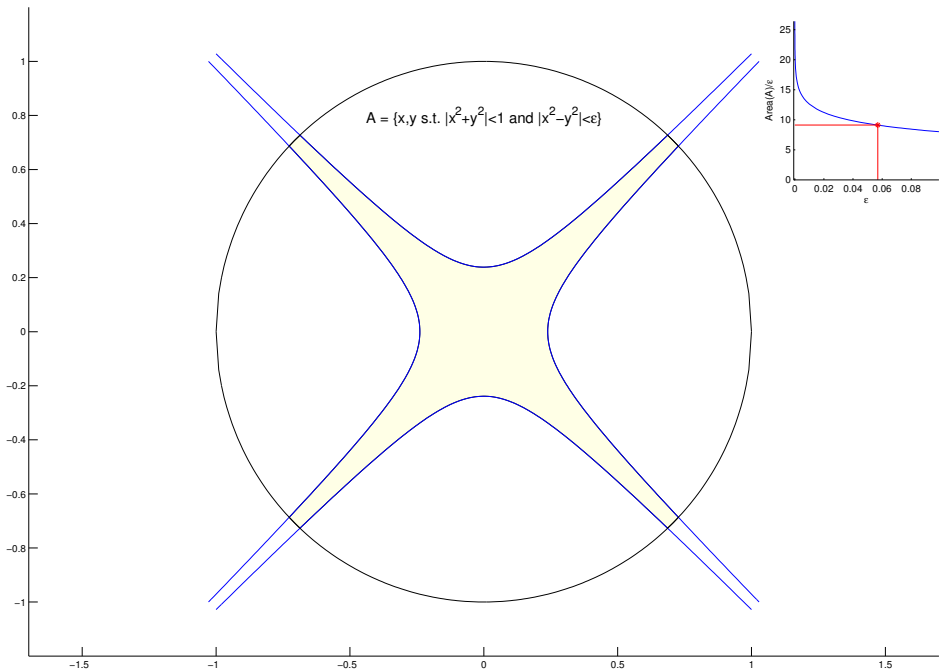




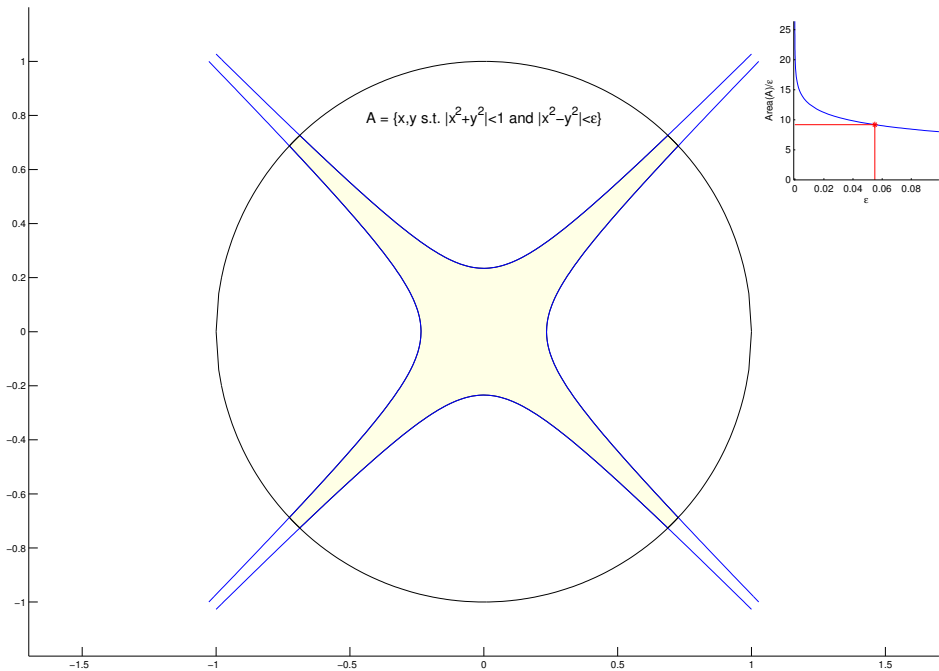


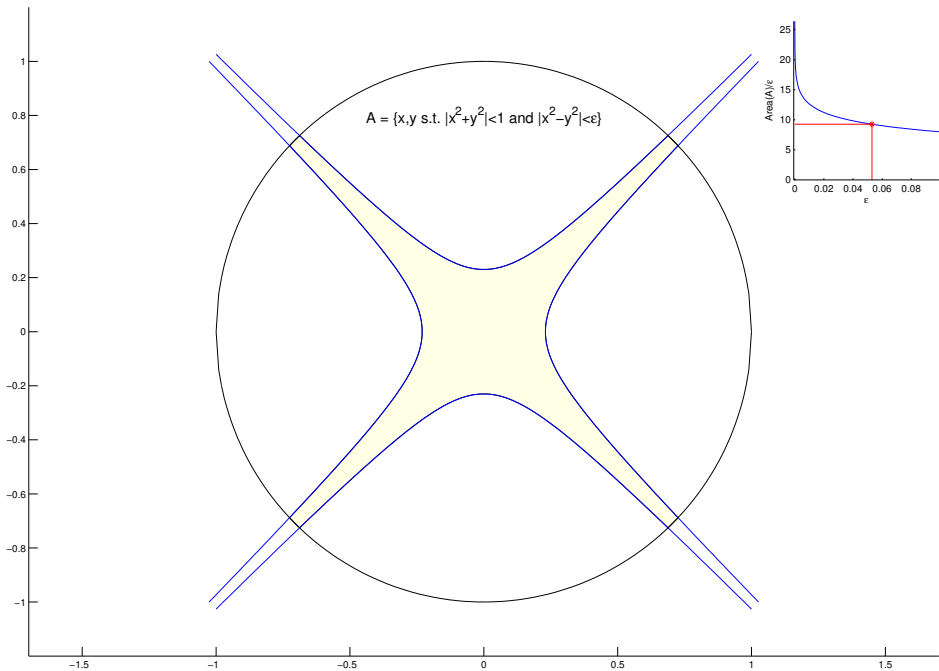


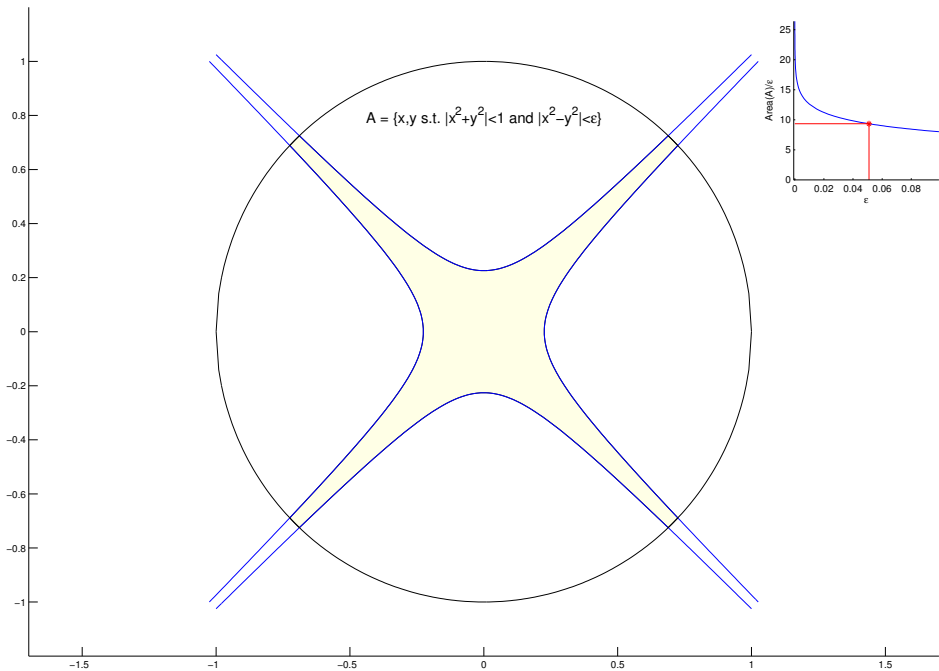


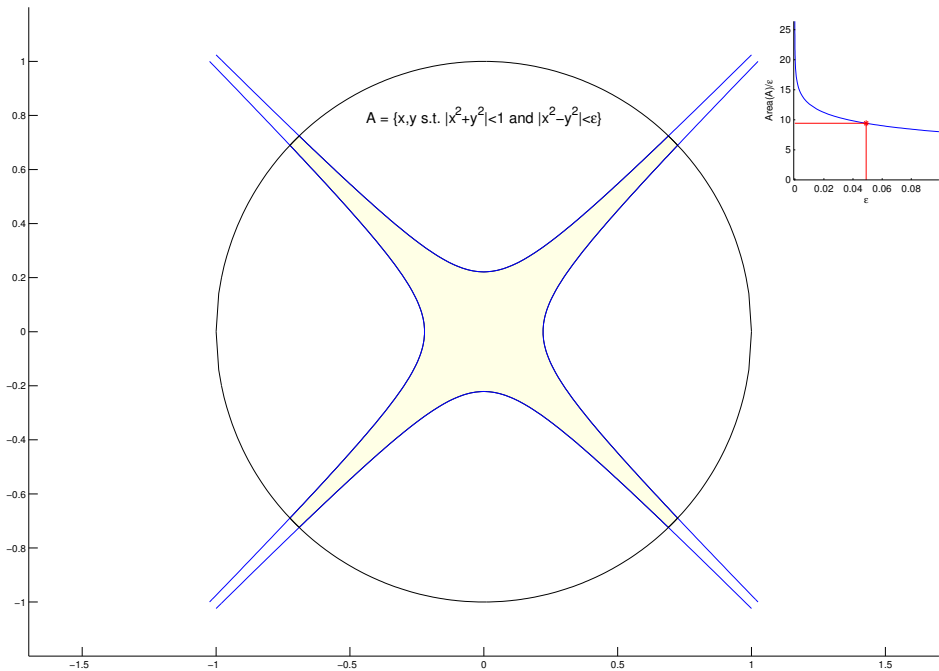


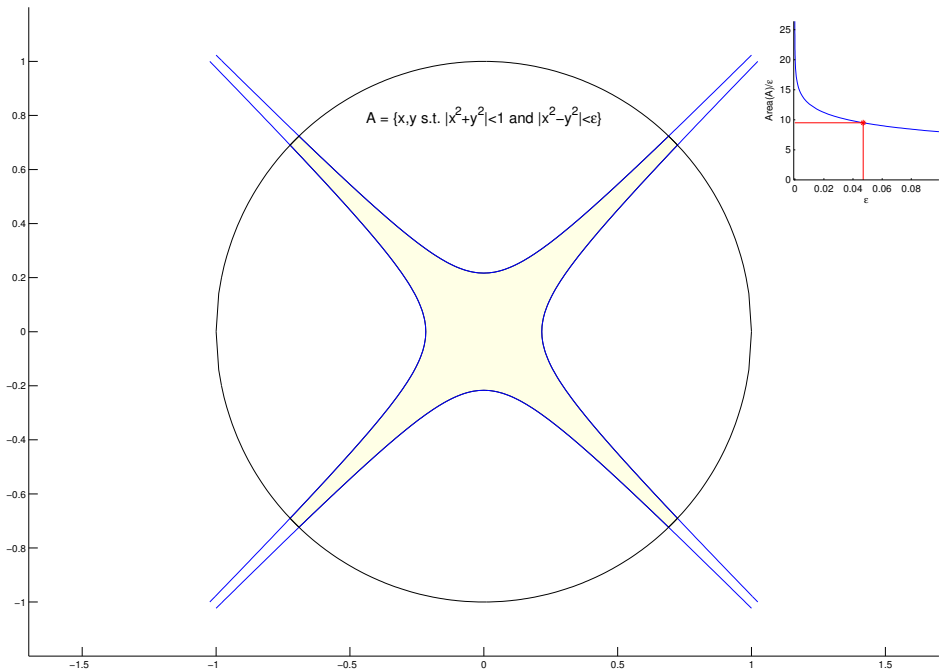


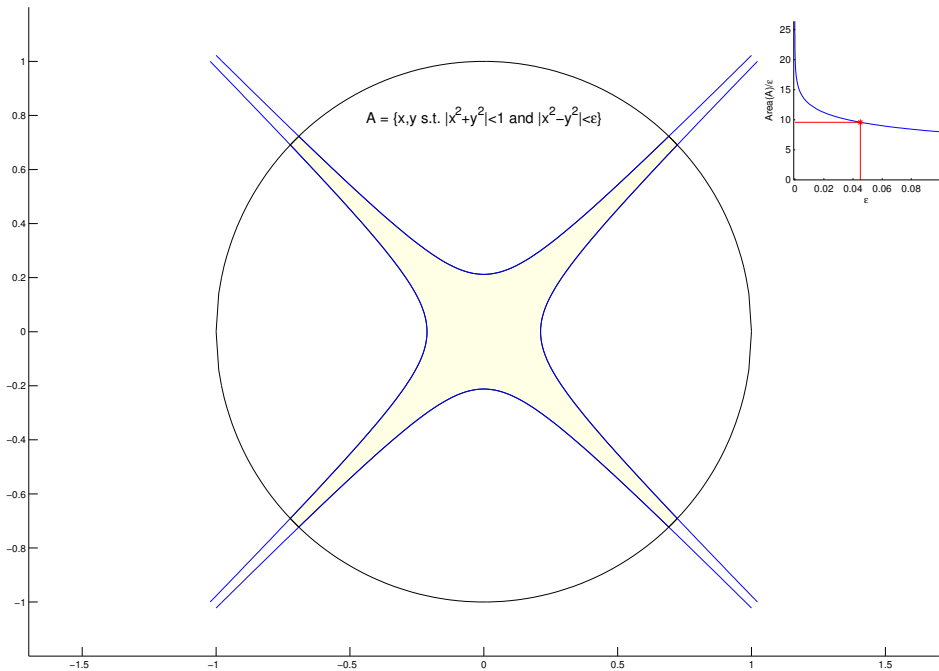


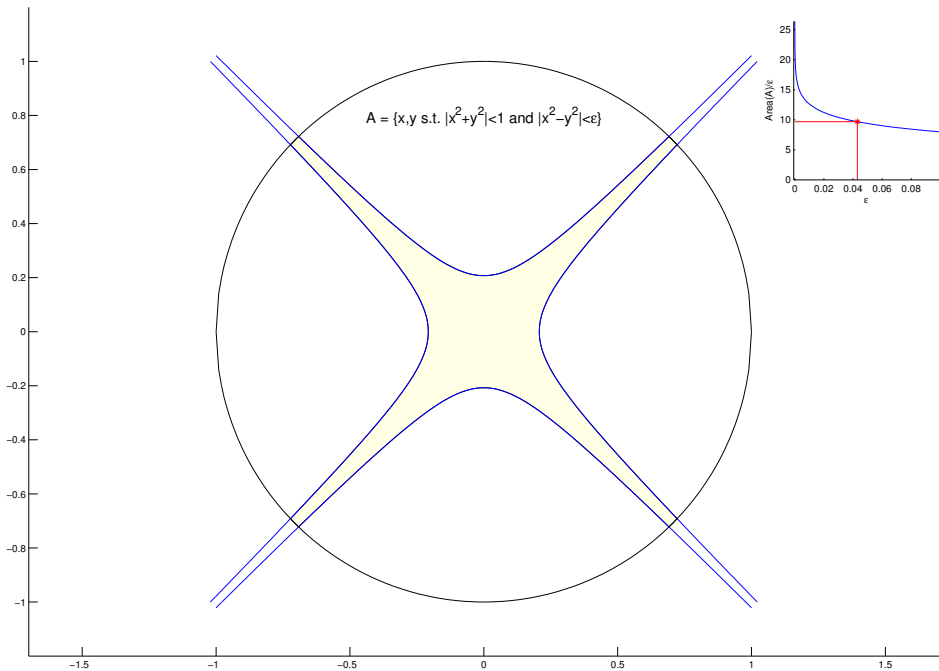


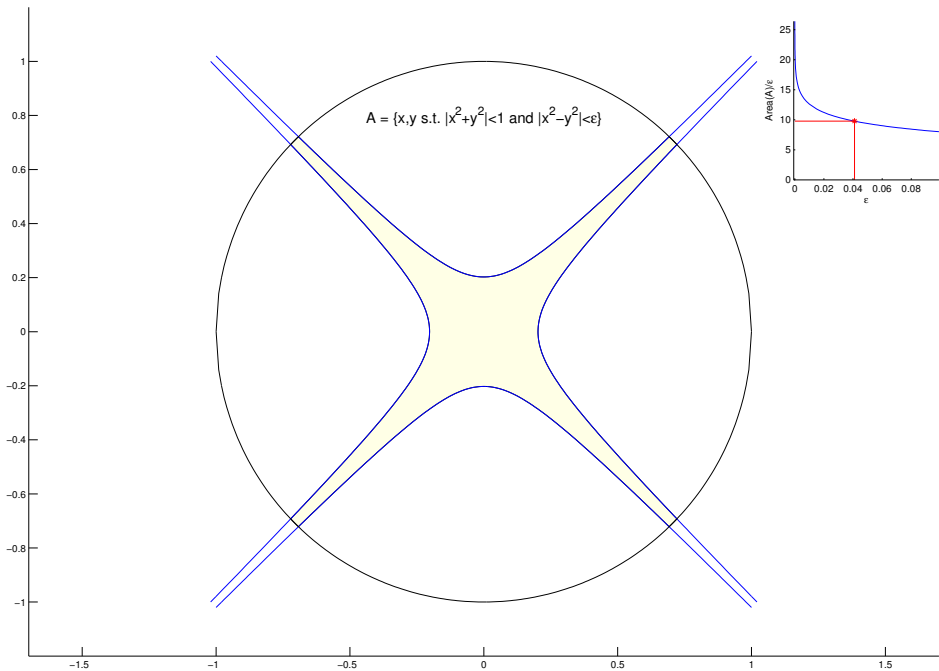




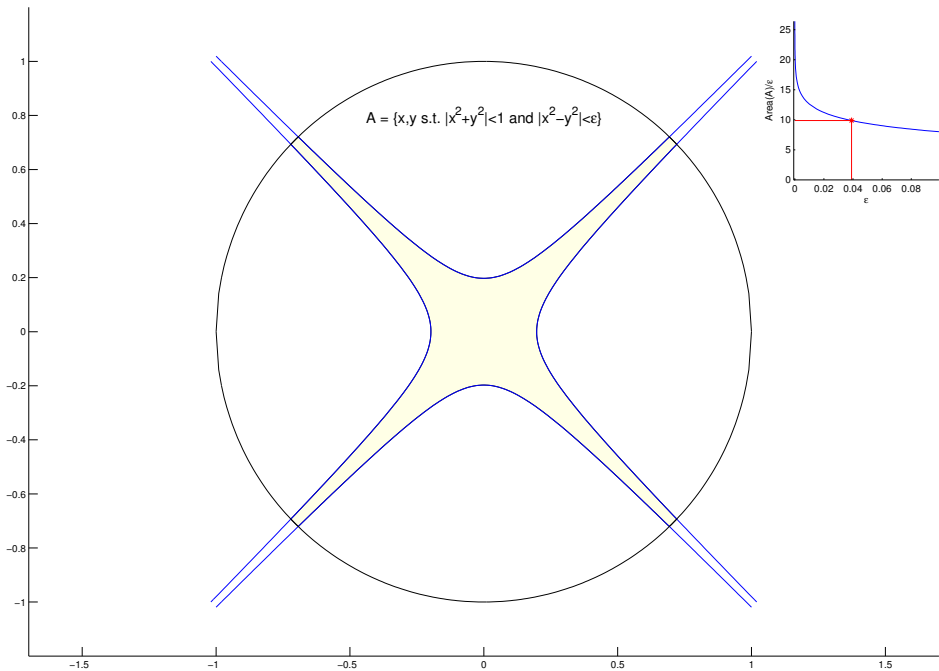


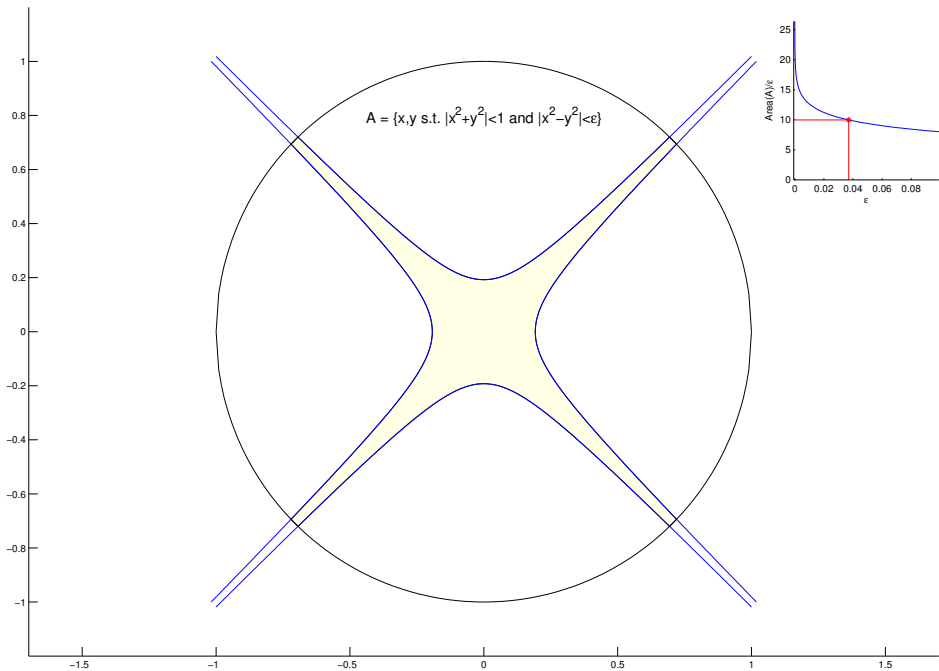


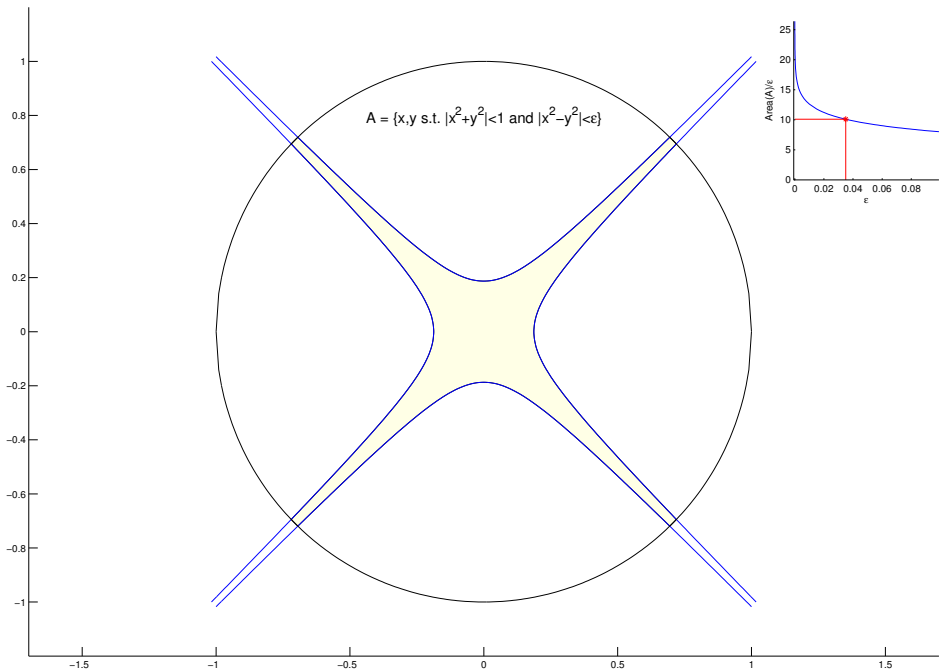


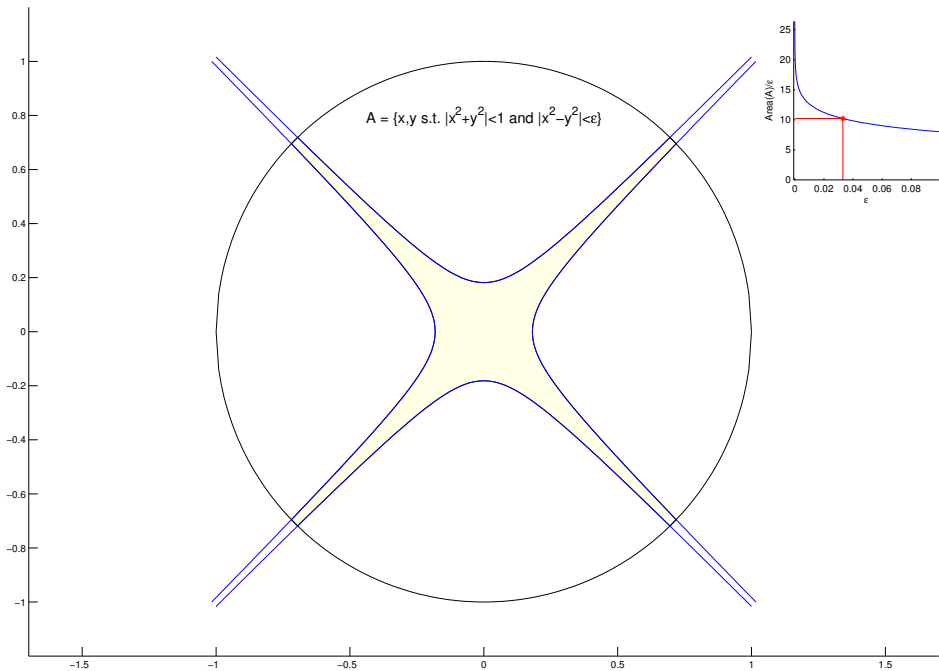


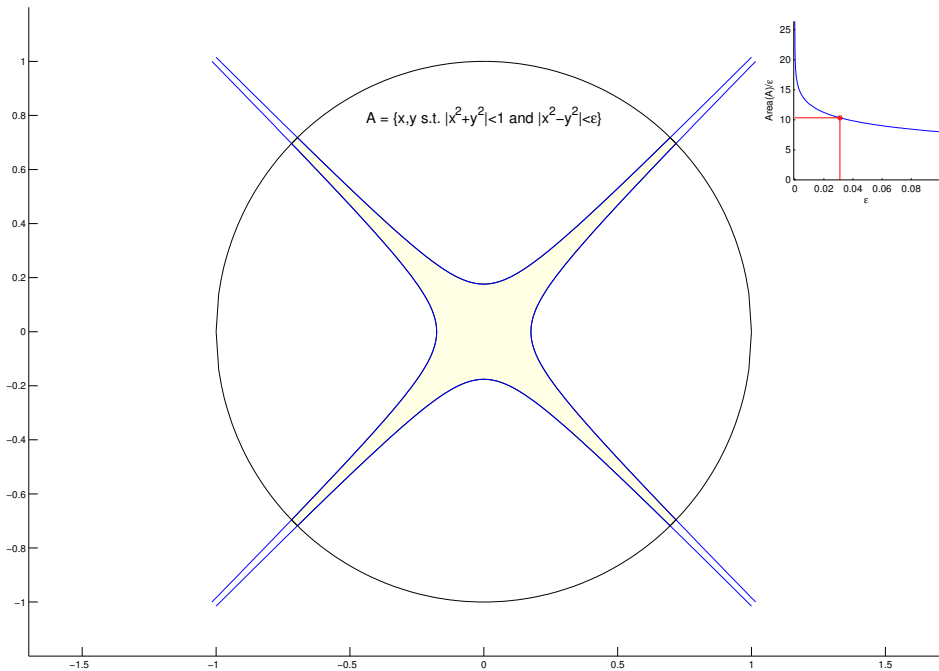


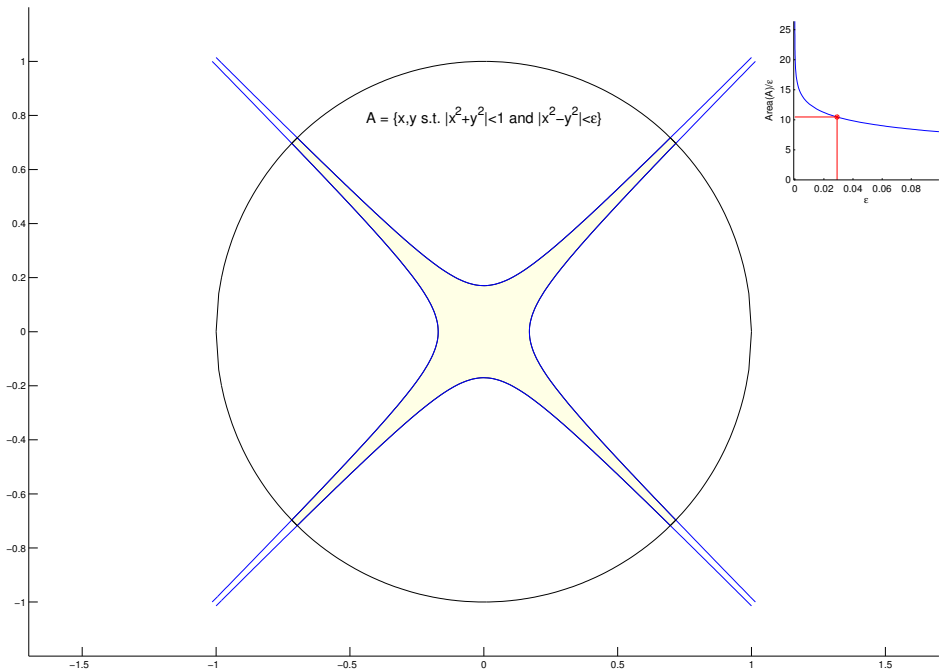


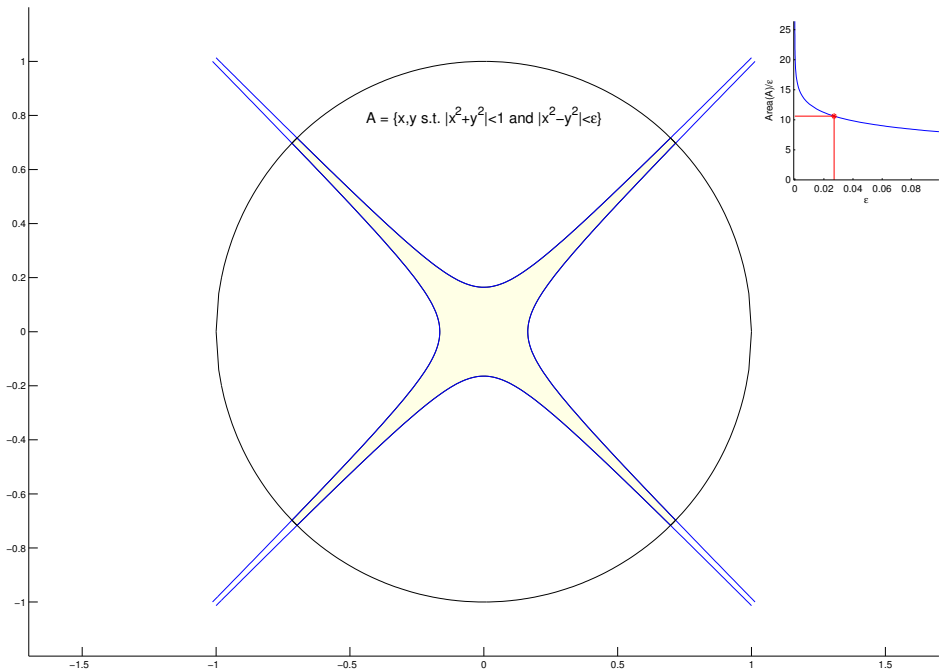


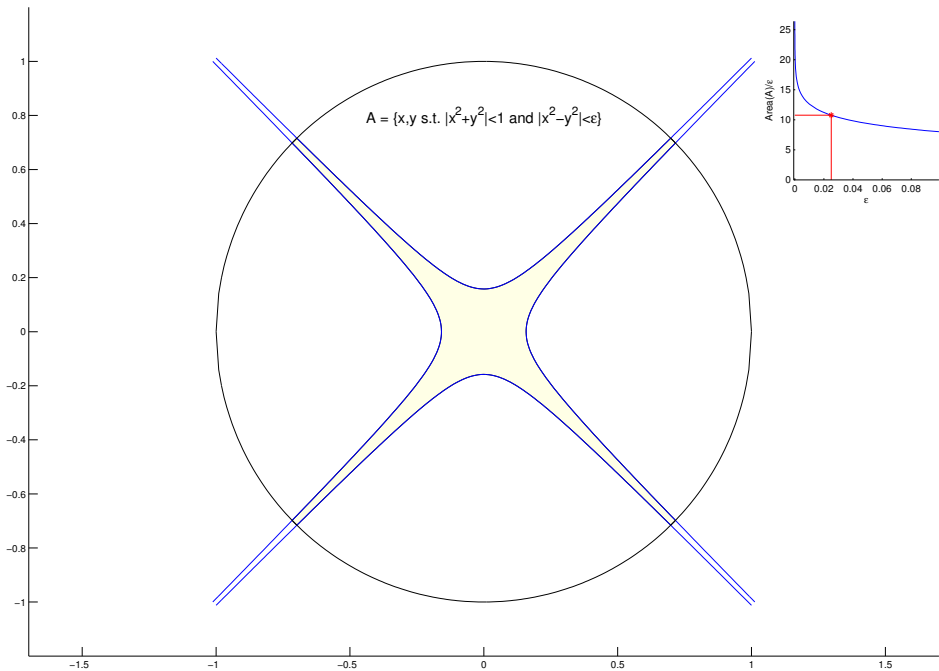




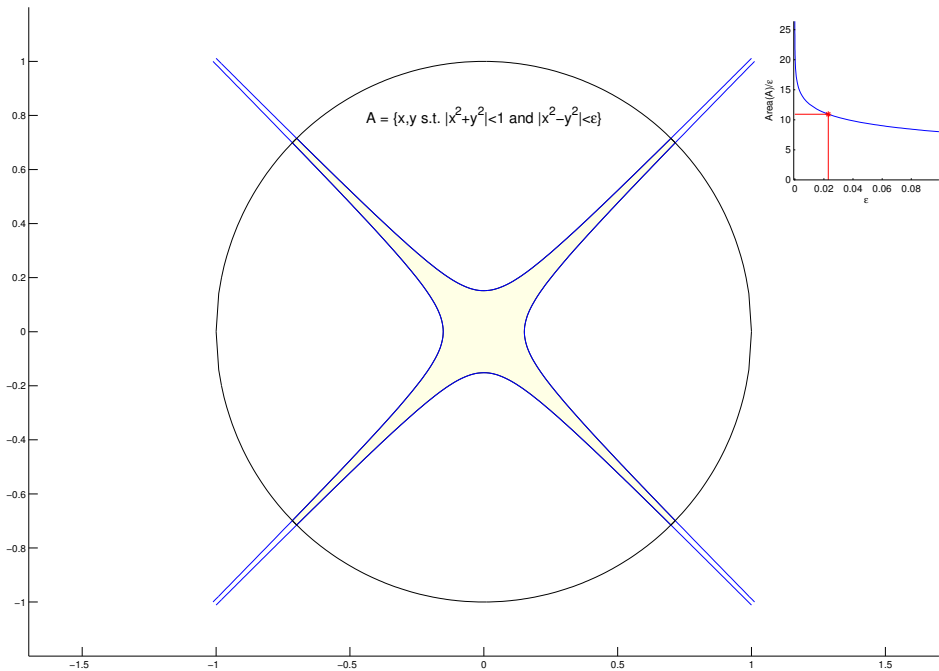


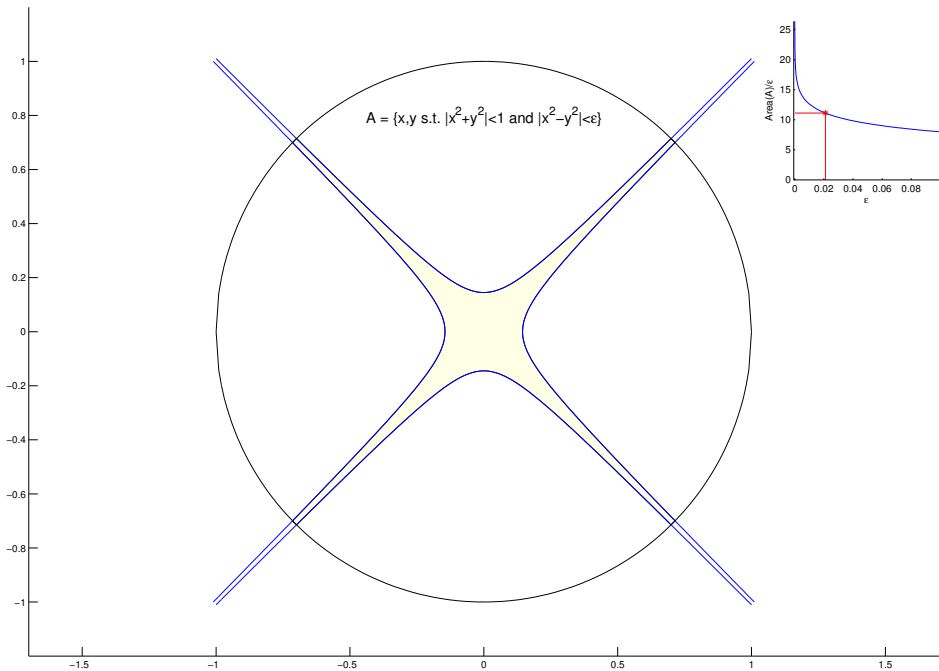


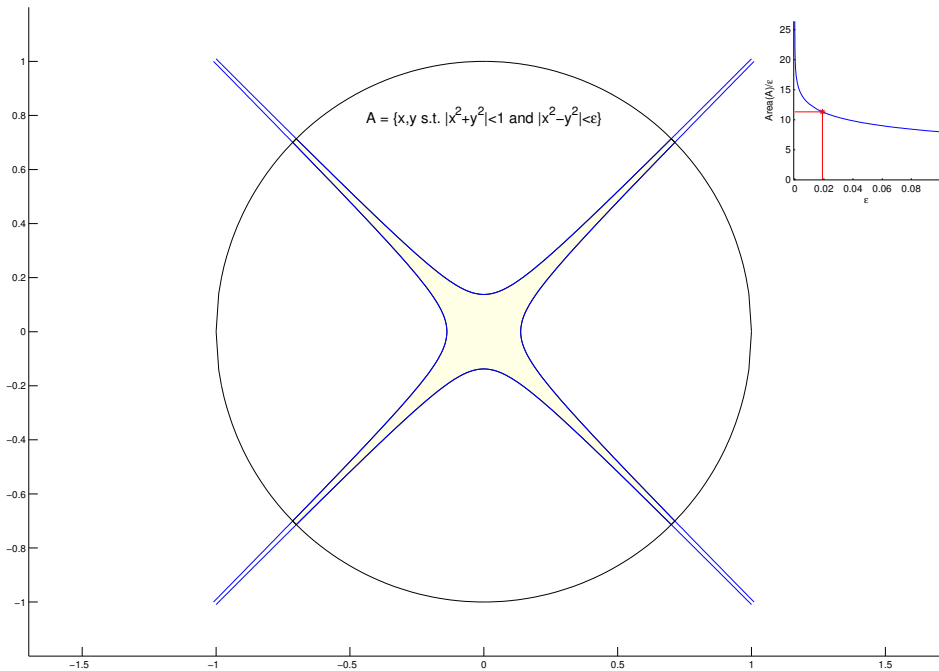


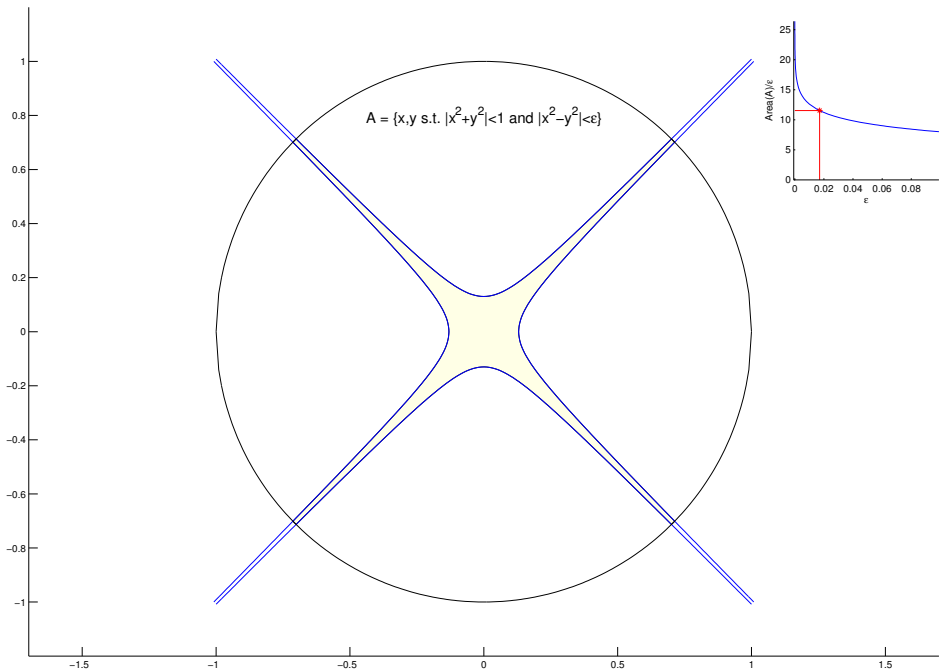


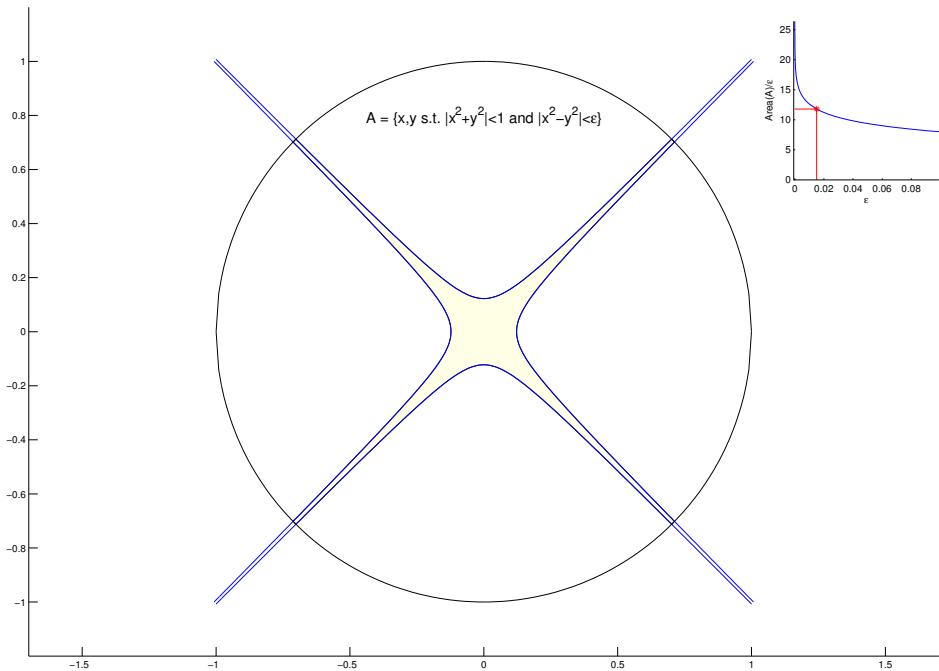


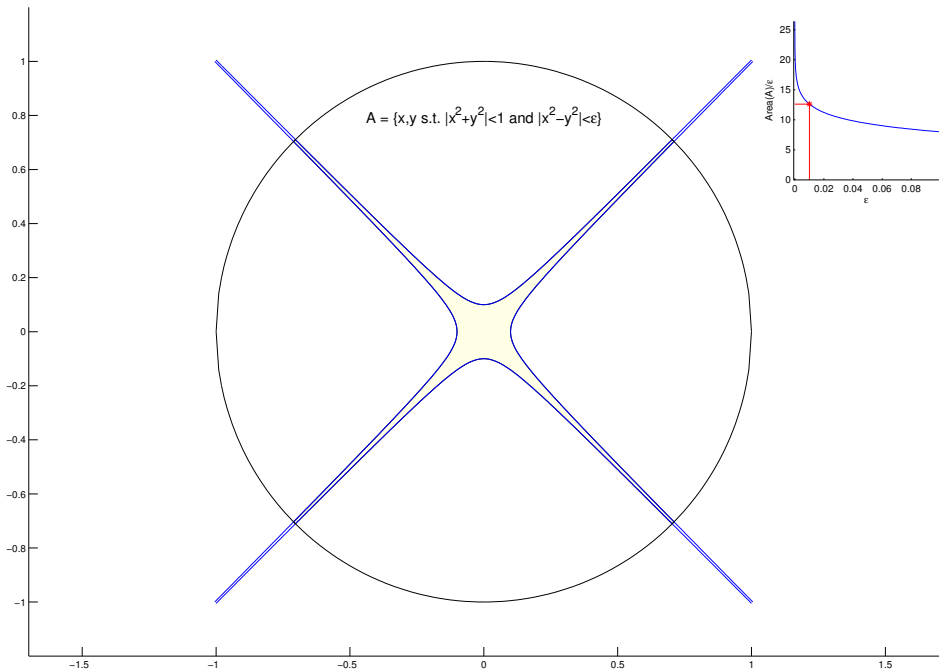


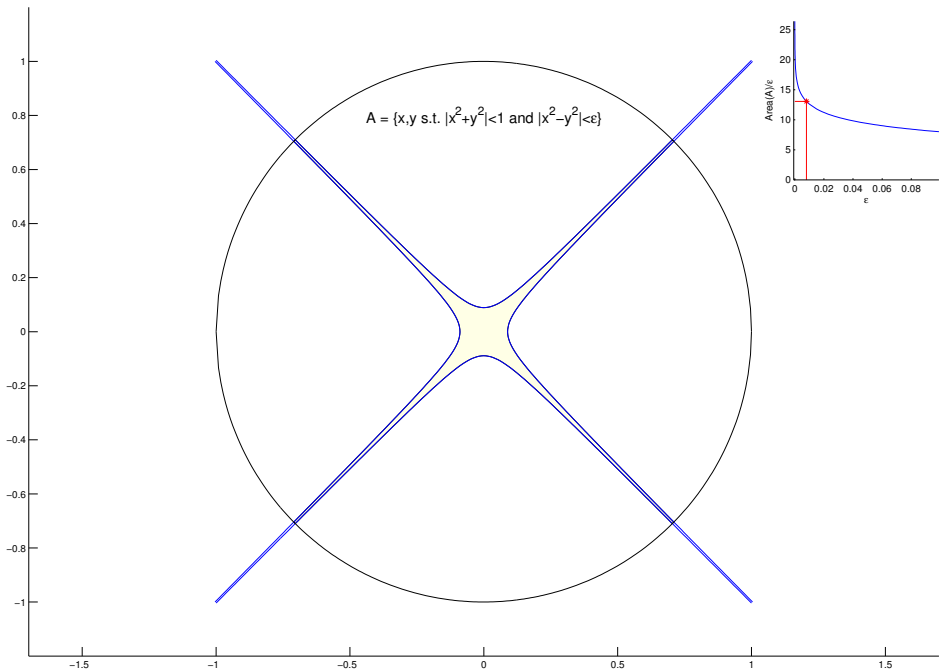


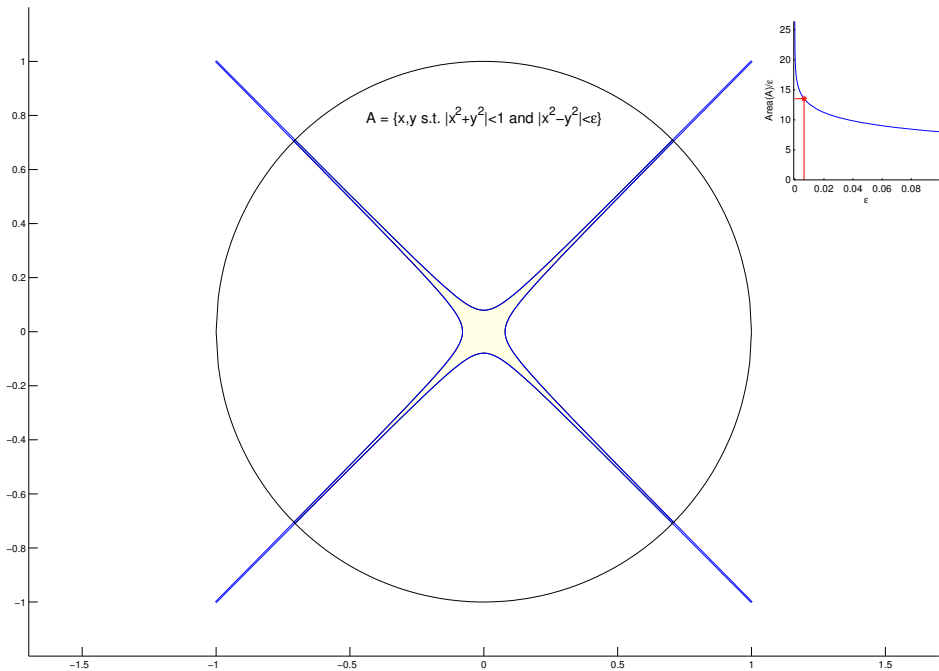




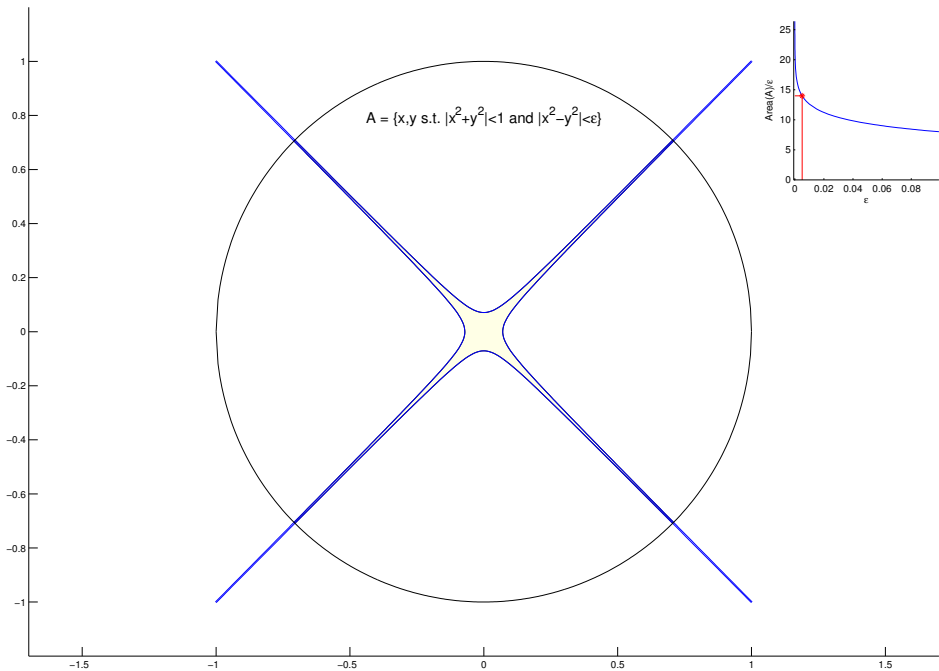


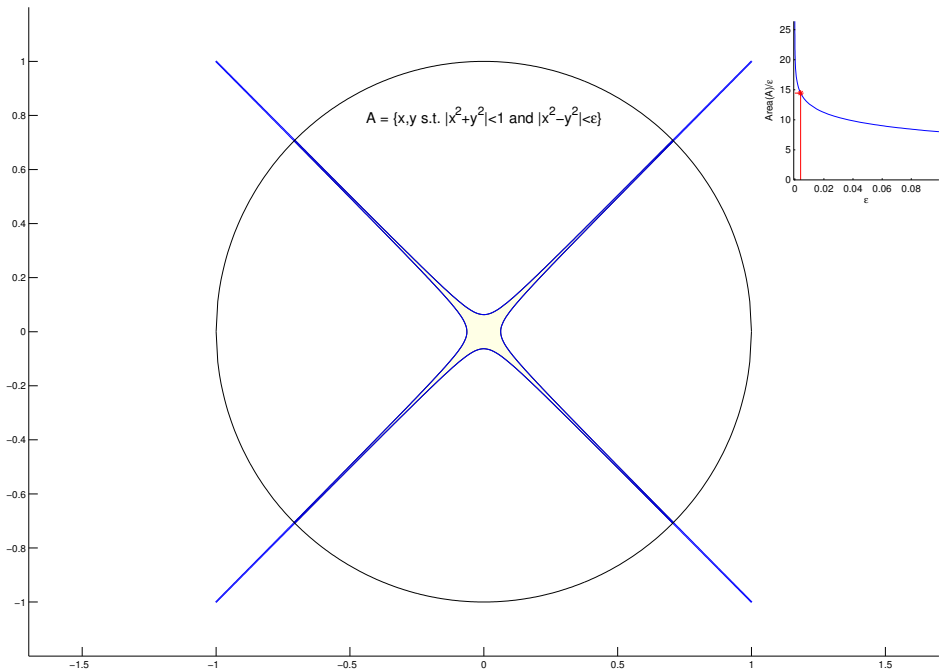


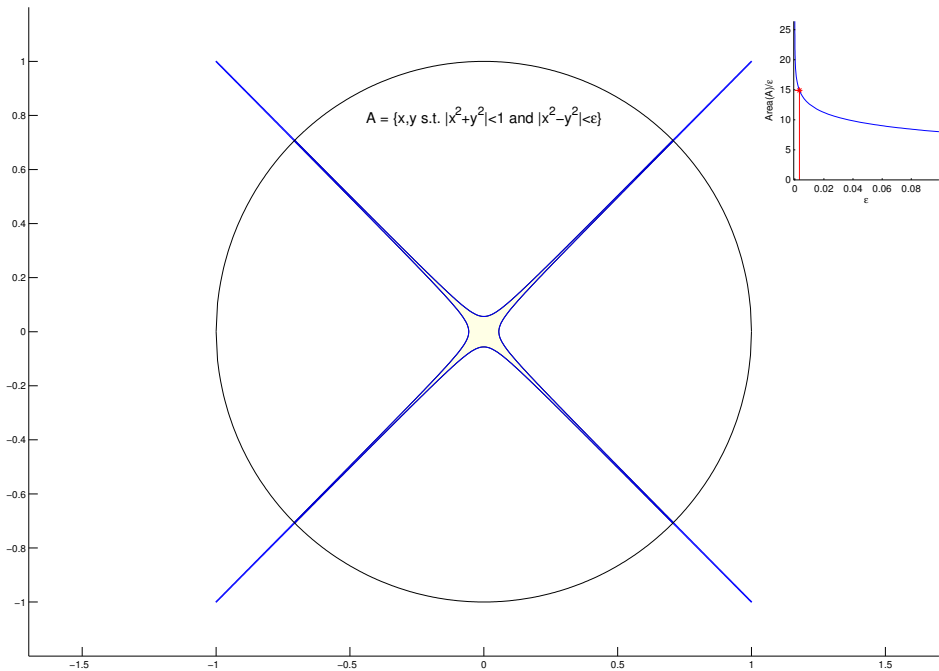


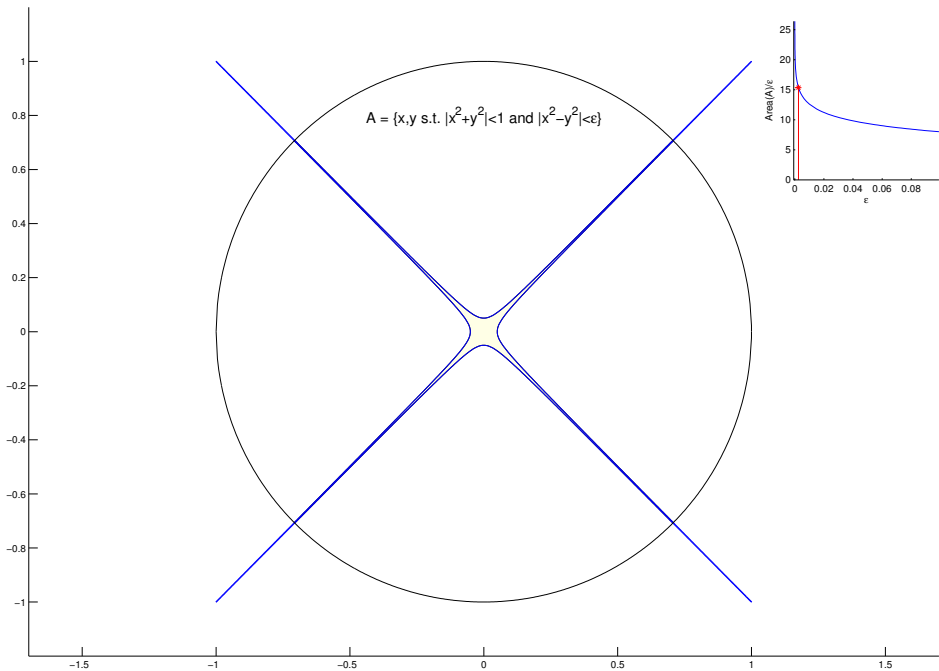


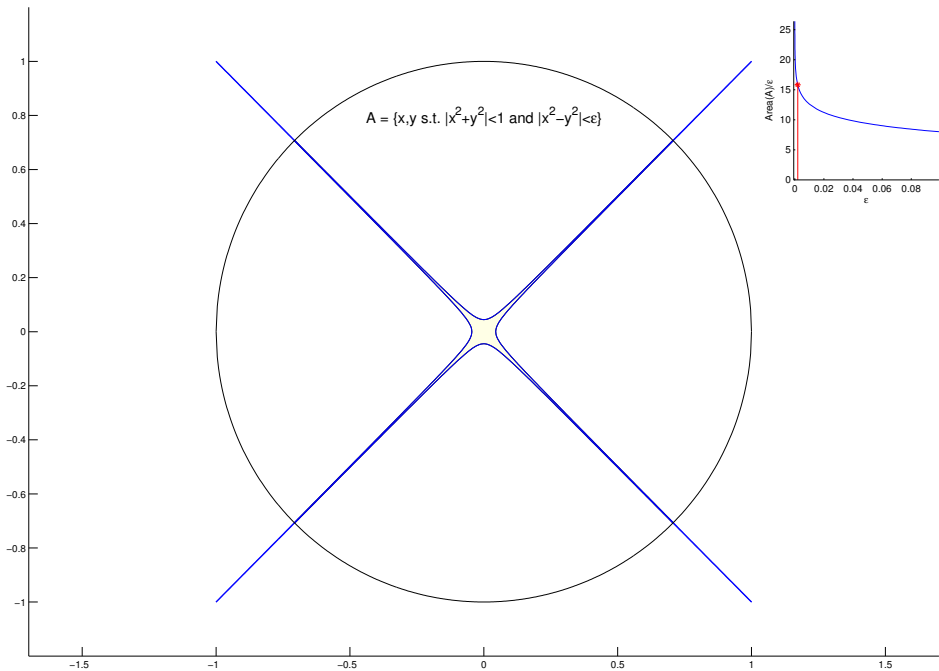


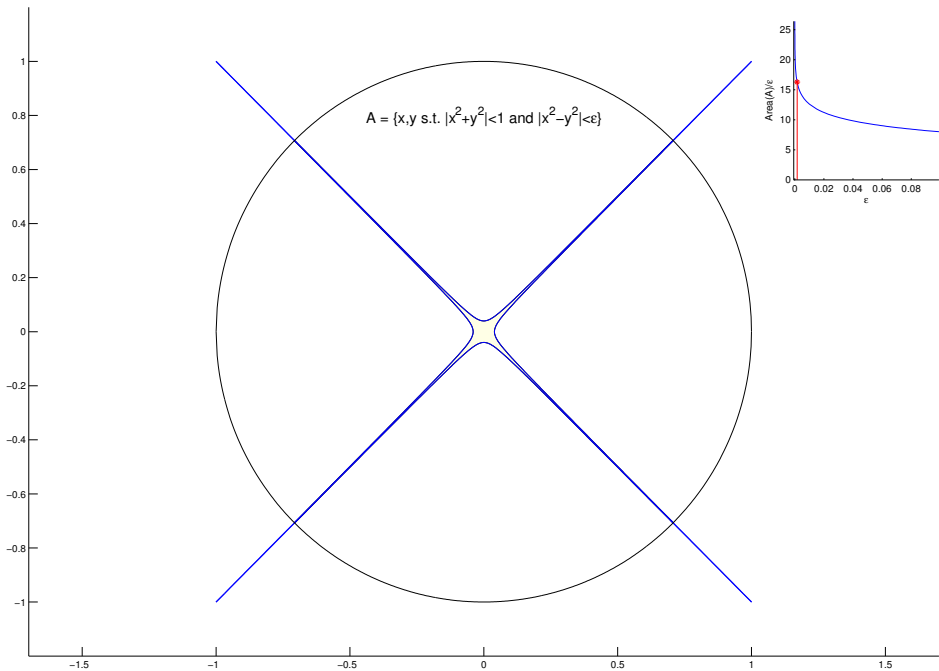


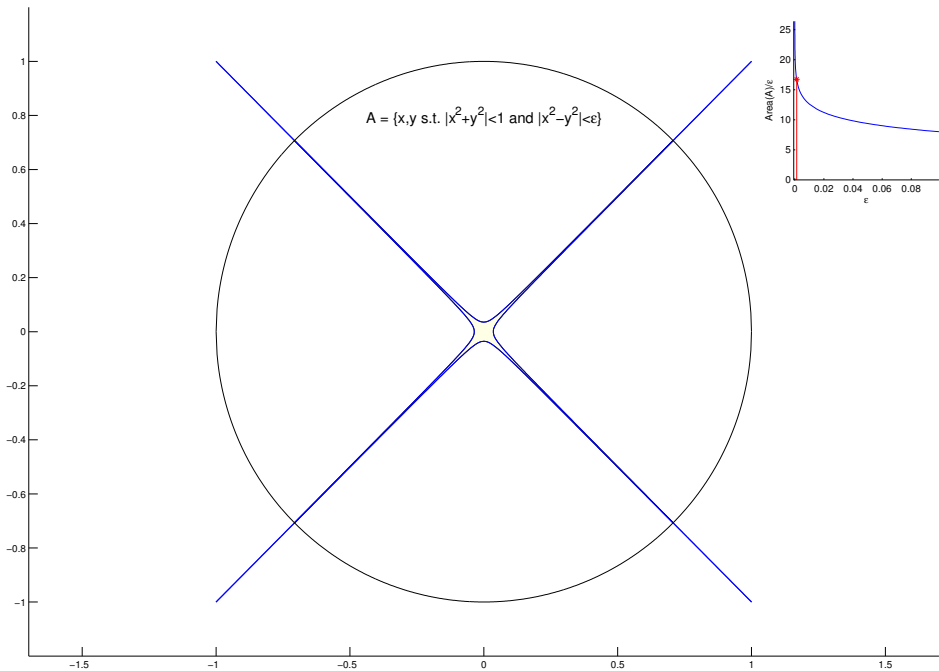


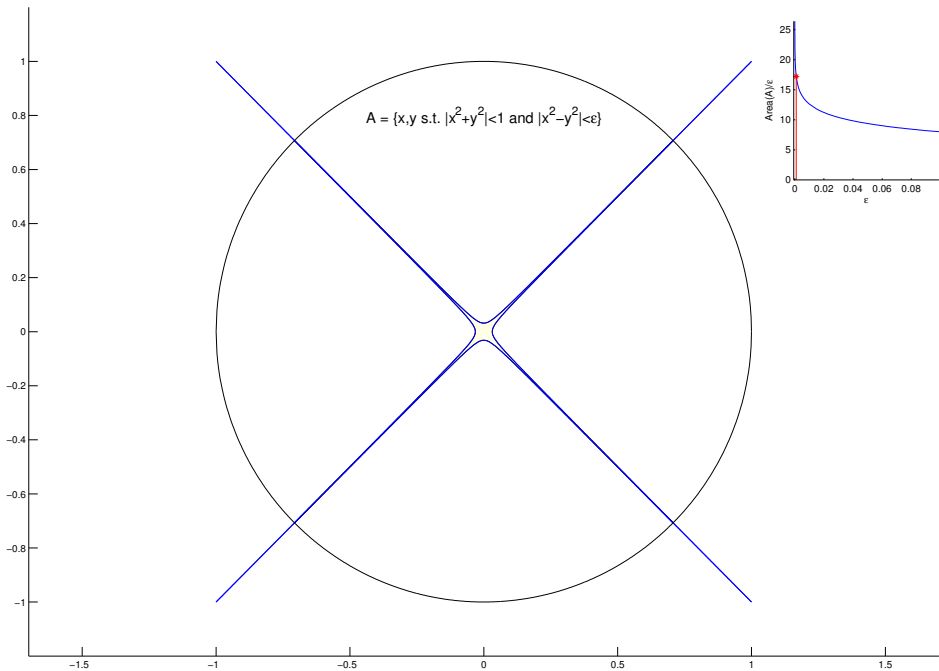




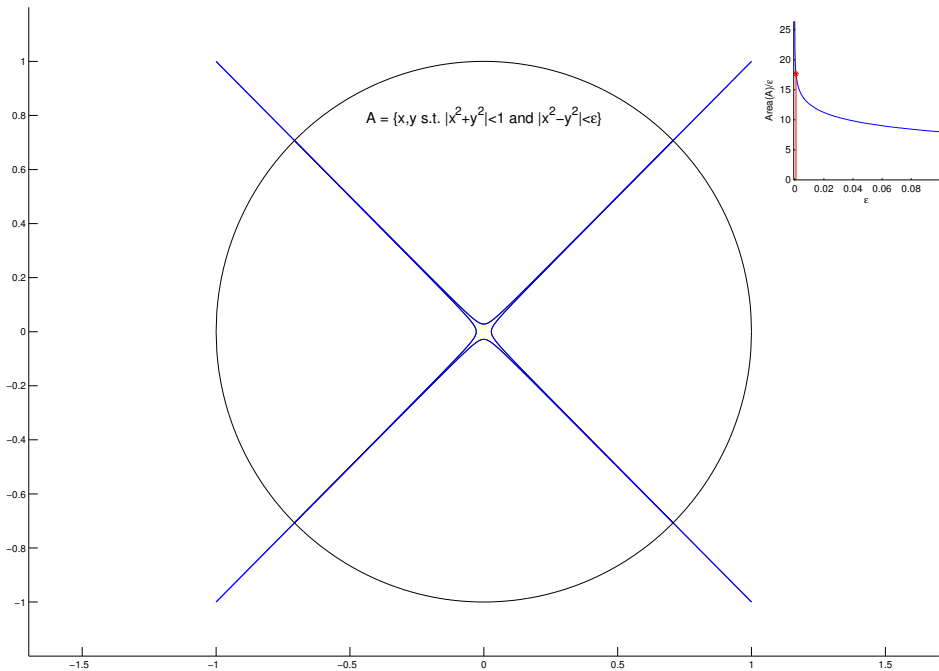


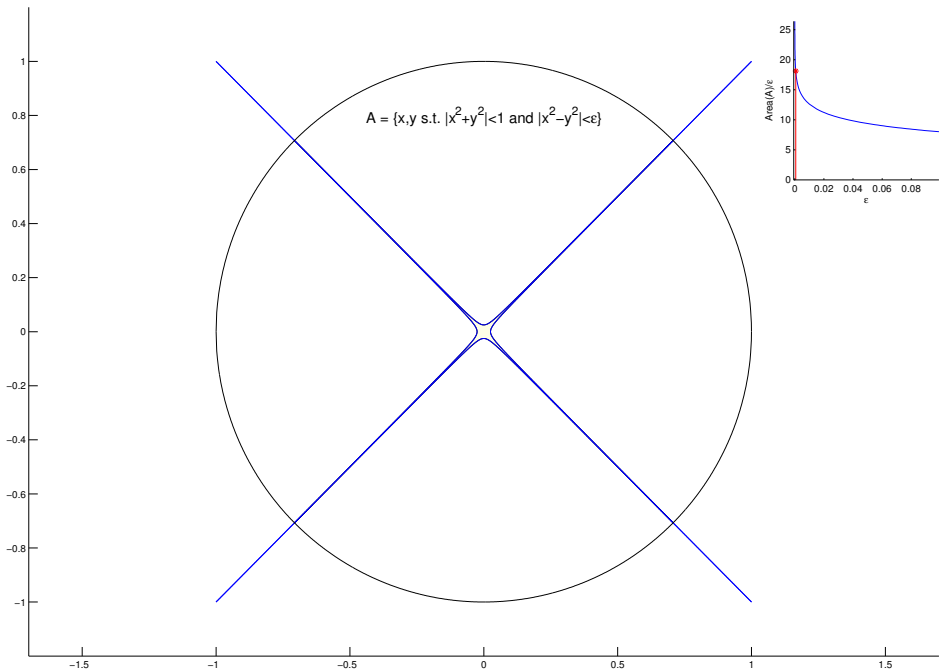


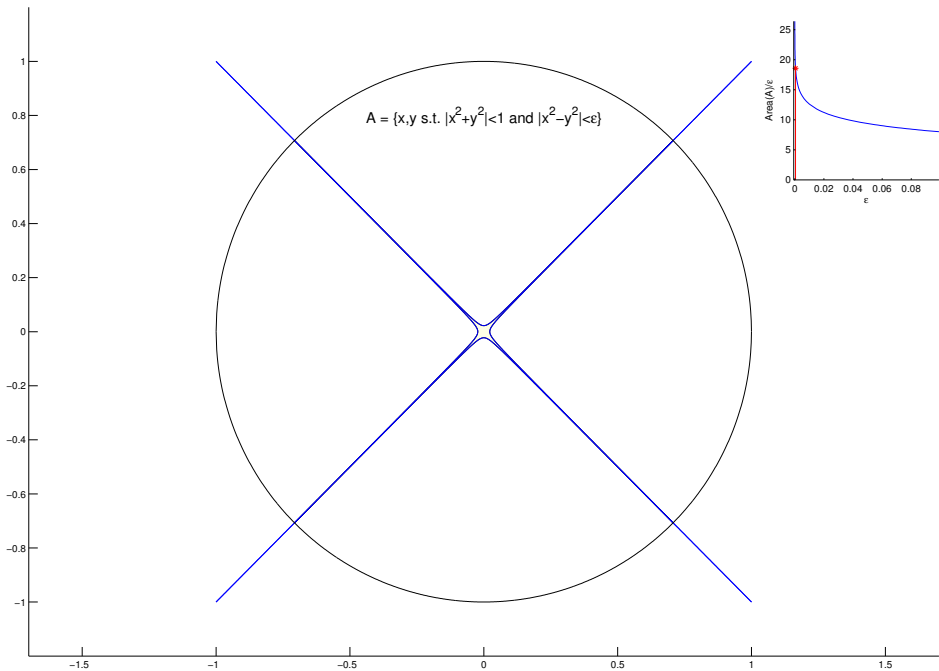


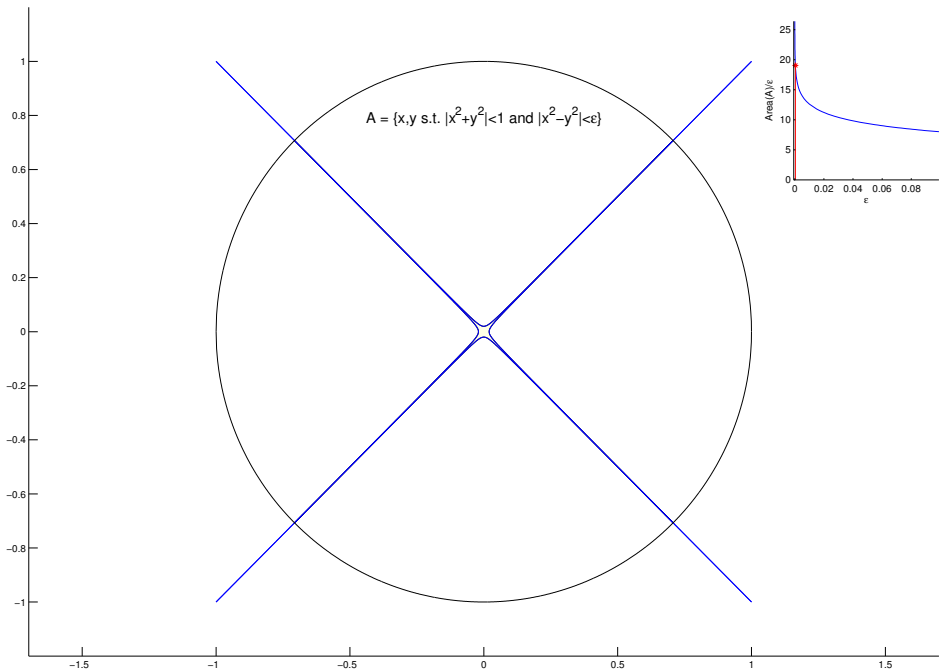


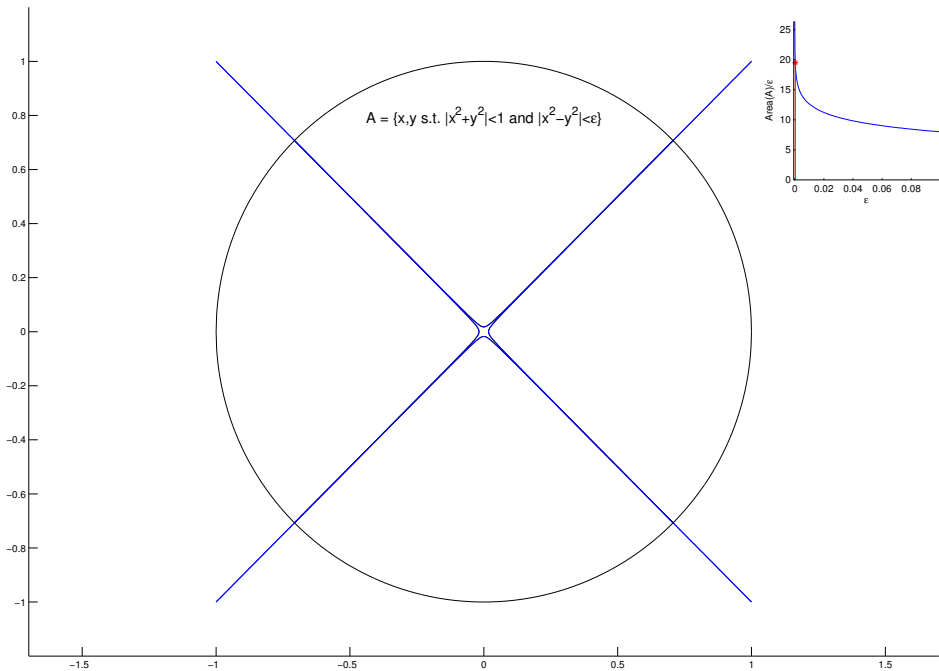


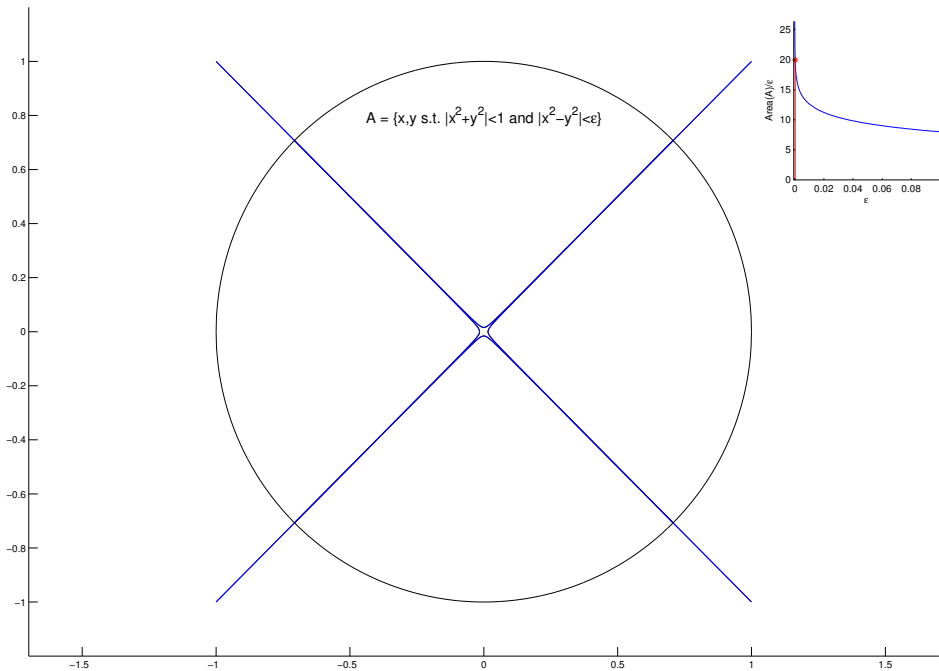


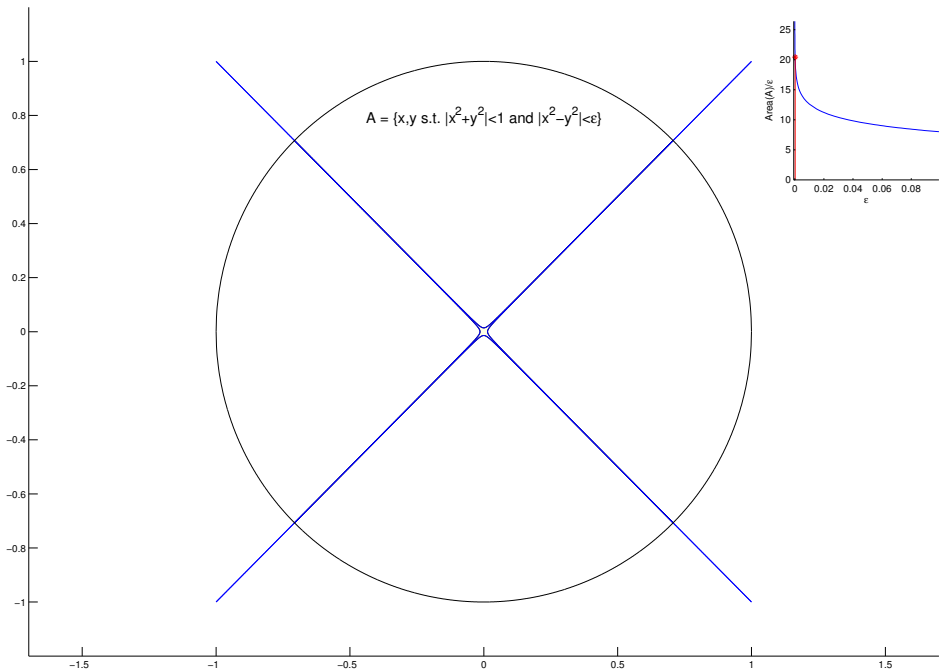


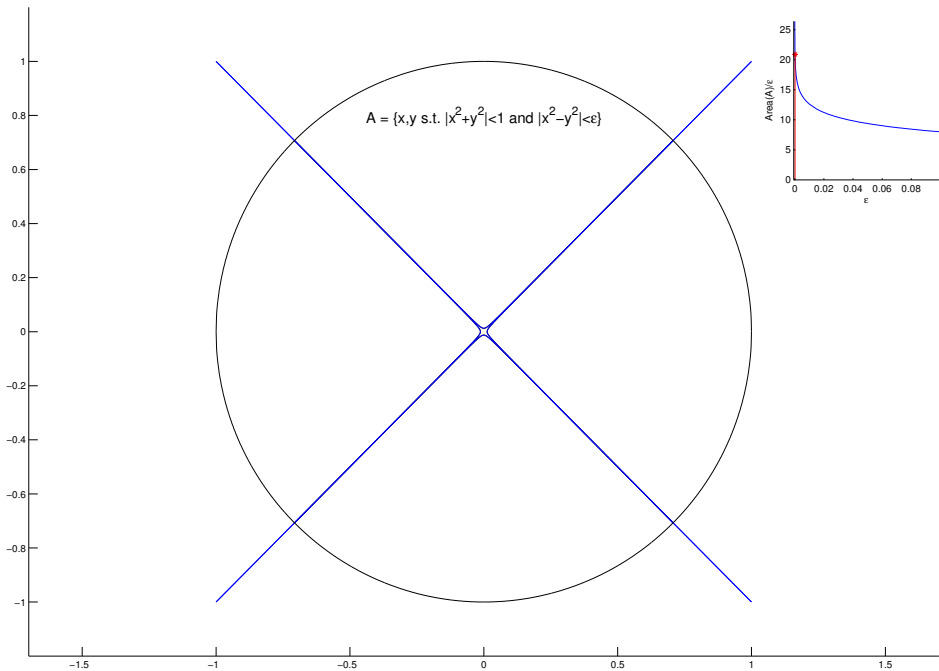




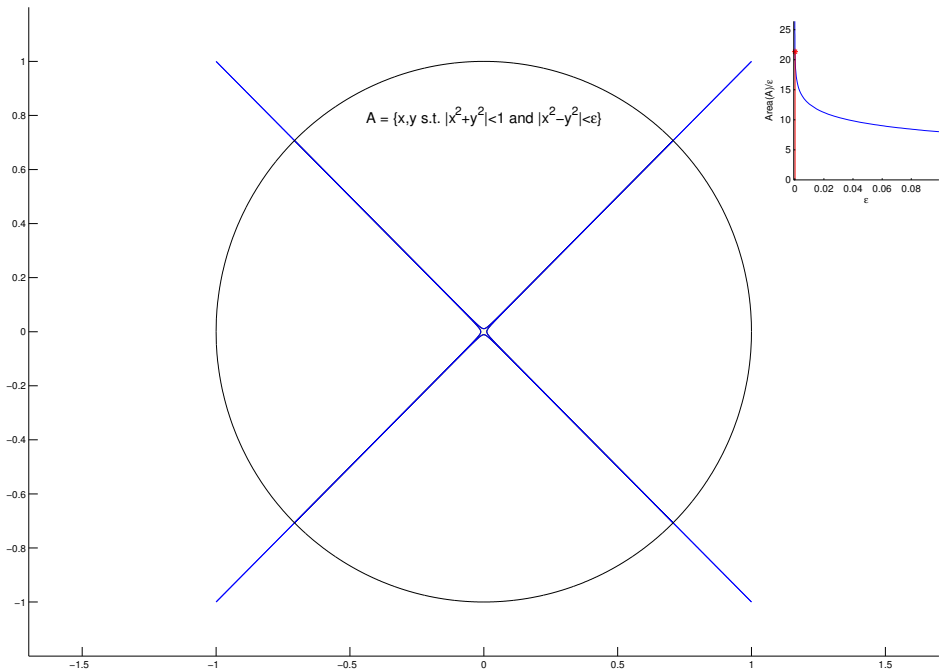


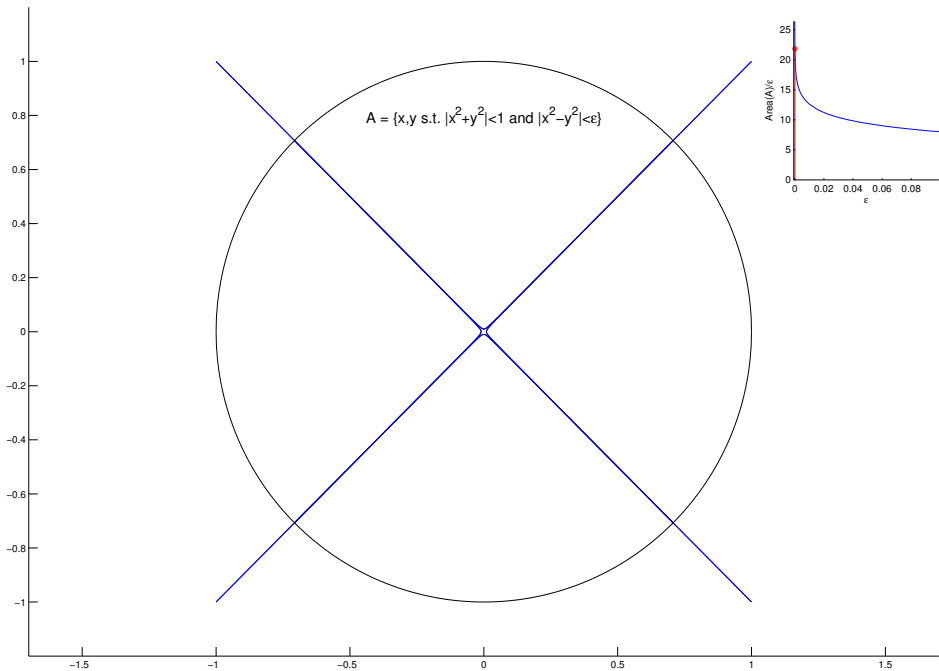


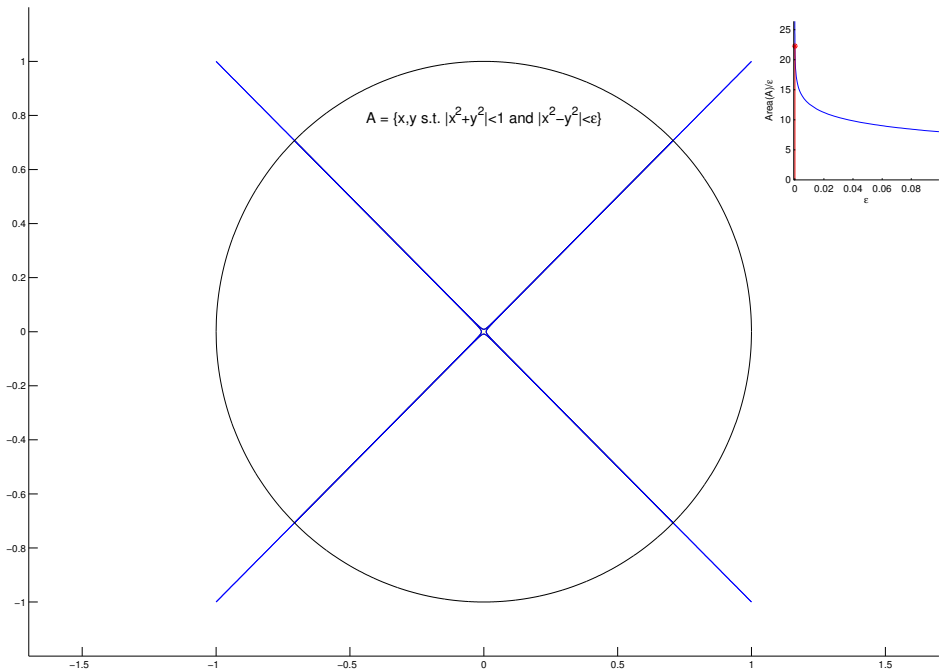


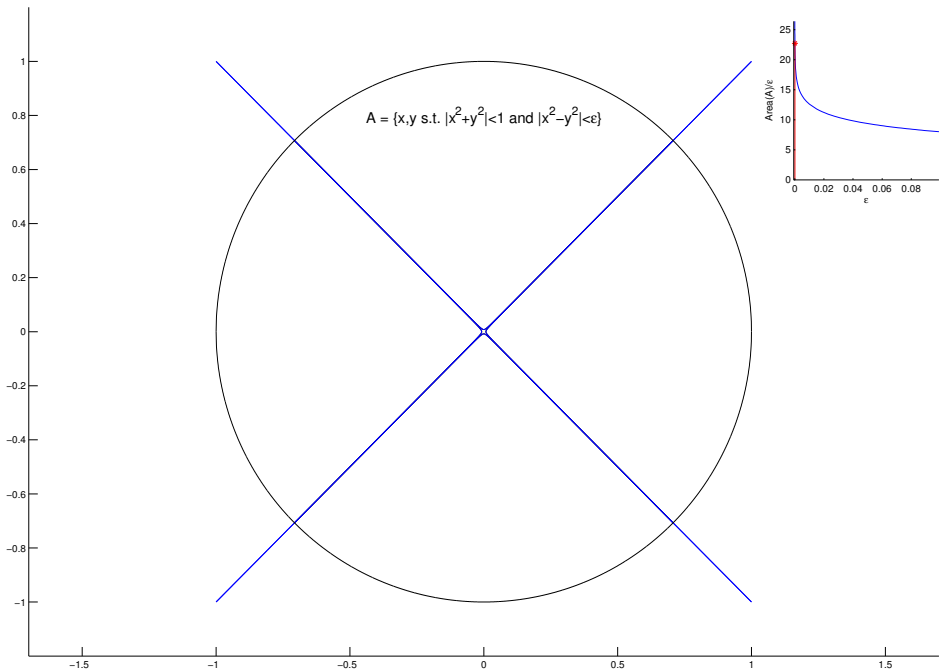


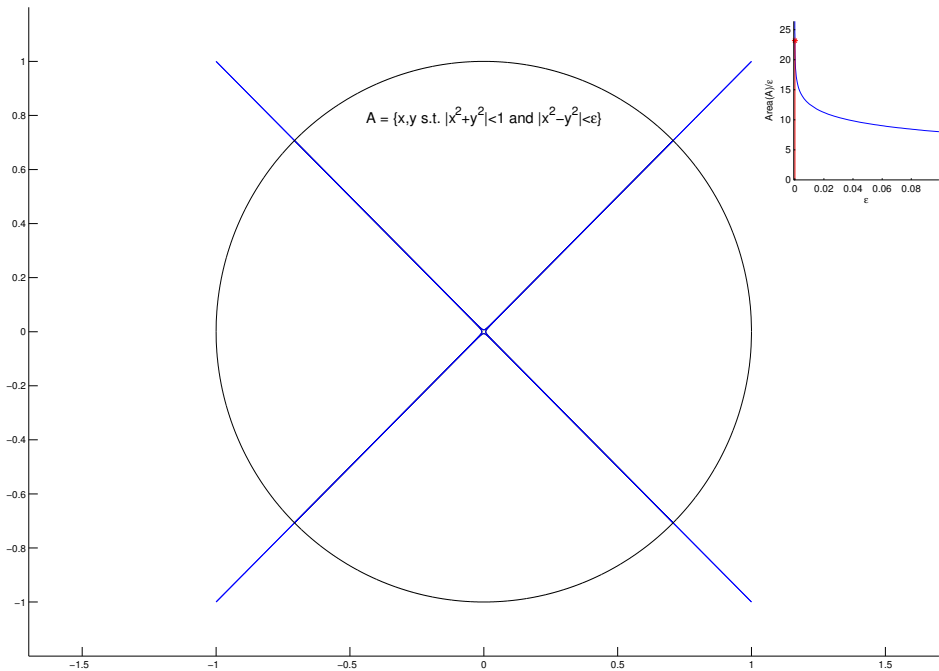


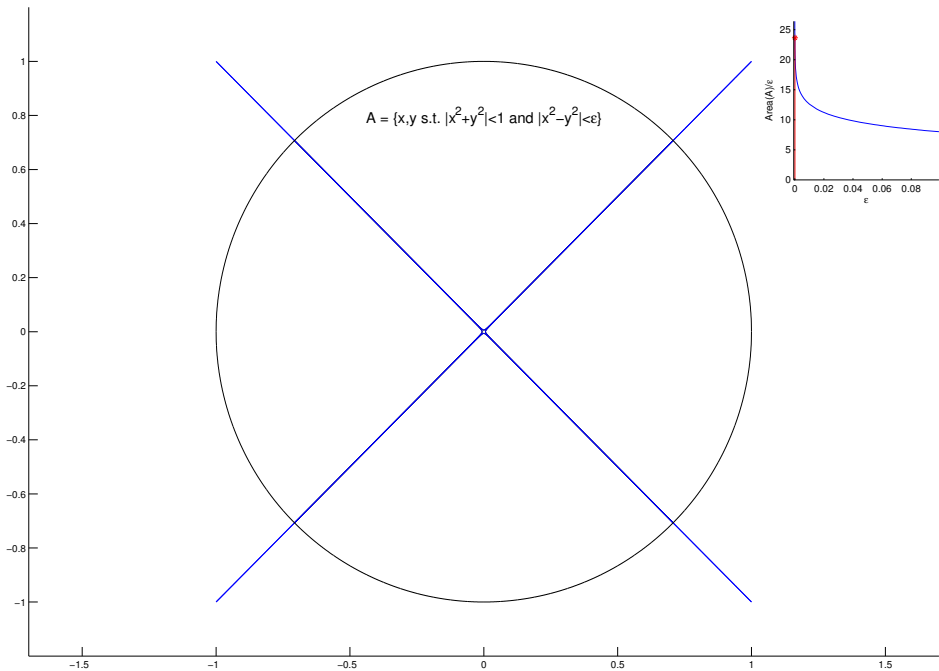


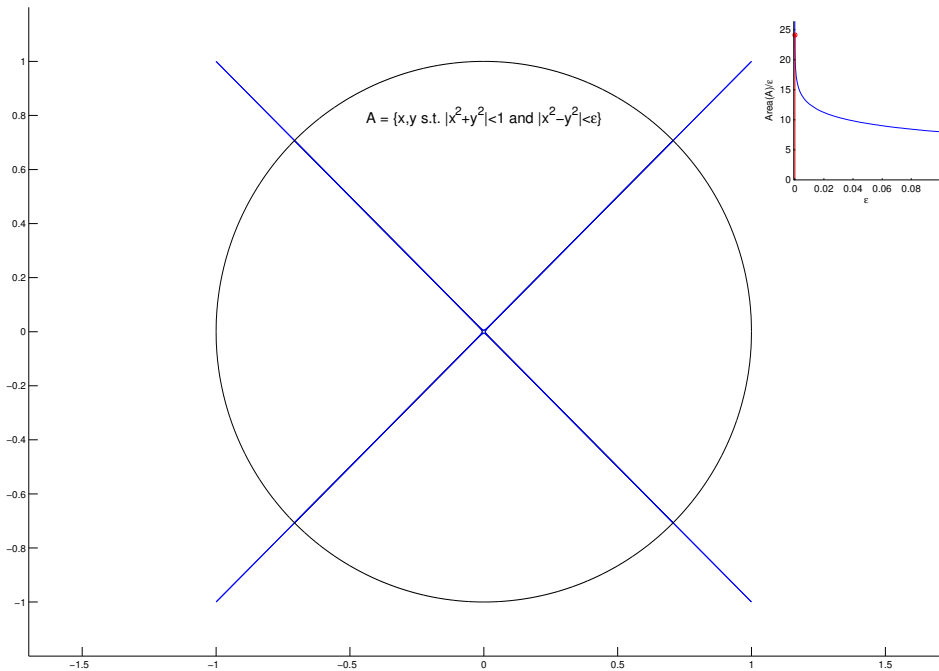


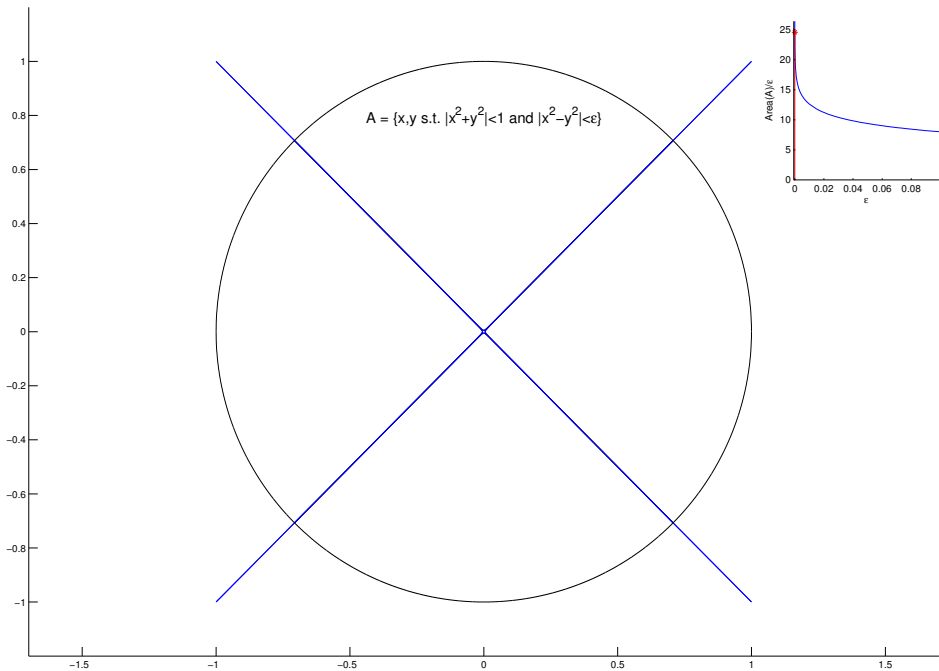




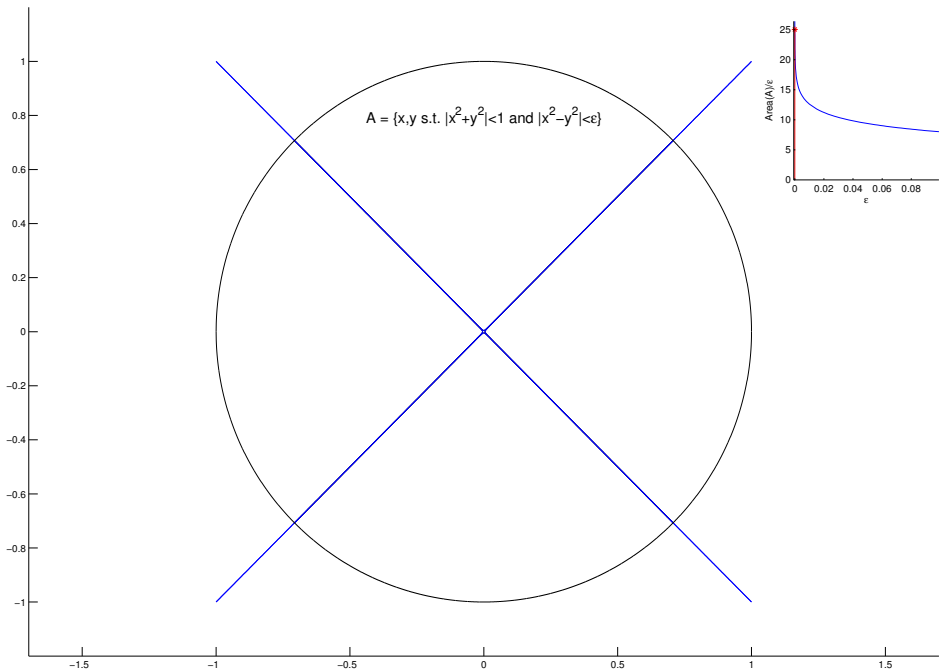


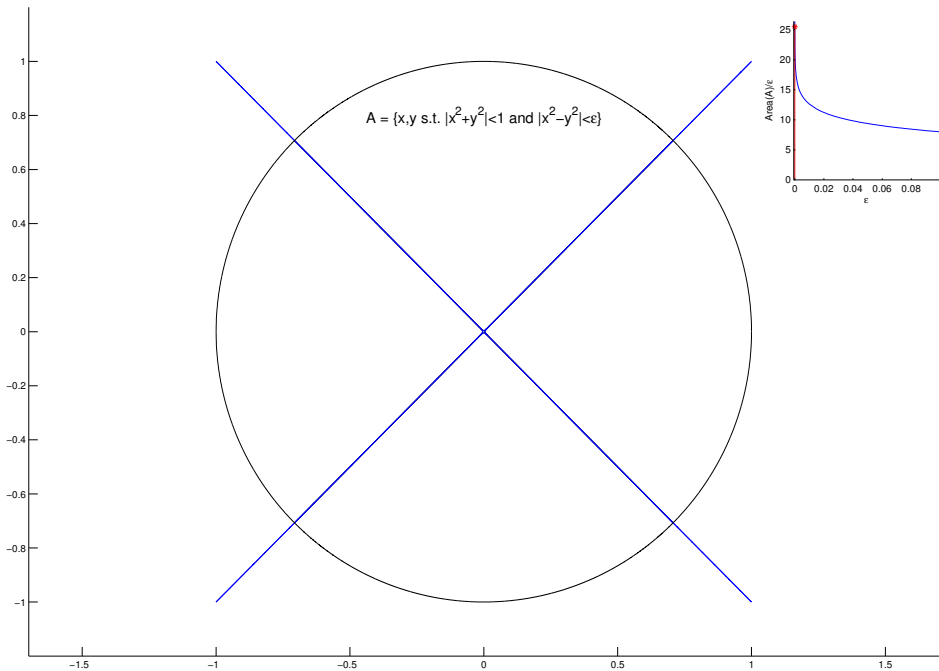


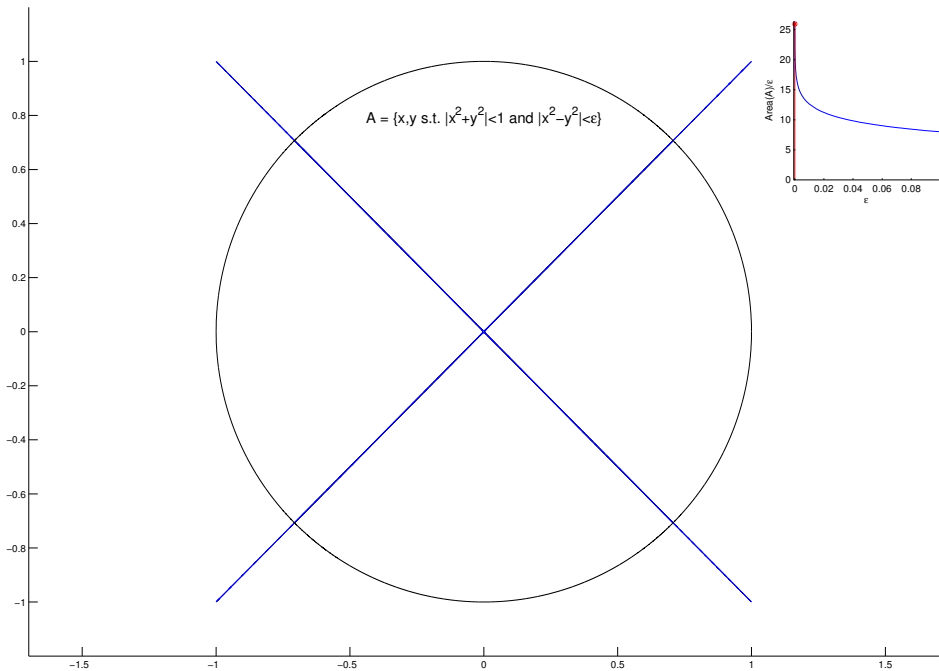


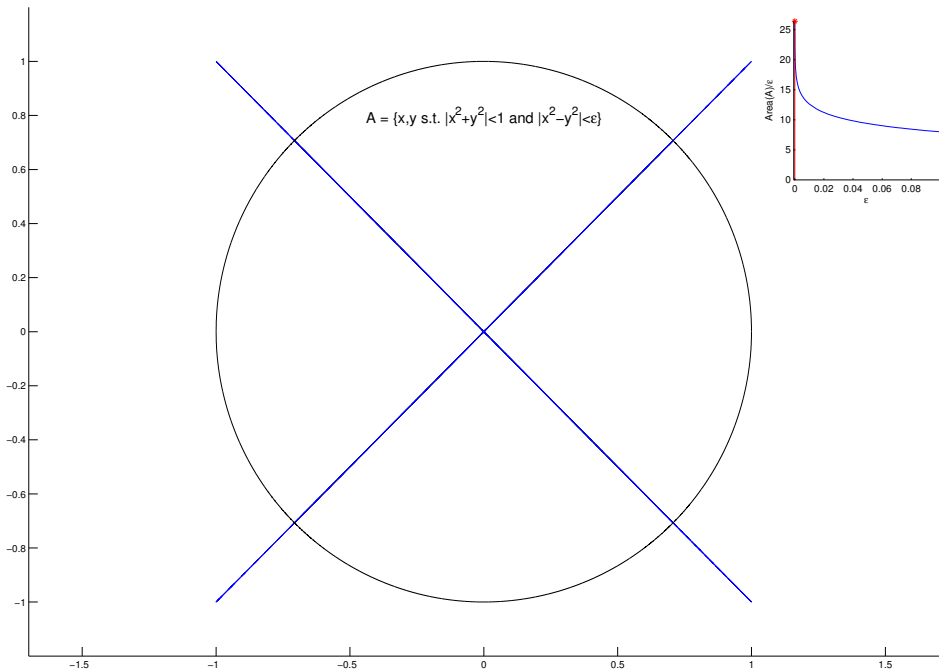




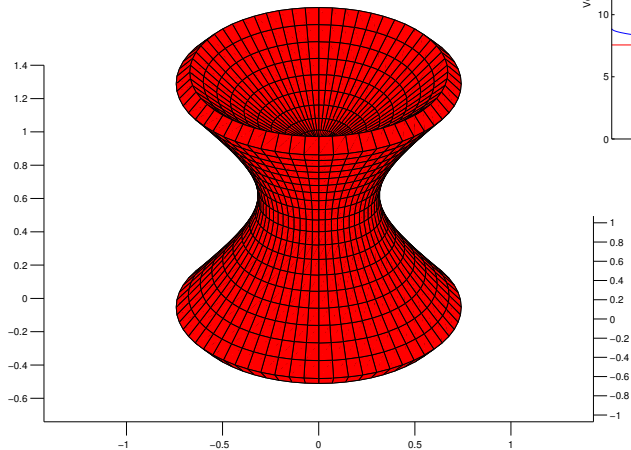




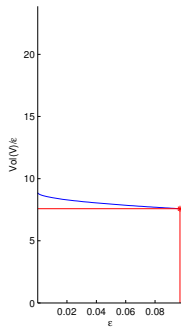
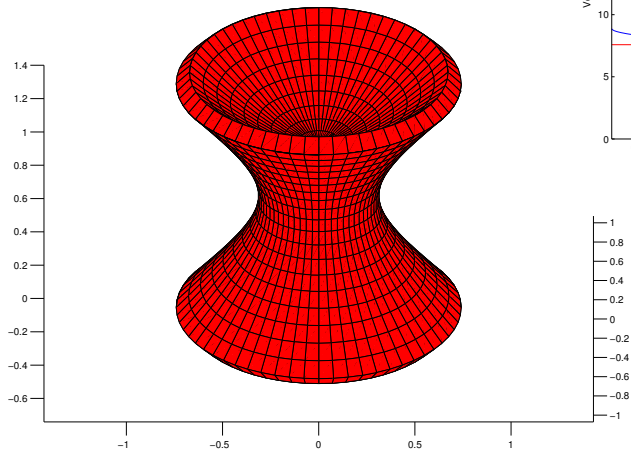




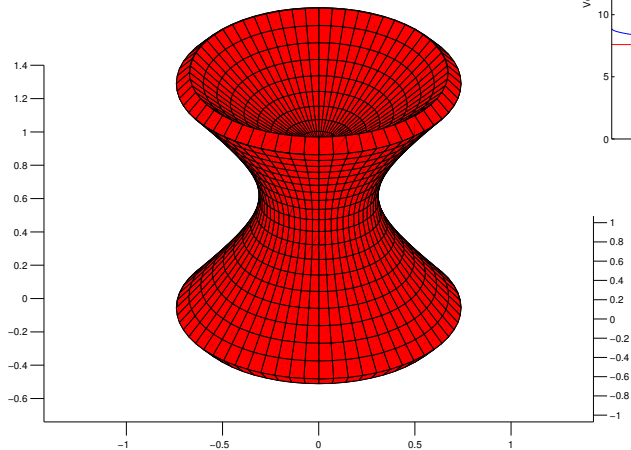
$$V = \{x, y, z \text{ s.t. } |x^2 + y^2 + z^2| < 1 \text{ and } |x^2 + y^2 - z^2| < \epsilon\}$$



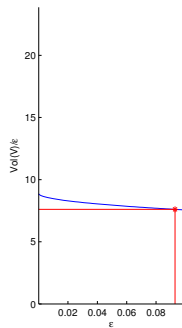
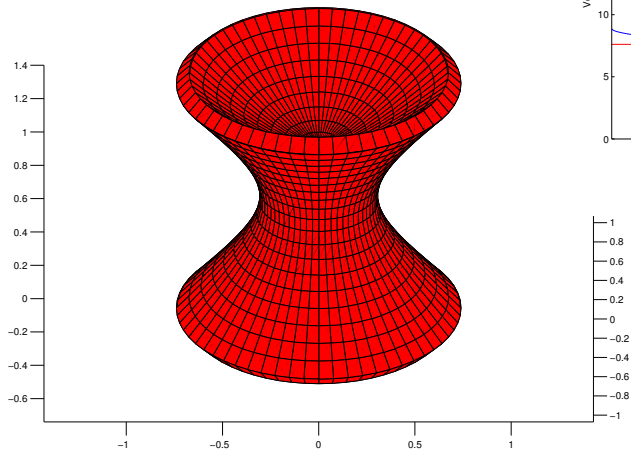
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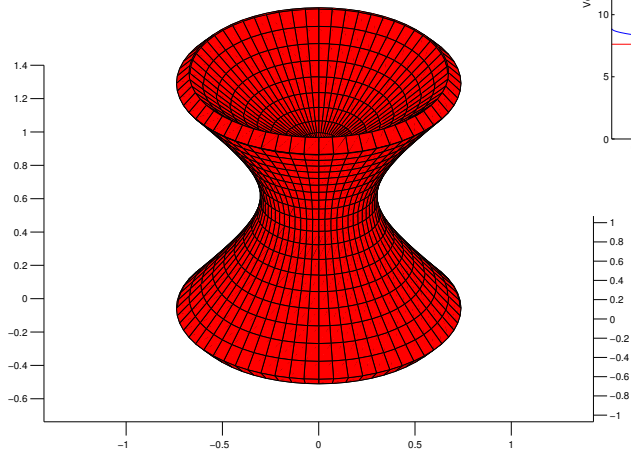


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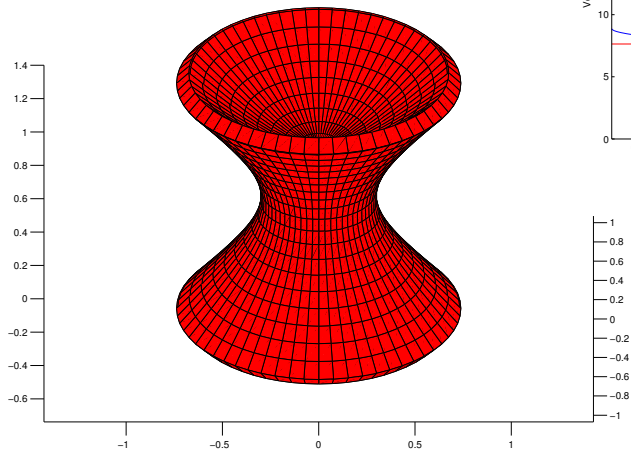




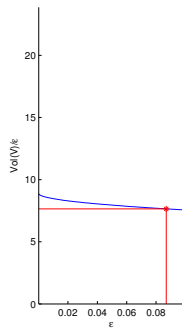
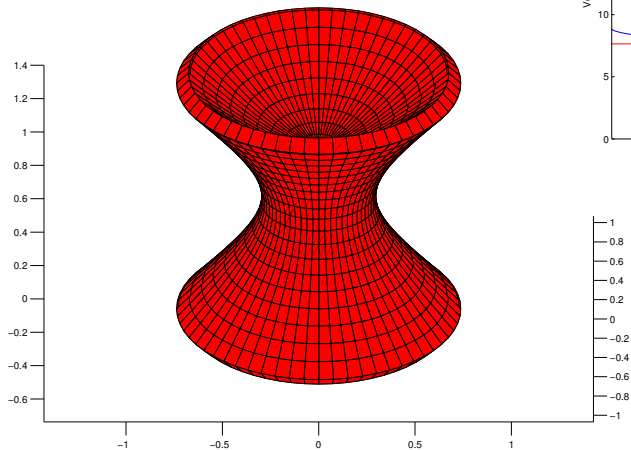
$$V = \{x,y,z \text{ s.t. } |x^2+y^2+z^2|<1 \text{ and } |x^2+y^2-z^2|<\epsilon\}$$



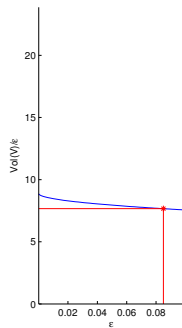
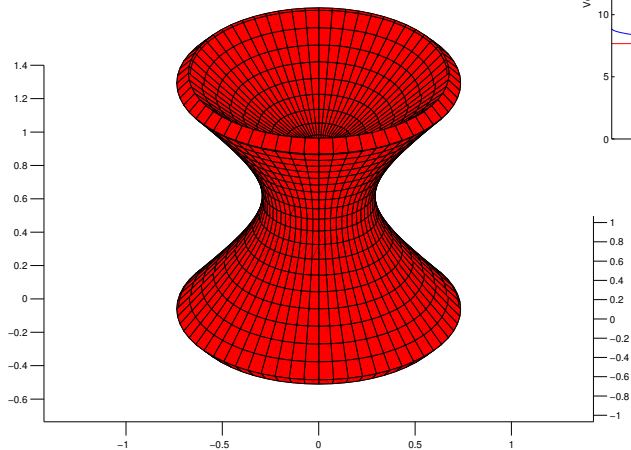
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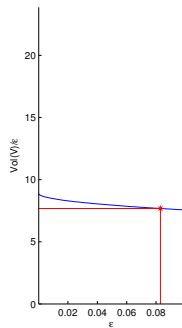
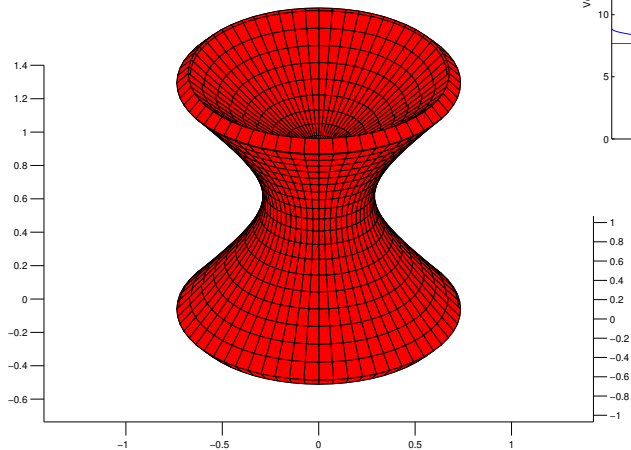
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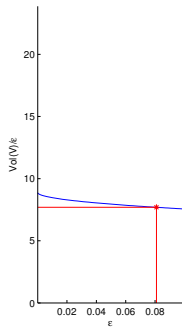
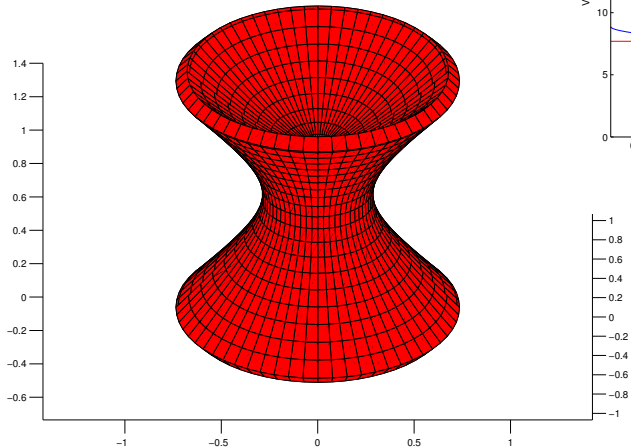
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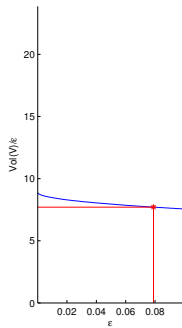
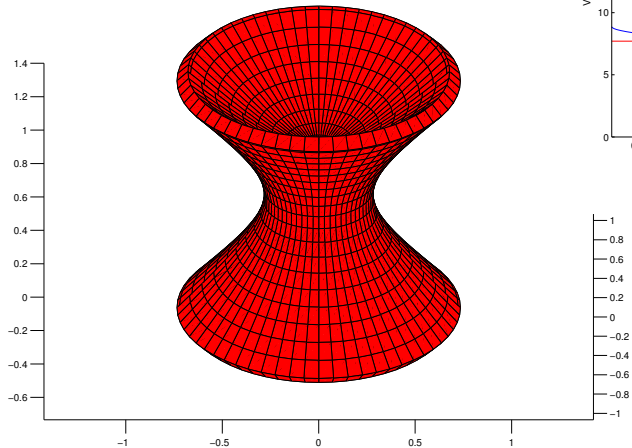
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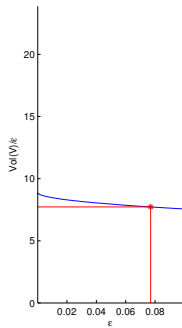
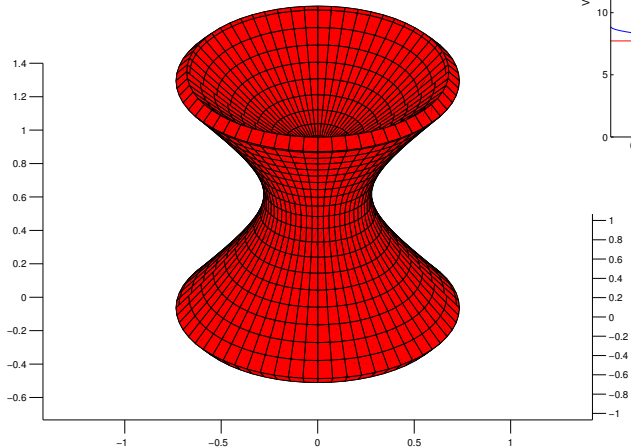
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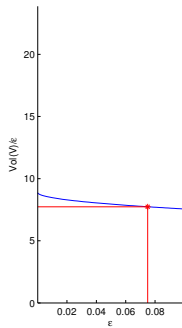
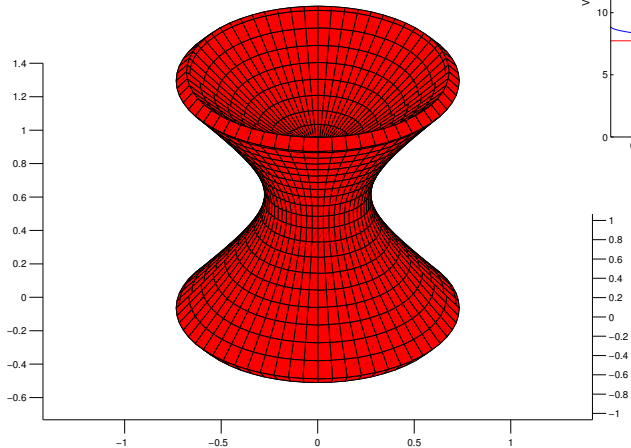


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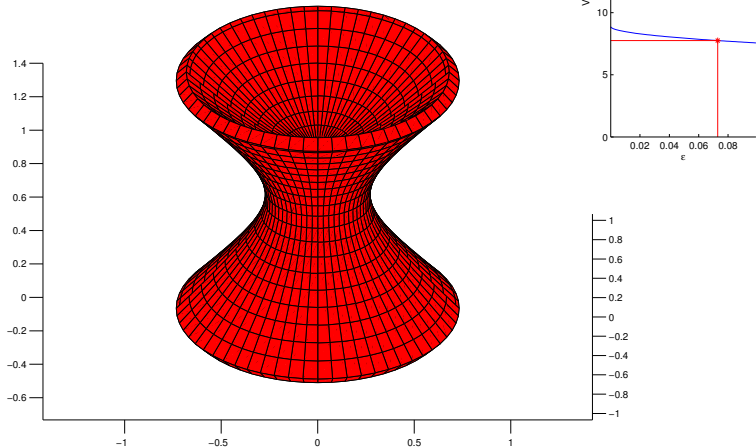




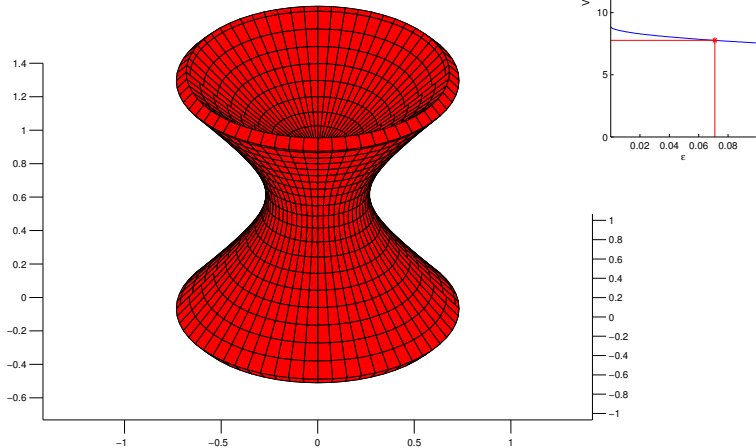
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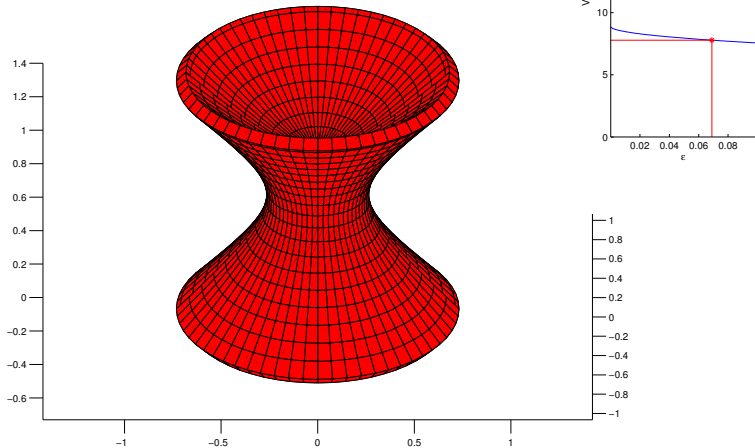
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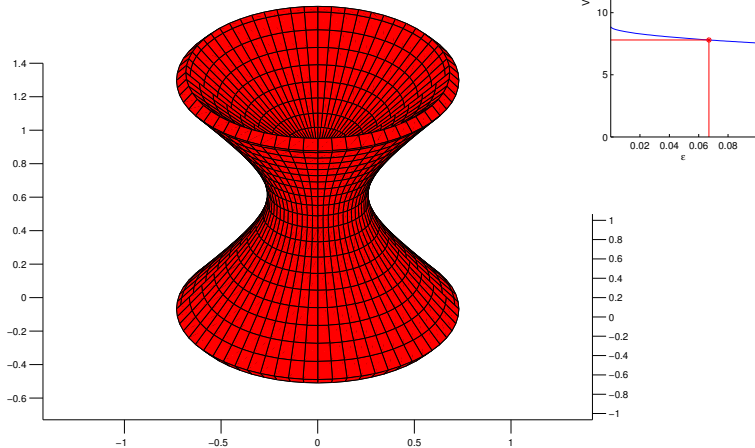
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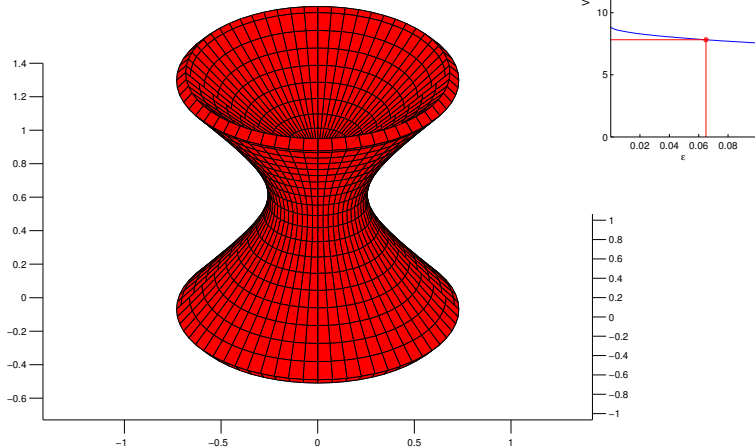
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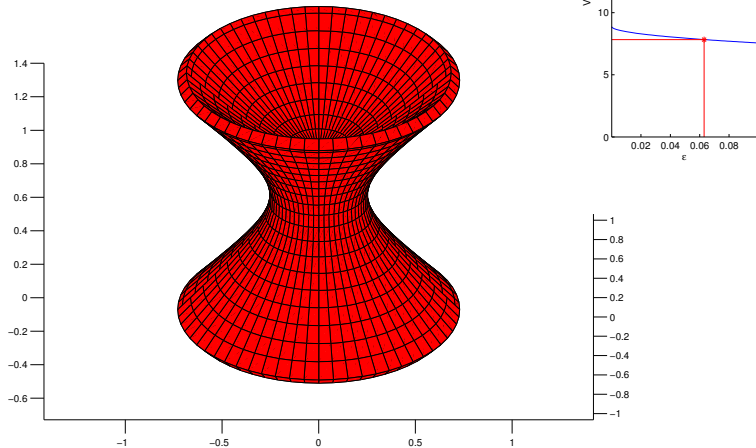
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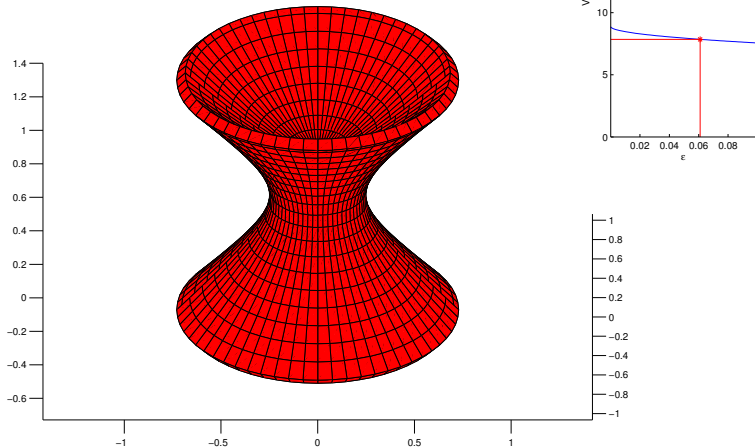
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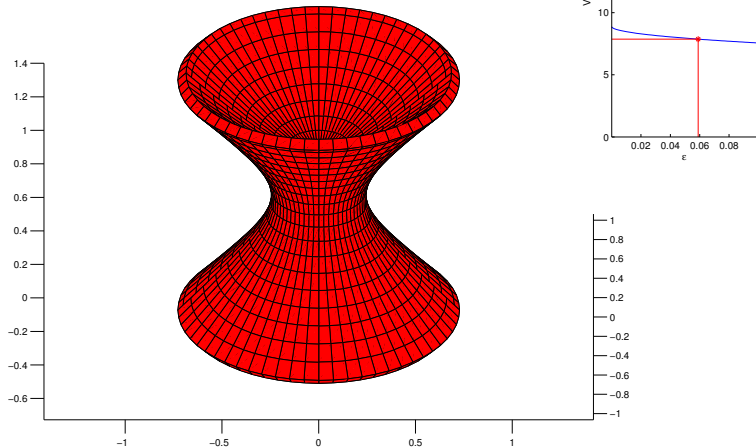


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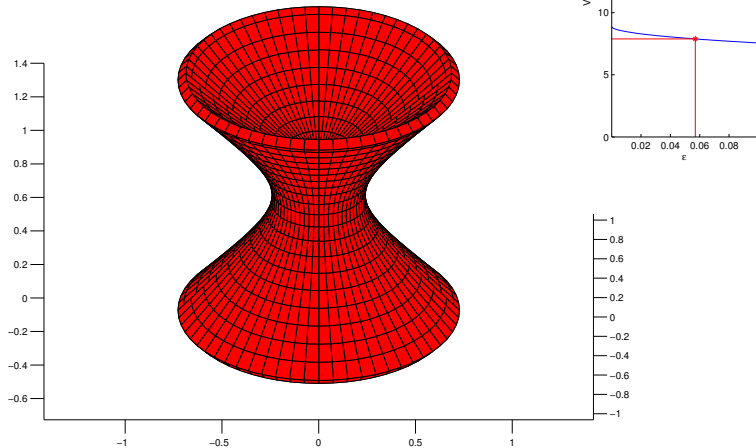




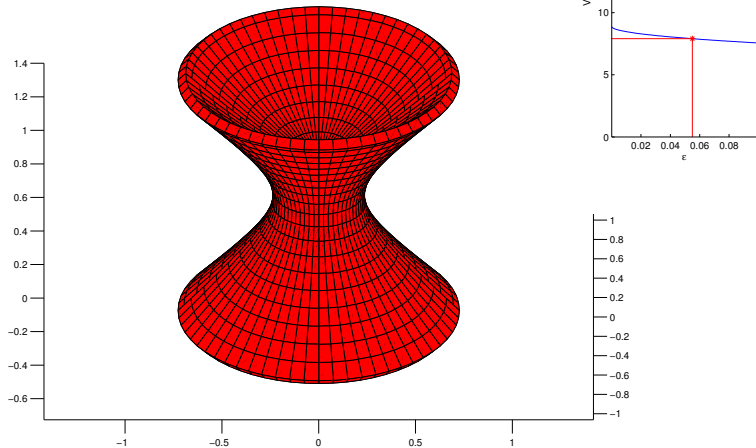
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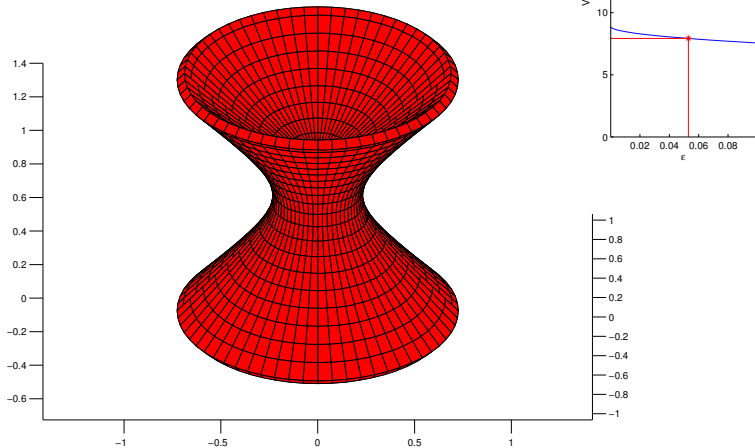
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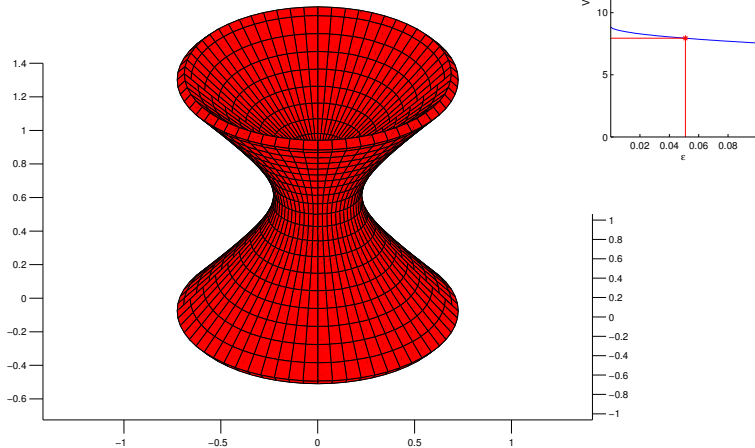
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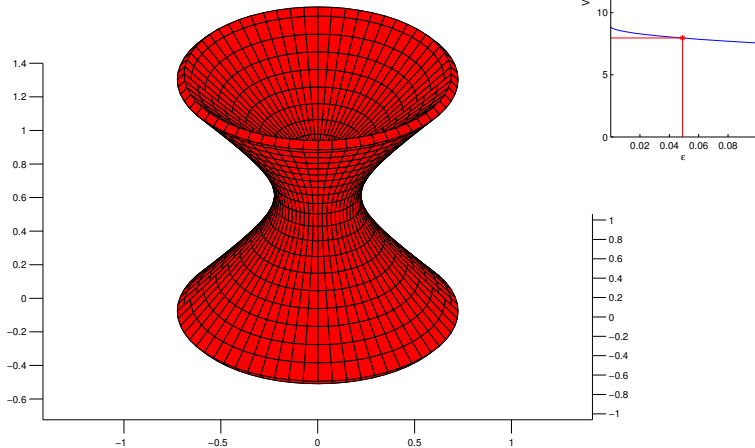
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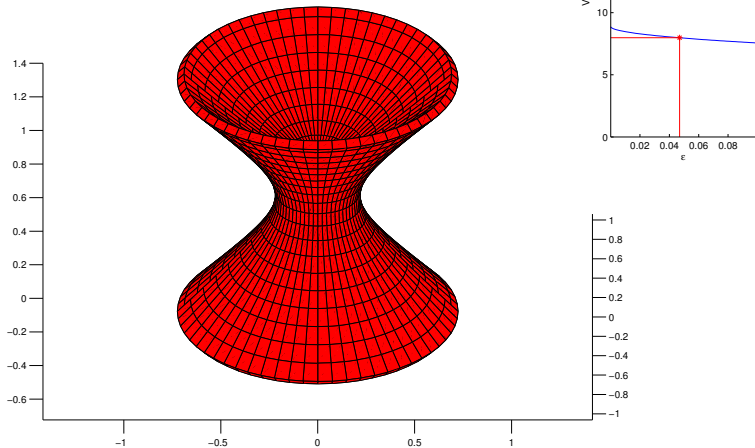
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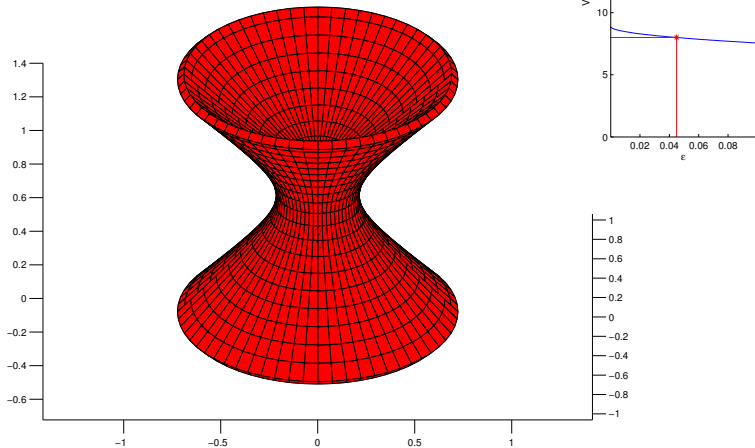
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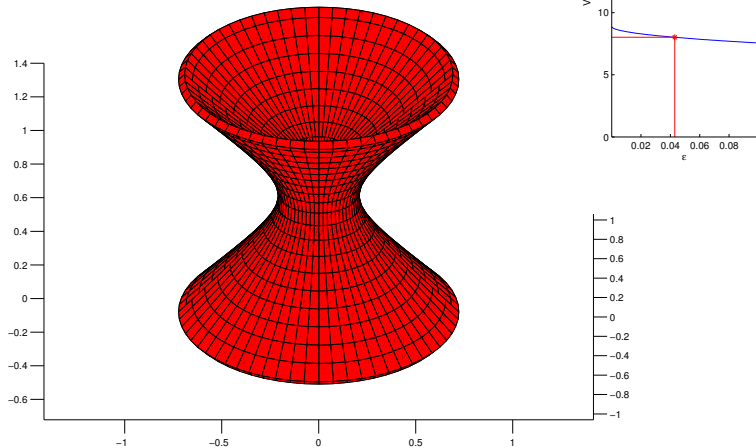


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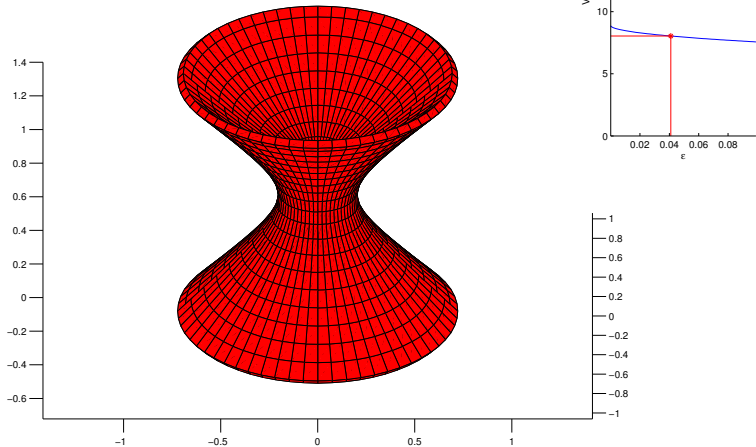




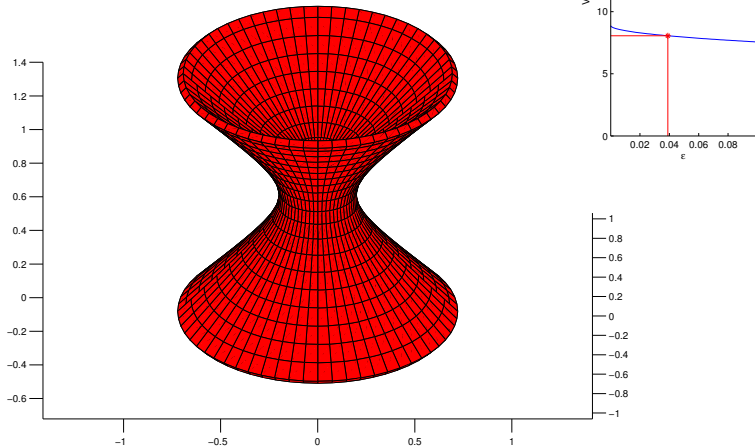
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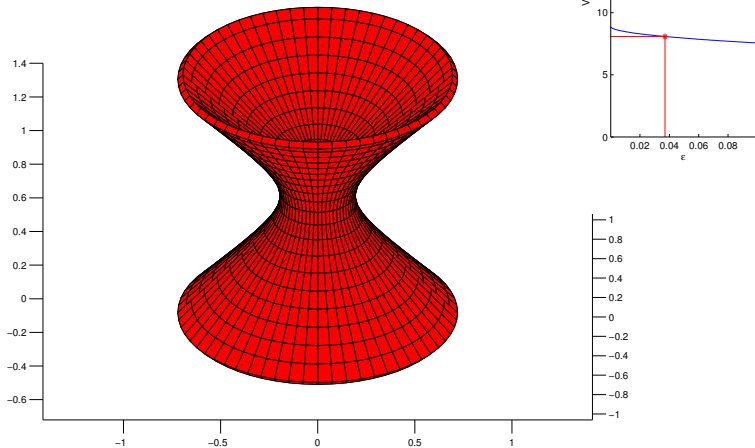
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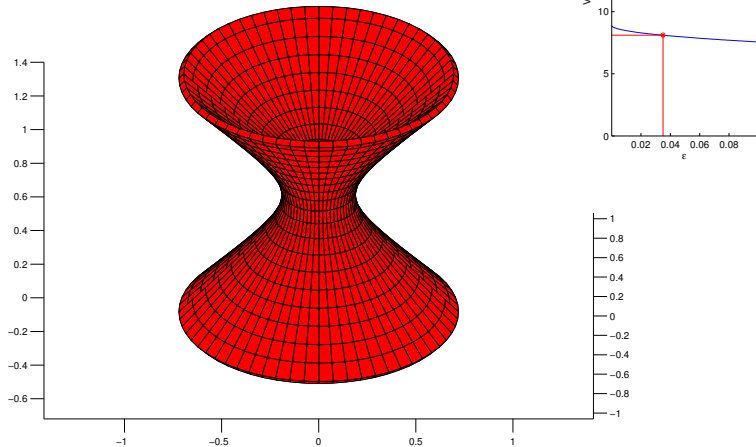
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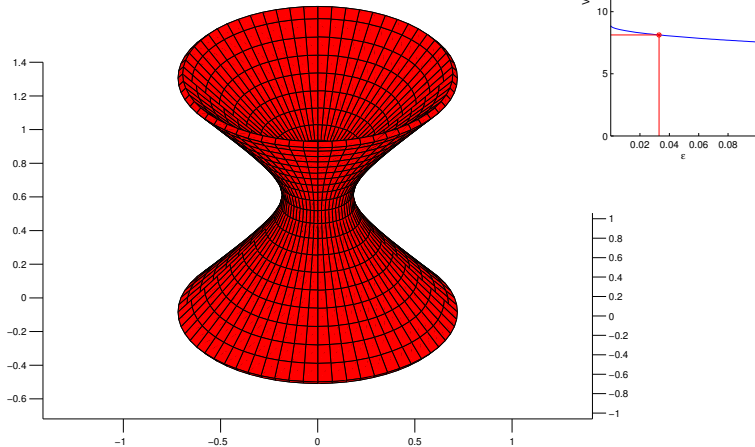
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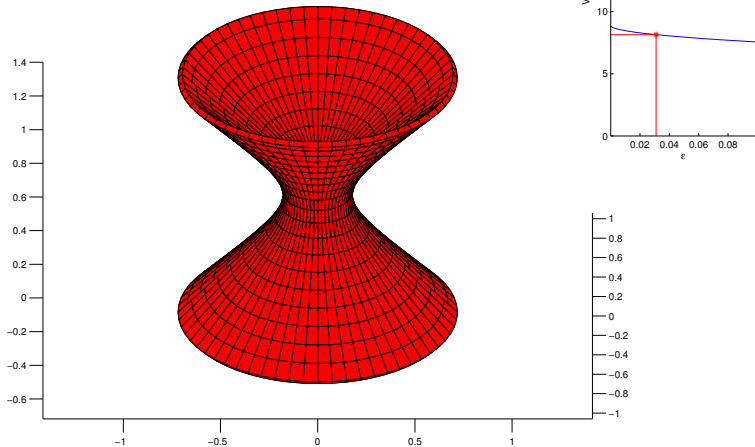
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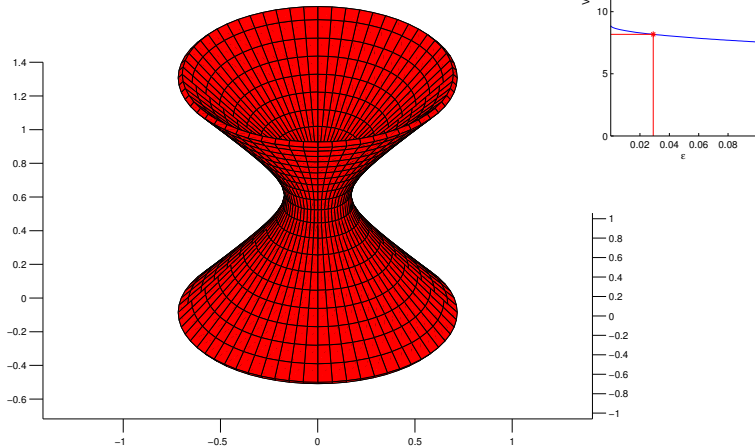
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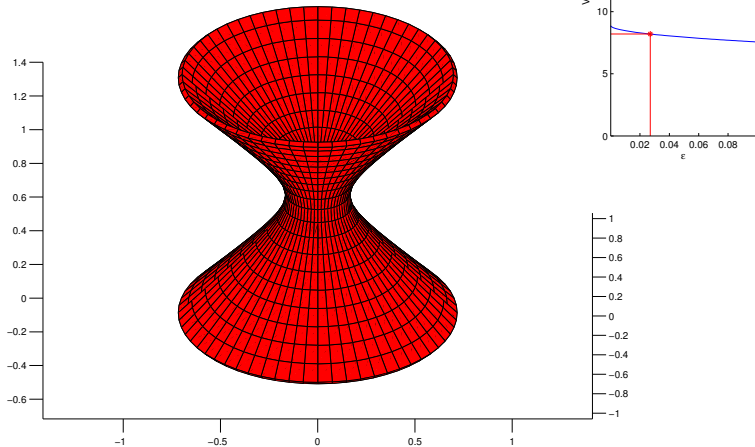


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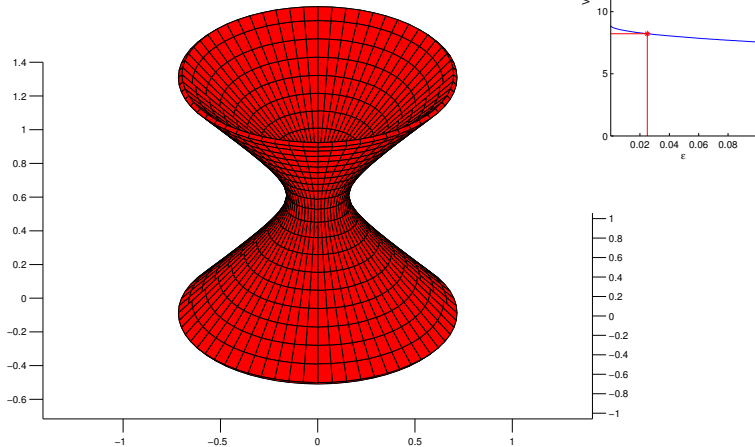




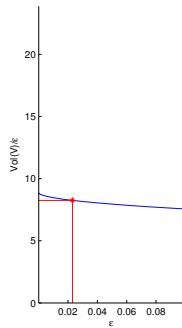
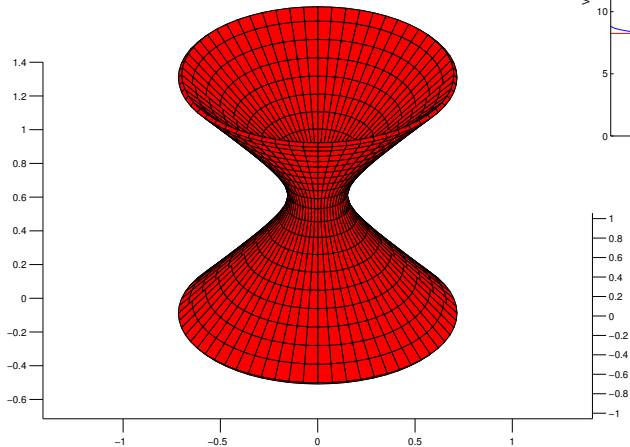
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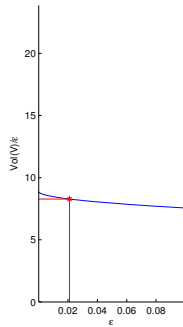
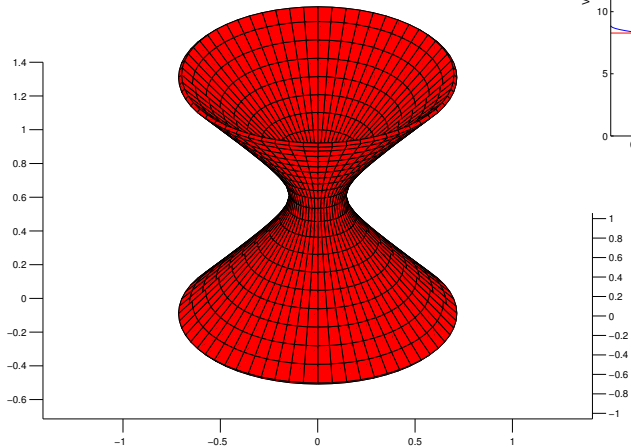
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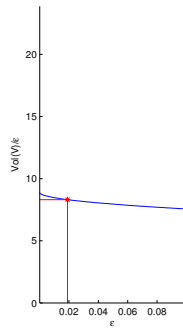
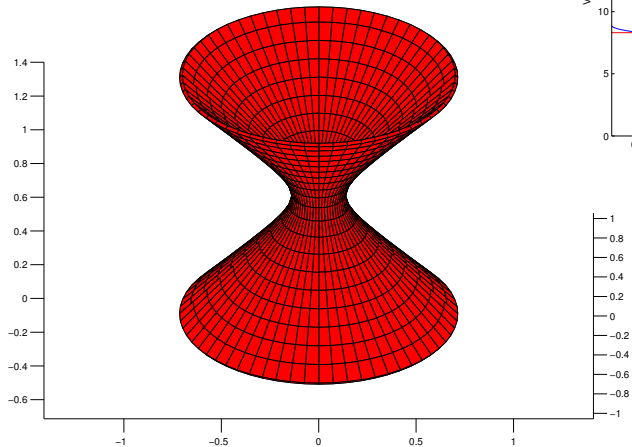
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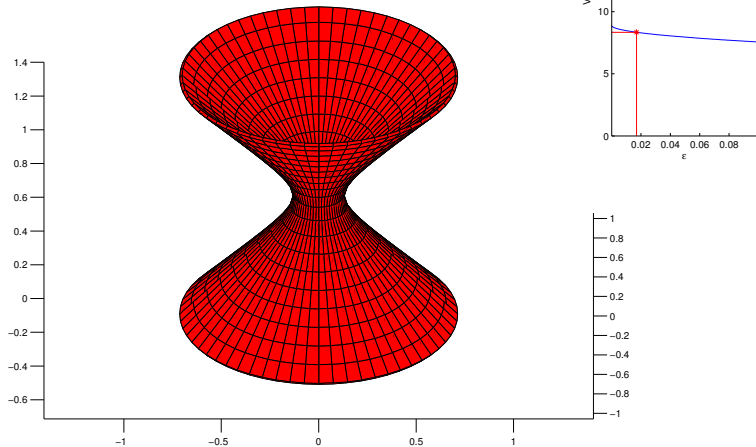
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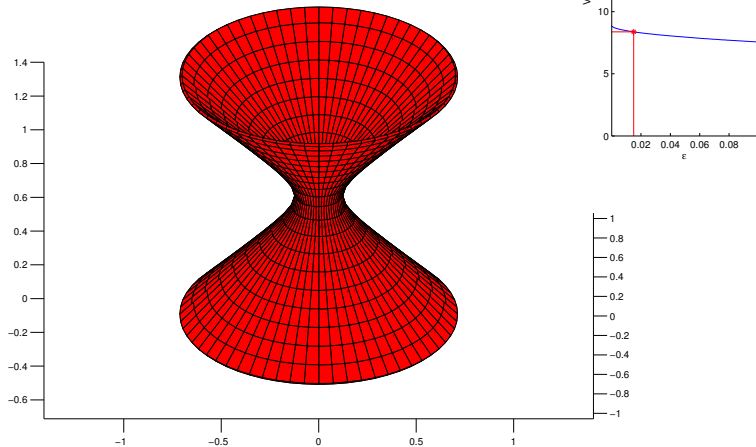
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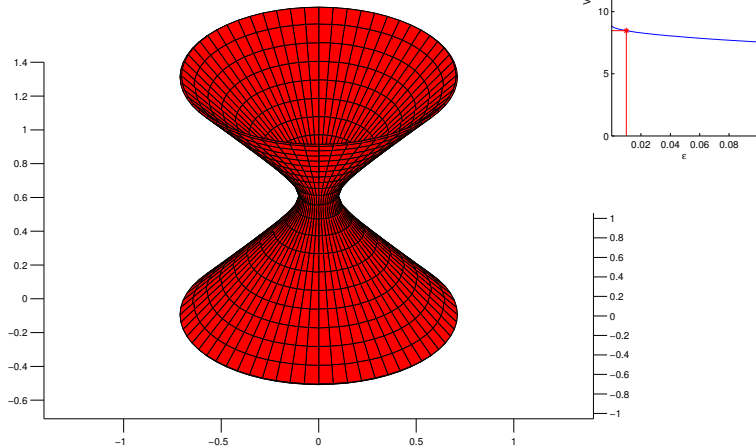
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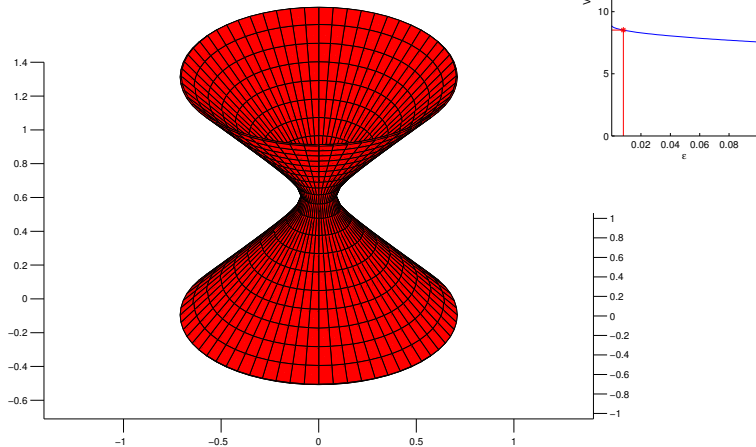


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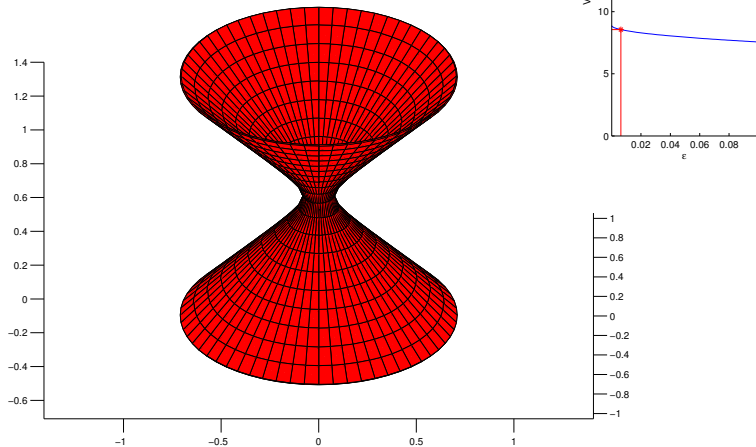




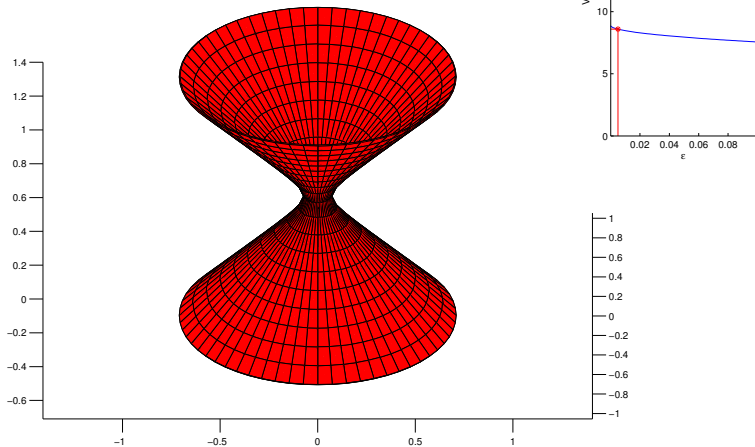
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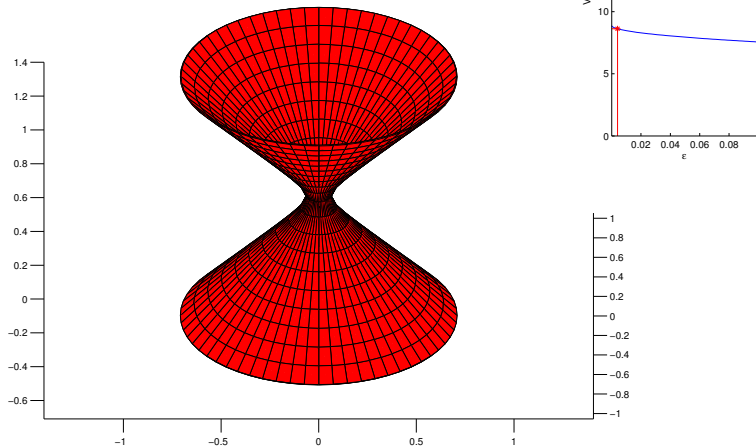
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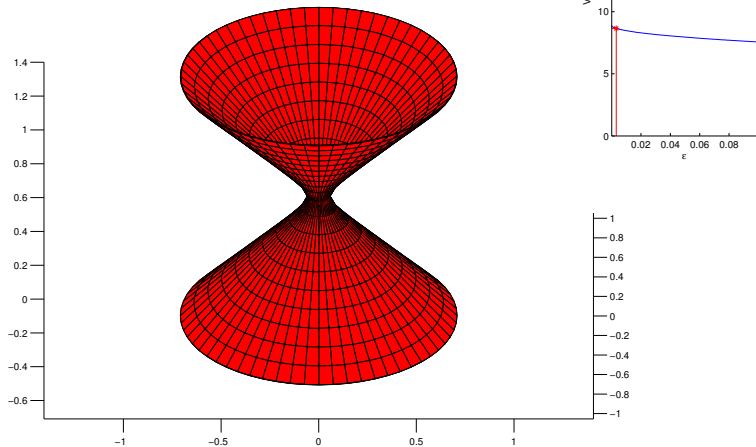
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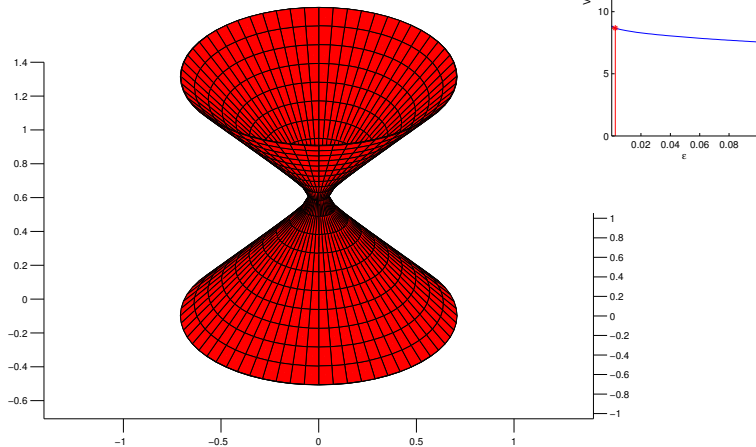
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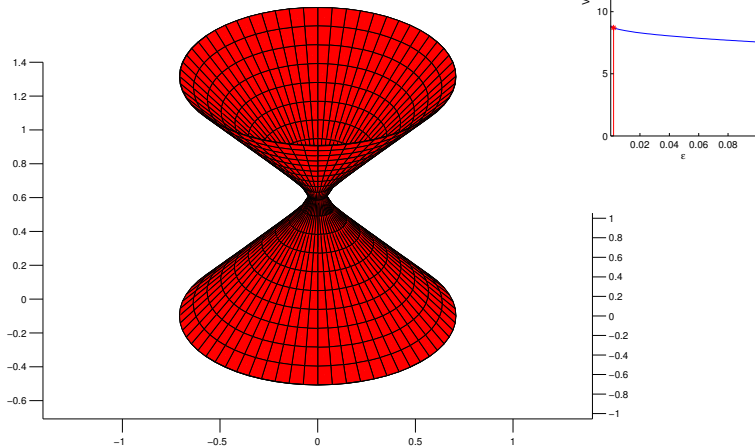
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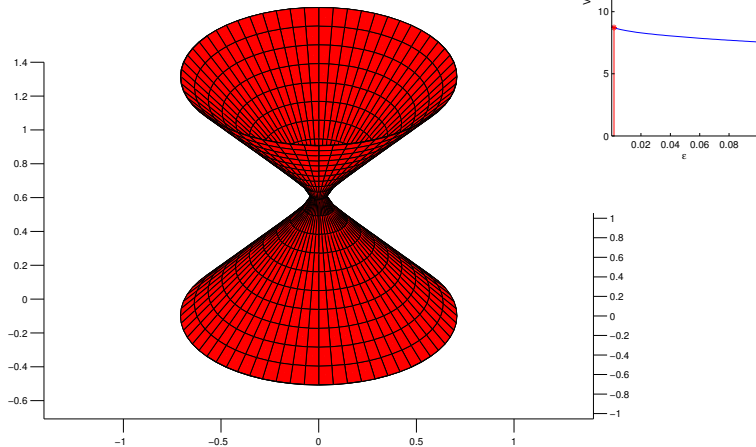
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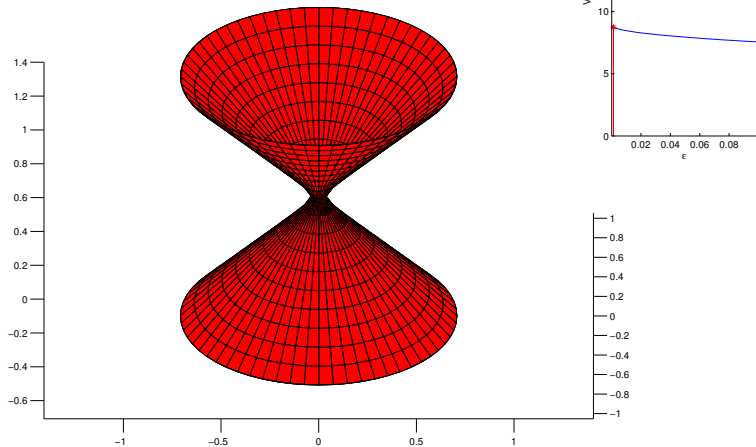


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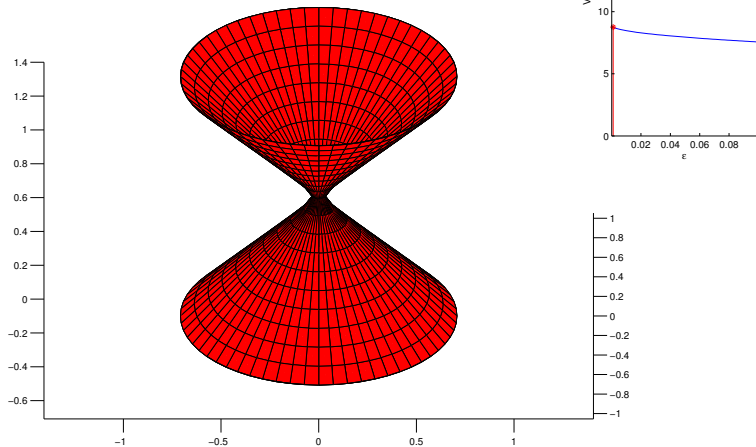




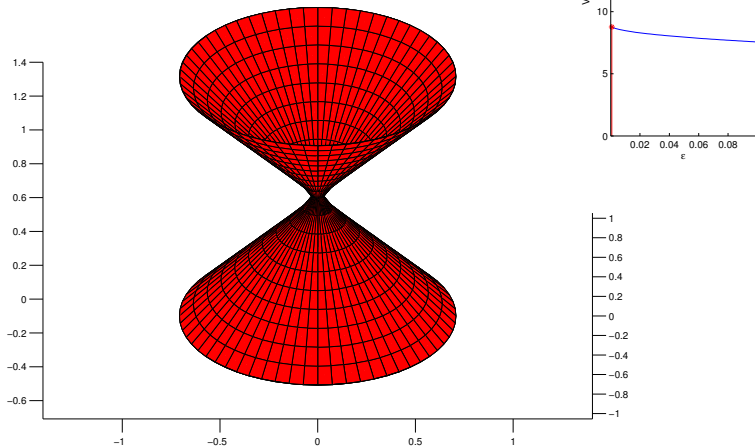
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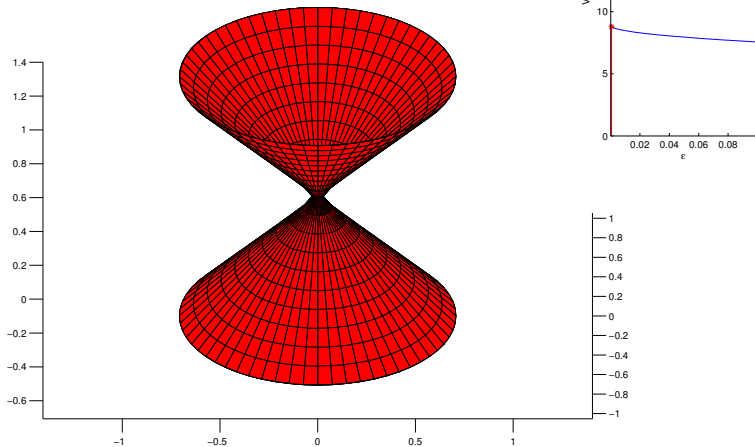
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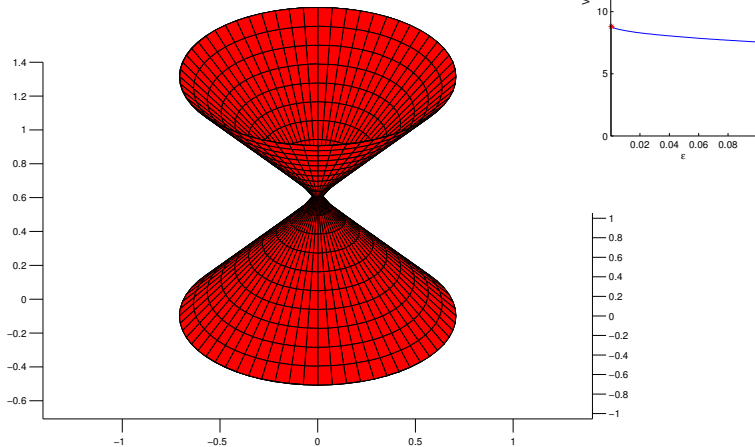
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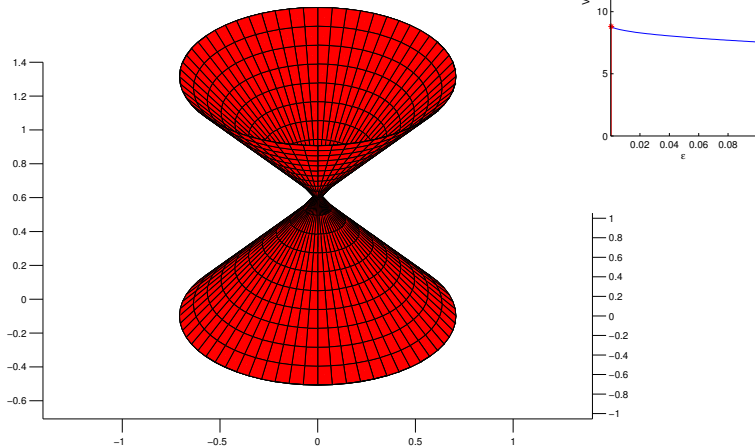
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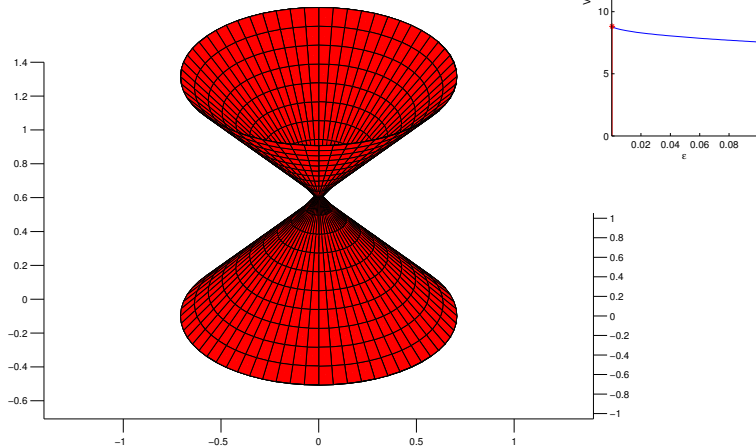
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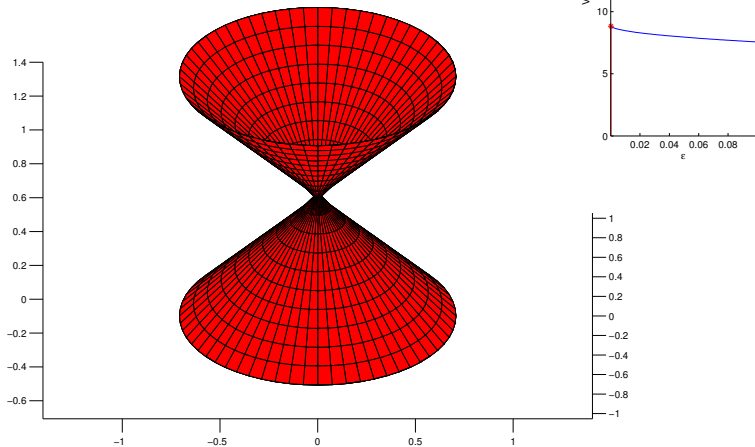
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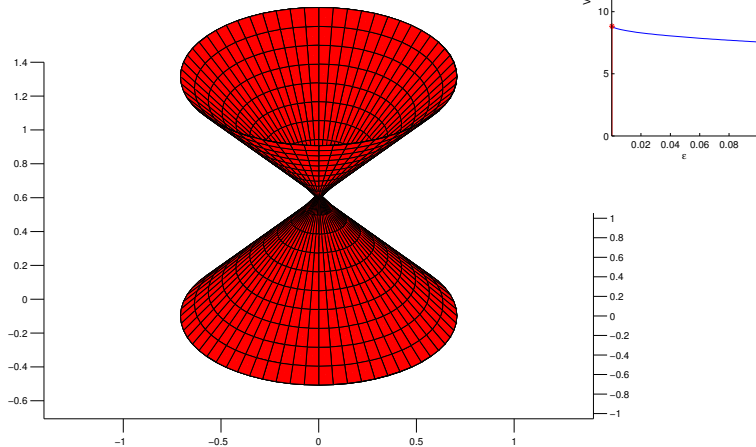


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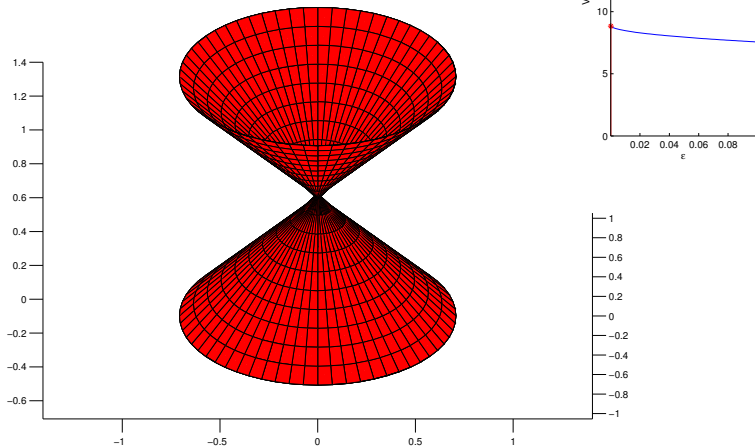




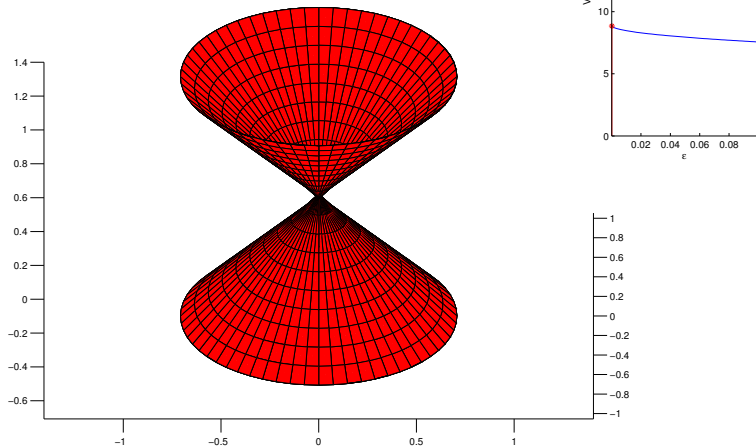
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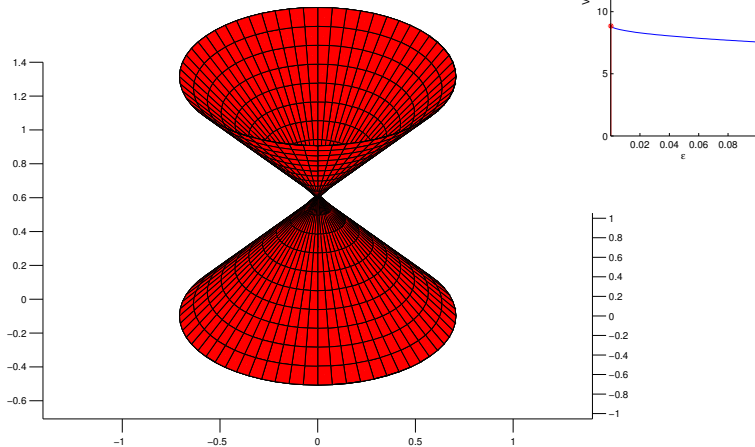
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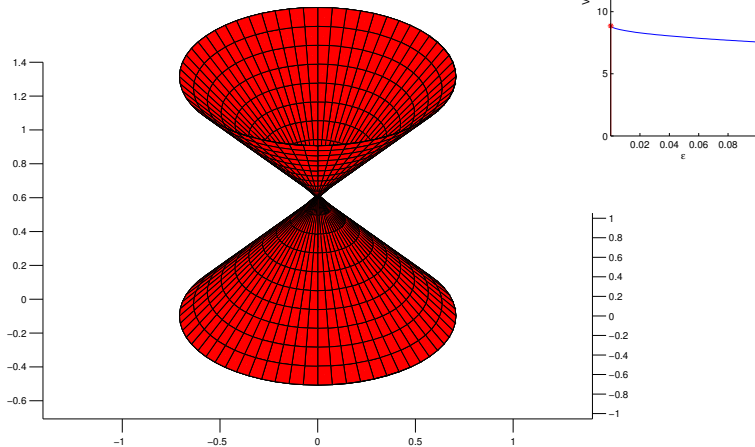
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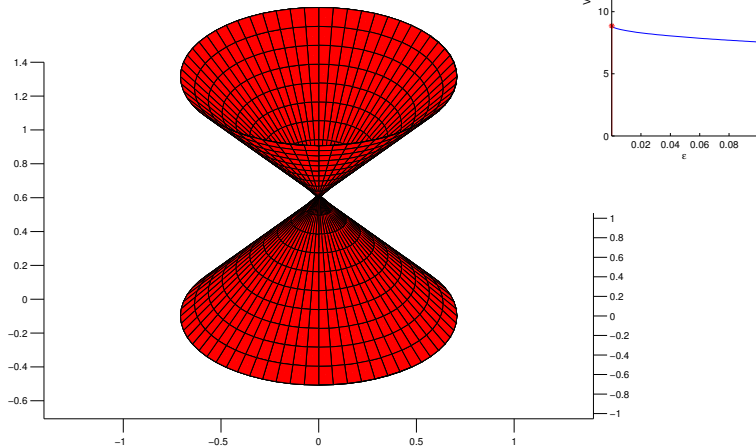
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Application: Hinich Theorem  $\implies$  Deligne Ranga-Rao Theorem



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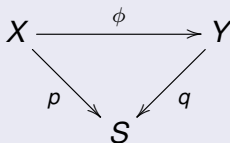
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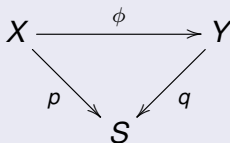
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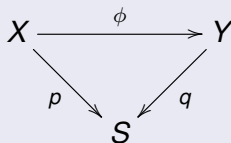
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