

Counting representations of arithmetic groups and points of schemes.

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Theorem (A.-Avni 2014)

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 π of $SL_d(\mathbb{Z})$ can be written as

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

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

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$$\zeta_{SL_d(\mathbb{Z})} = \zeta_{SL_d(\mathbb{C})} \zeta_{SL_d(\hat{\mathbb{Z}})} = \zeta_{SL_d(\mathbb{C})} \prod_p \zeta_{SL_d(\mathbb{Z}_p)}$$

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To show that $\zeta_{G(\mathbb{Z})}(s)$ converges, enough to show that $\zeta_{G(\mathbb{C})}(s)$ converges, and $\zeta_{G(\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})}(s)$ is bounded when n varies.

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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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Then there exists a constant C s.t. for any integer k we have:

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

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Let X be a local complete intersection, reduced, absolutely irreducible scheme of finite type over $\mathbb{Z}$, s.t. $X_{\mathbb{Q}}$ has rational singularities. Then:

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- *The function $\mathfrak{P}_X(s)$ can be analytically continued to $\{s \mid \Re(s) > \dim X_{\mathbb{Q}} + 1/2\}$.*
- *The only pole of the continued function on the line $\Re(s) = \dim X_{\mathbb{Q}} + 1$ is a simple pole at $\dim X_{\mathbb{Q}} + 1$.*

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

$\Updownarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} \exists m \text{ s.t. } \# \{ (g_1, h_1, \dots, g_n, h_n) \in G(\mathbb{Z}/p^k\mathbb{Z})^{2n} | \\ [g_1, h_1] \cdots [g_n, h_n] = 1; g_i = h_i = 1 \pmod{p^m} \} = \\ p^{(2n-1)(k-m) \dim G} (1 + O(p^{-\frac{1}{2}})) \end{aligned}$$

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

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- m is a Schwartz (i.e. compactly supported locally Haar) measure on $X(F)$.

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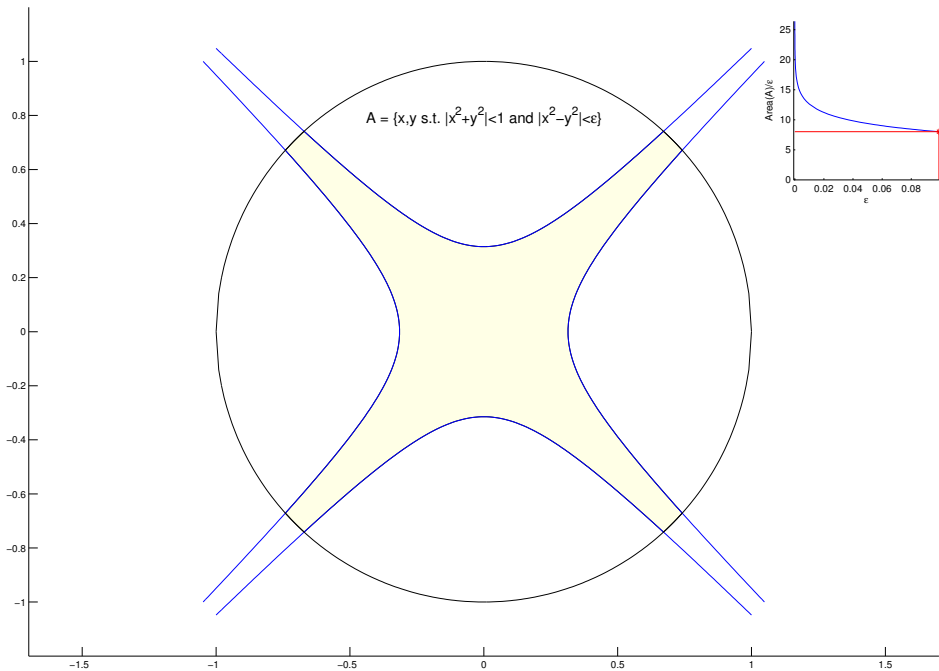
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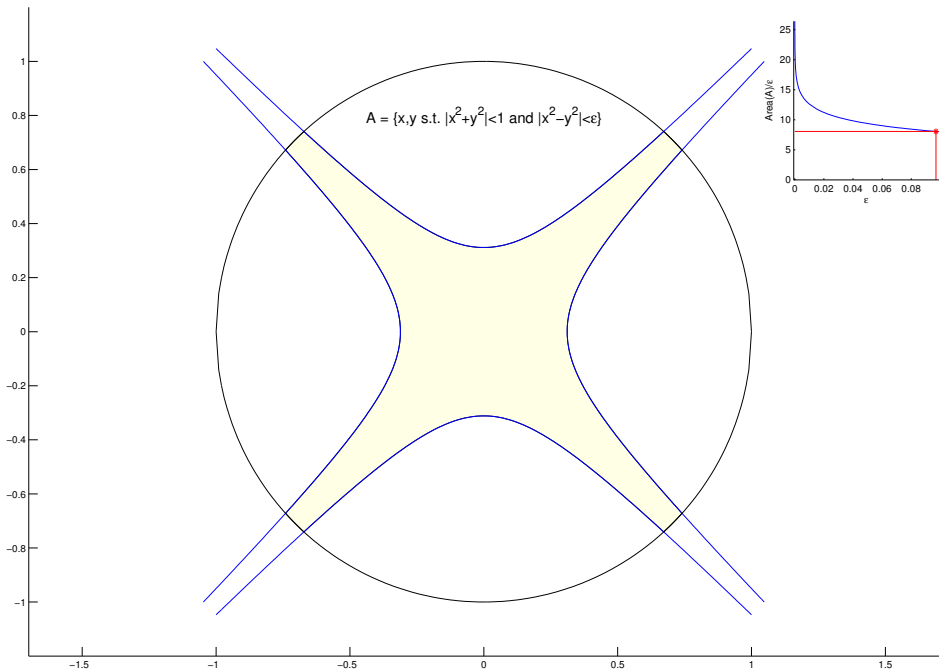
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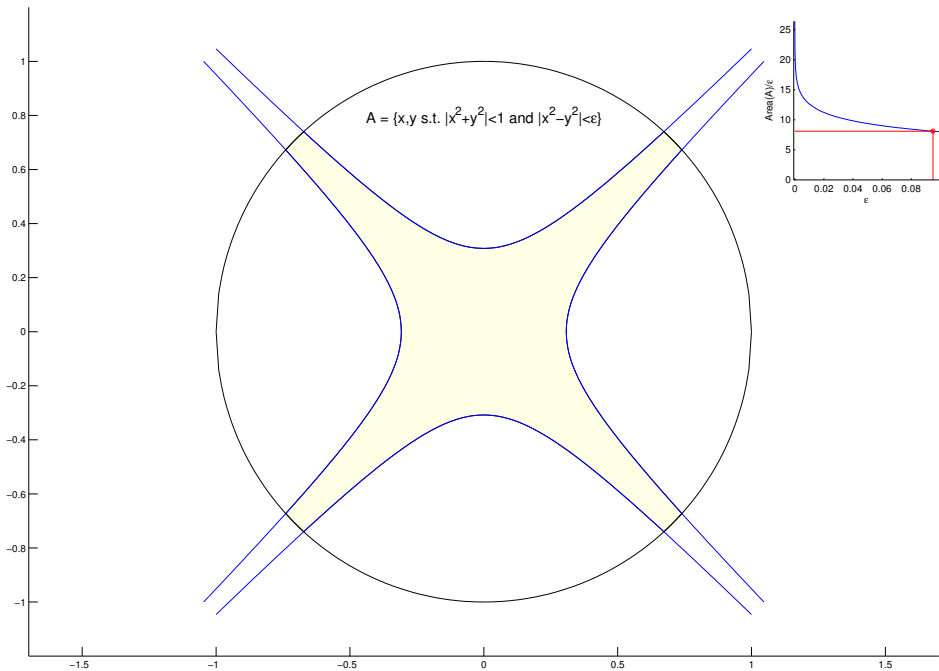
s.t.

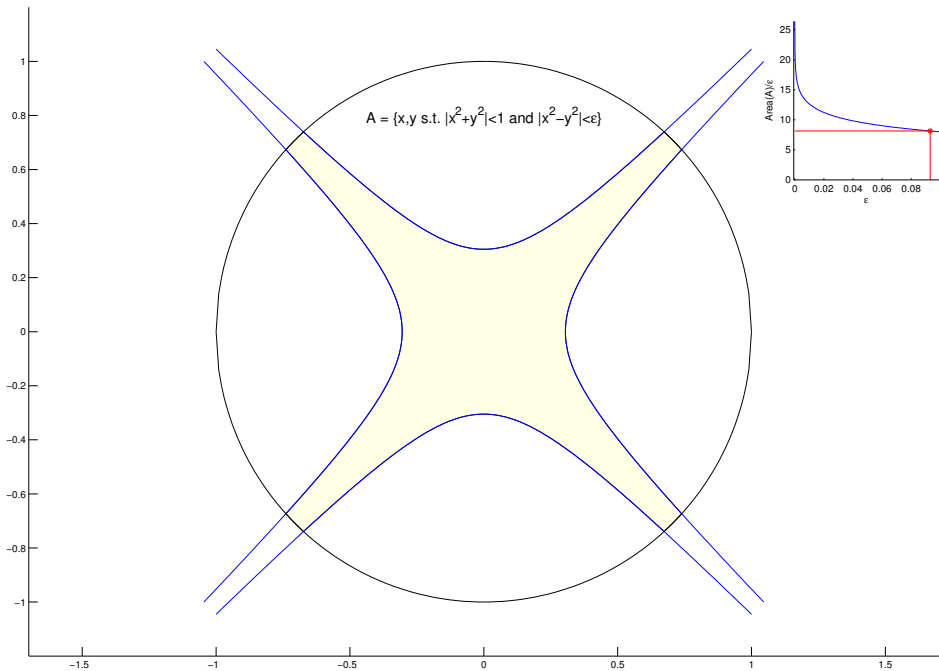
- ϕ is a flat morphism of smooth algebraic varieties over a local field F , s.t. all its fibers are of rational singularities (in what follows: FRS morphism).
- m is a Schwartz (i.e. compactly supported locally Haar) measure on $X(F)$.

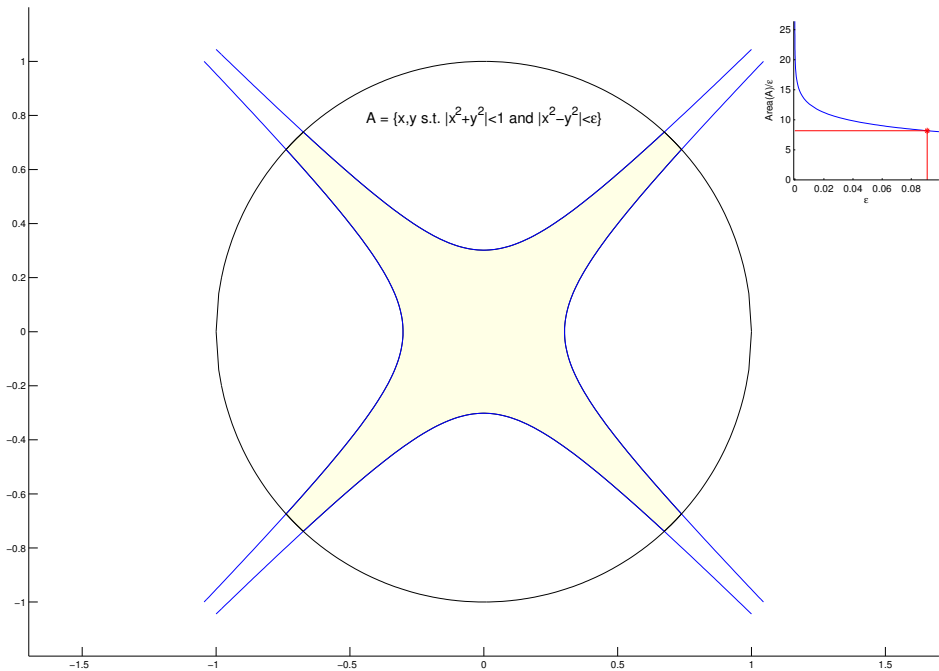
Then $\phi_*(m)$ has continuous density.

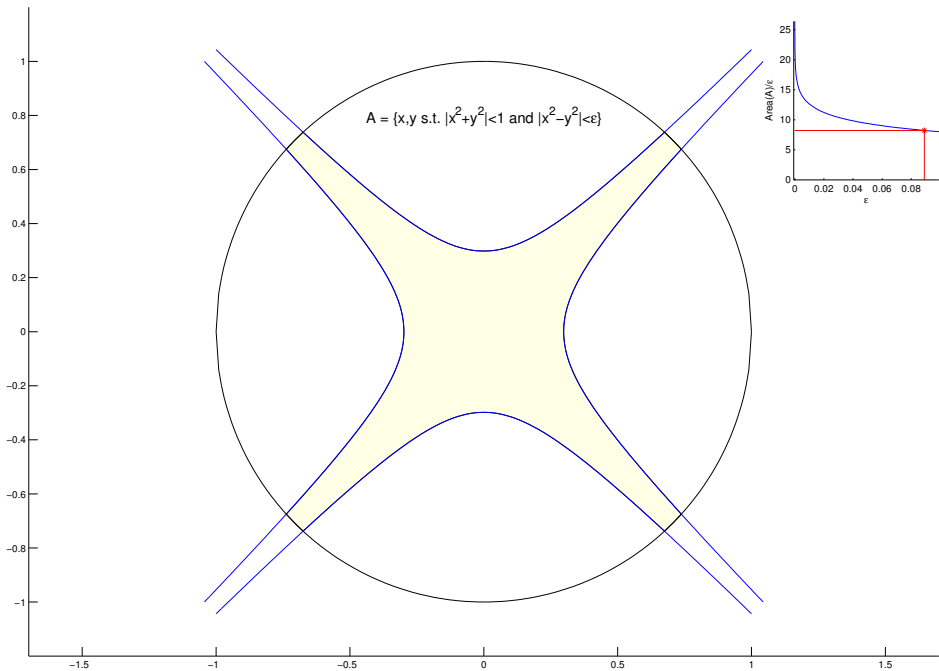


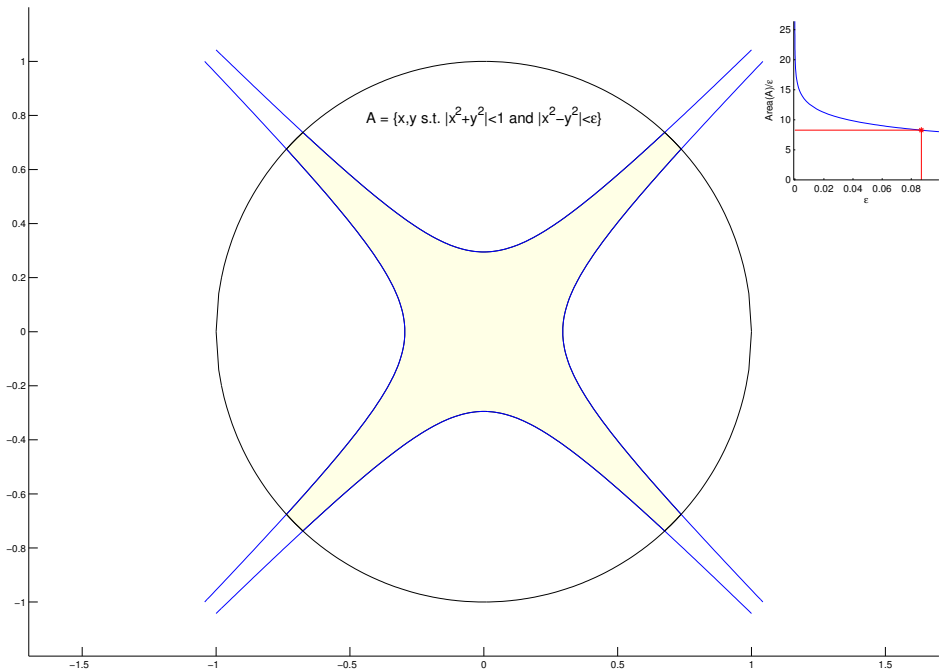


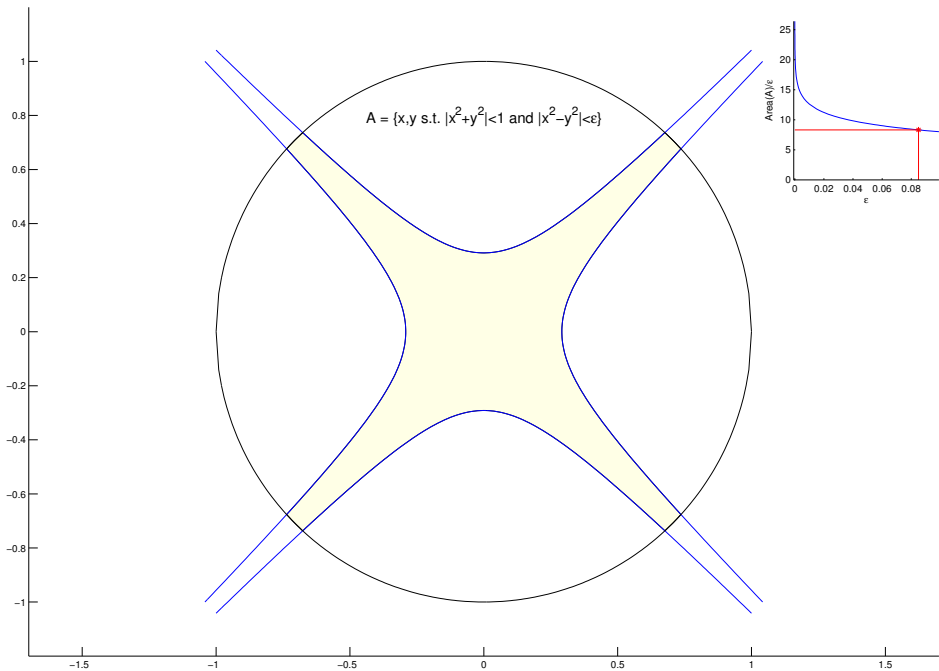


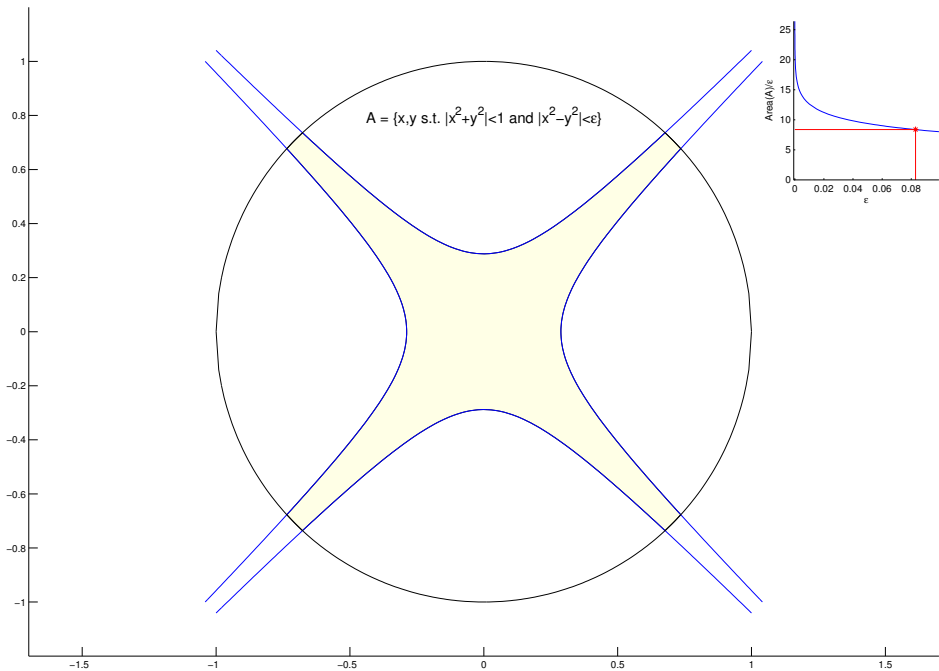


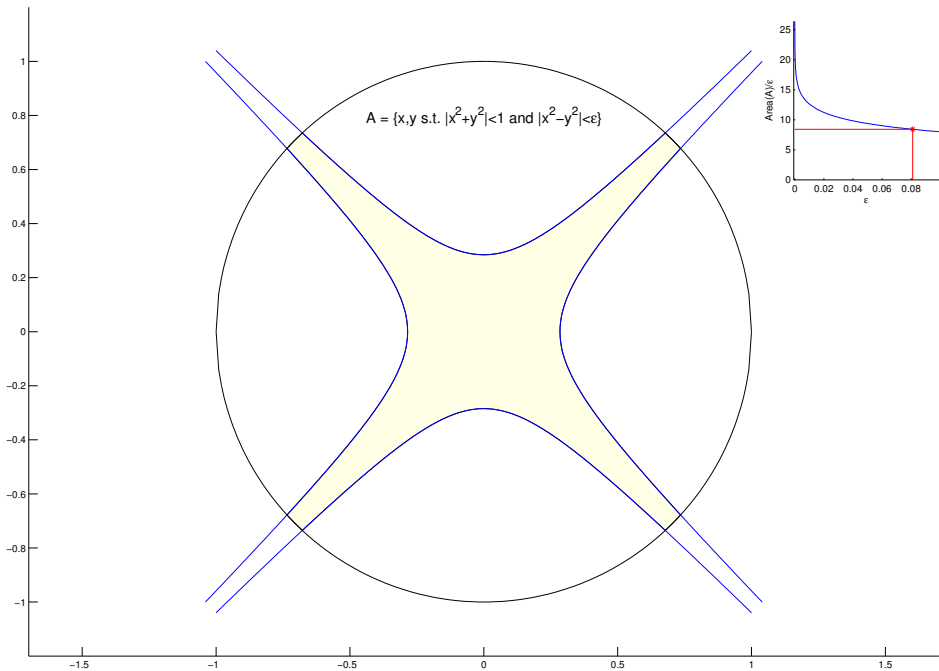


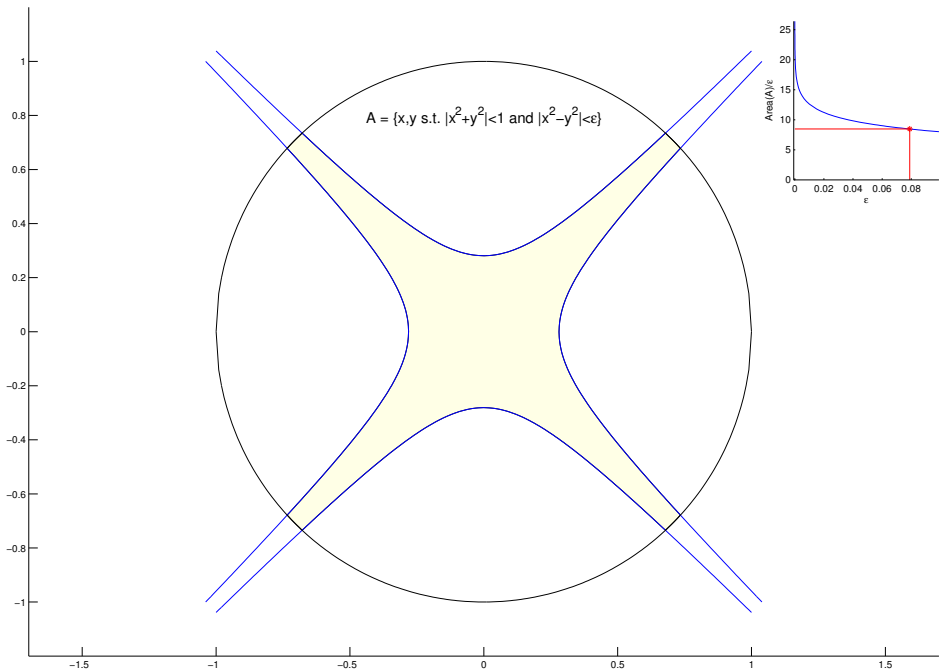


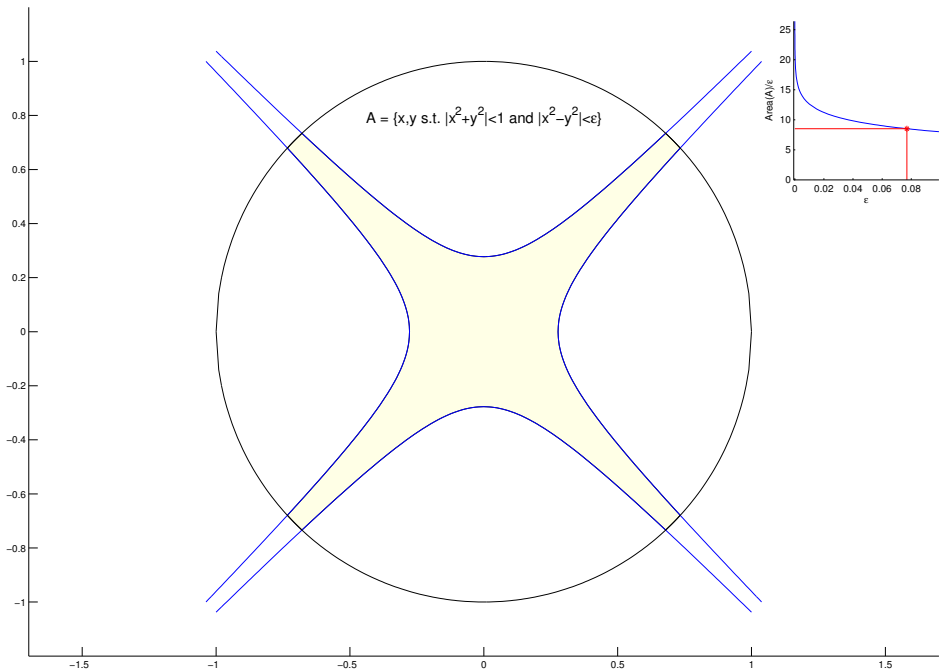


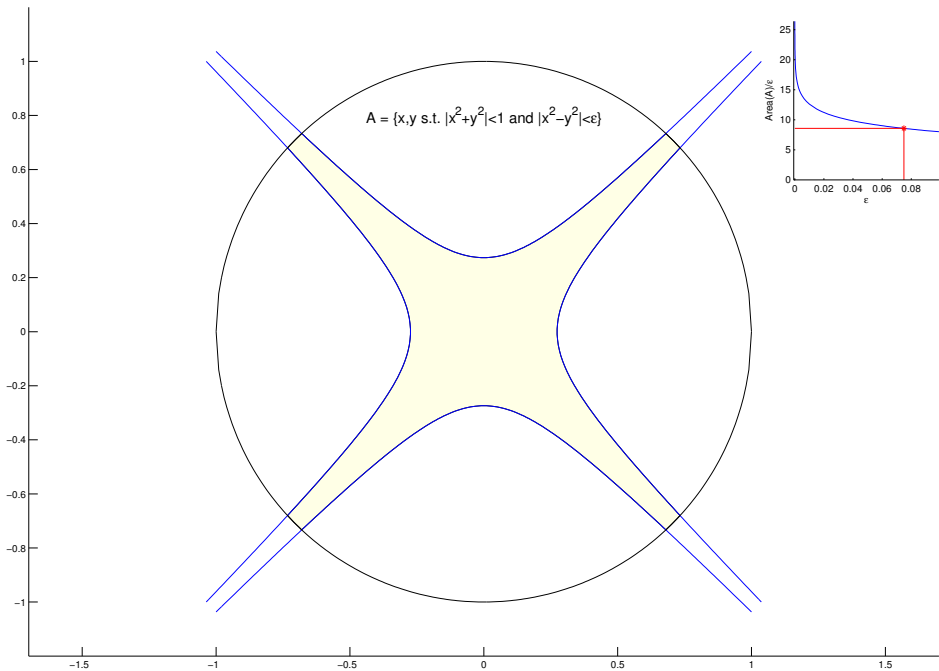


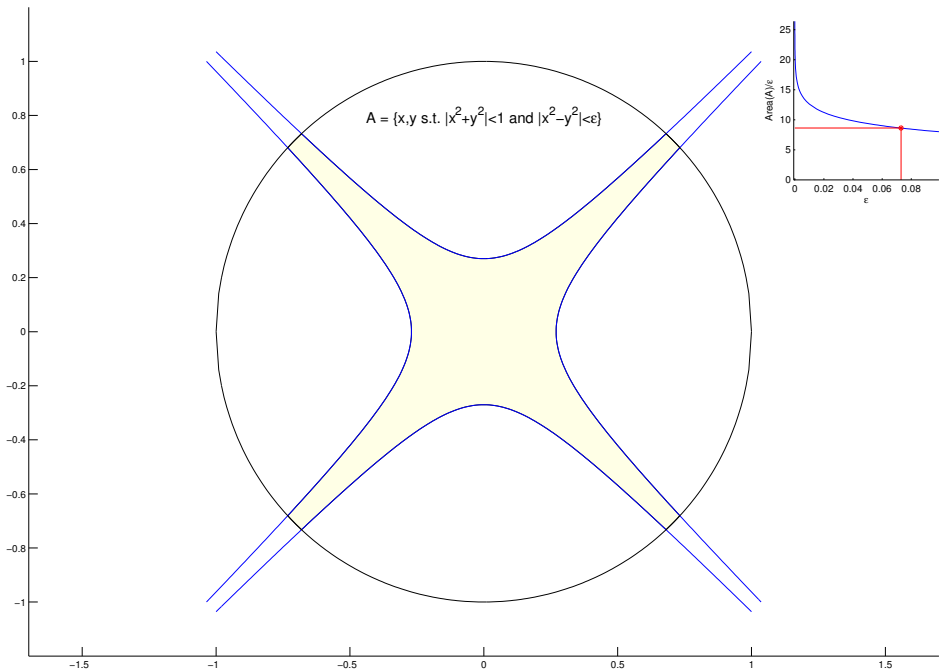


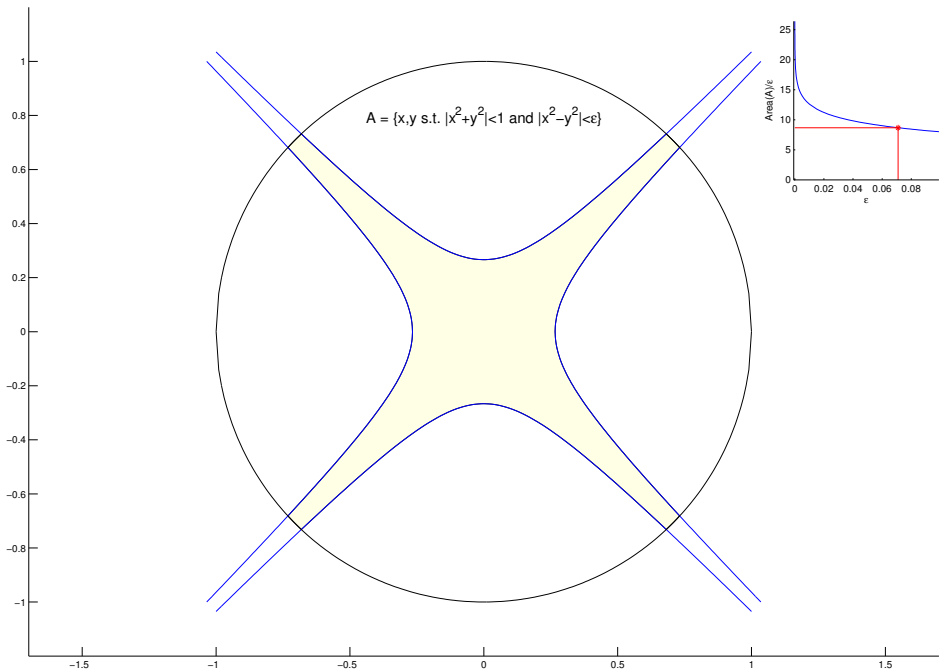


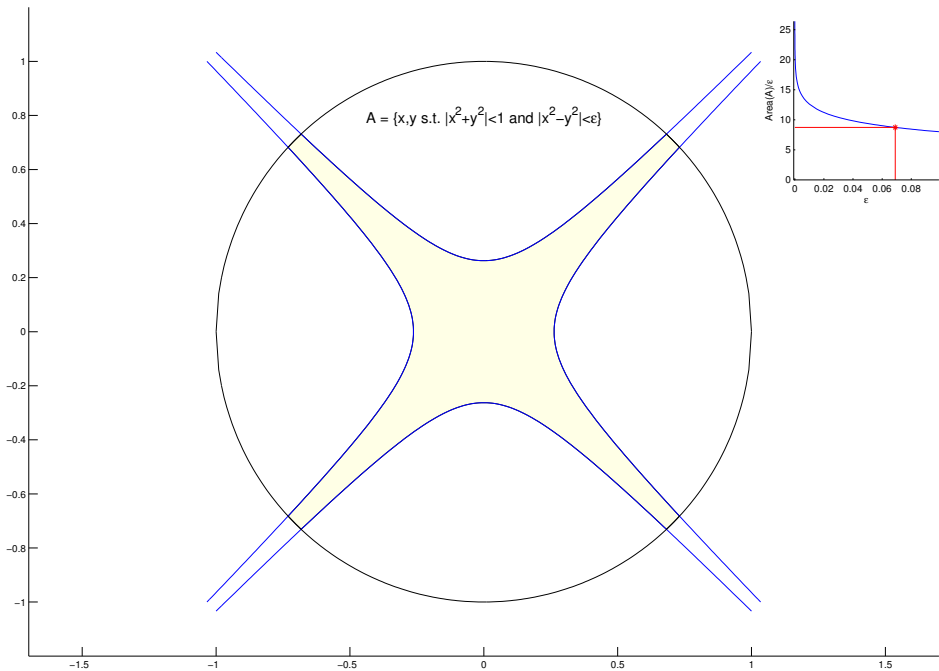


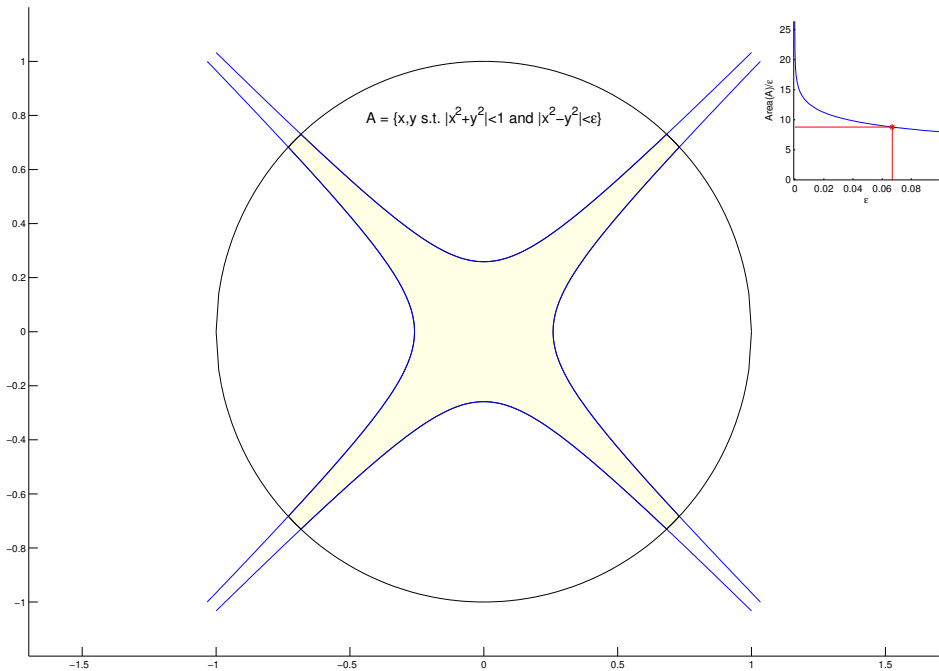


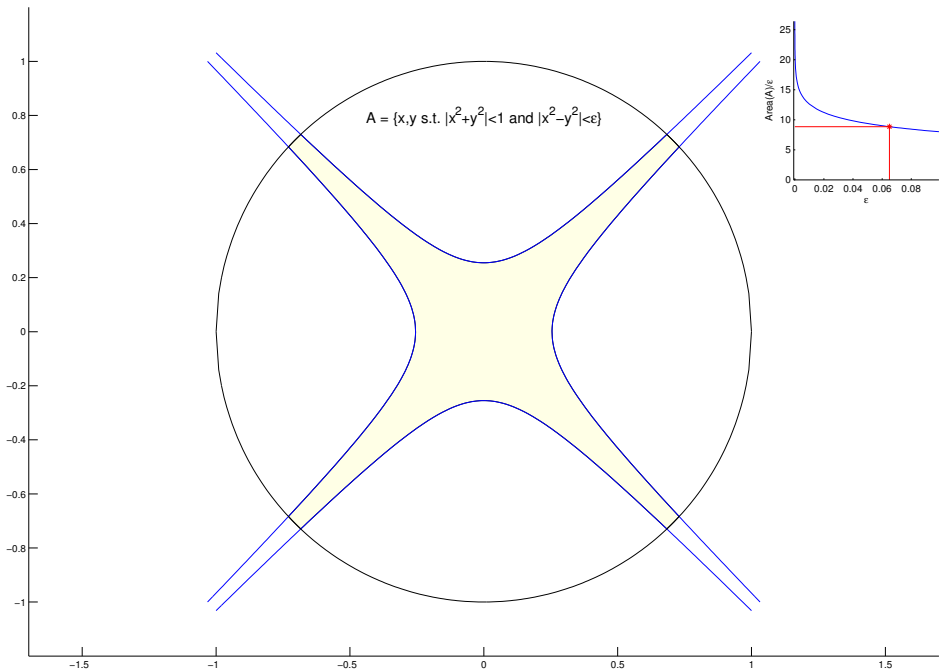


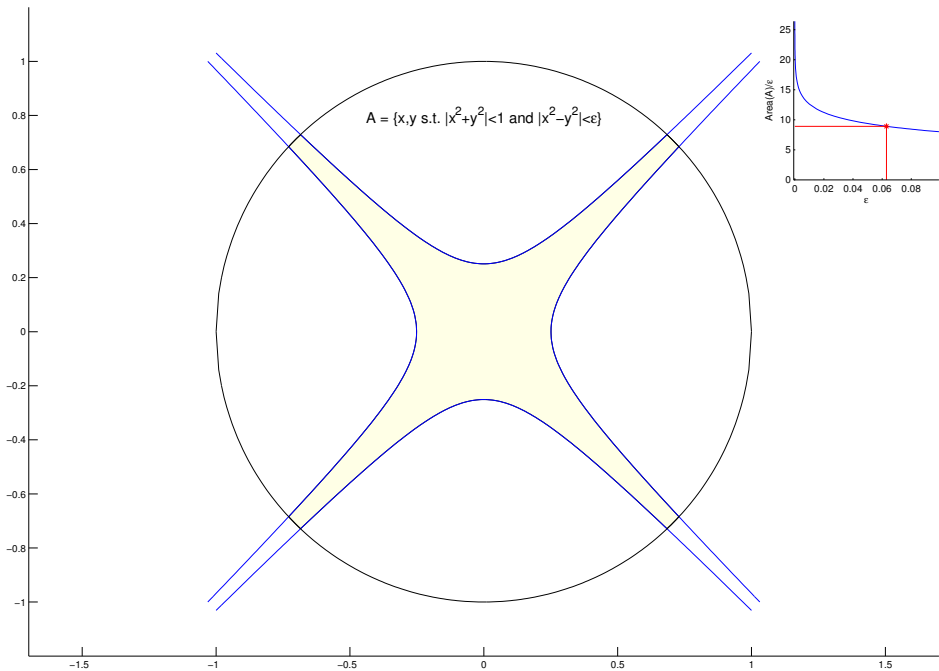


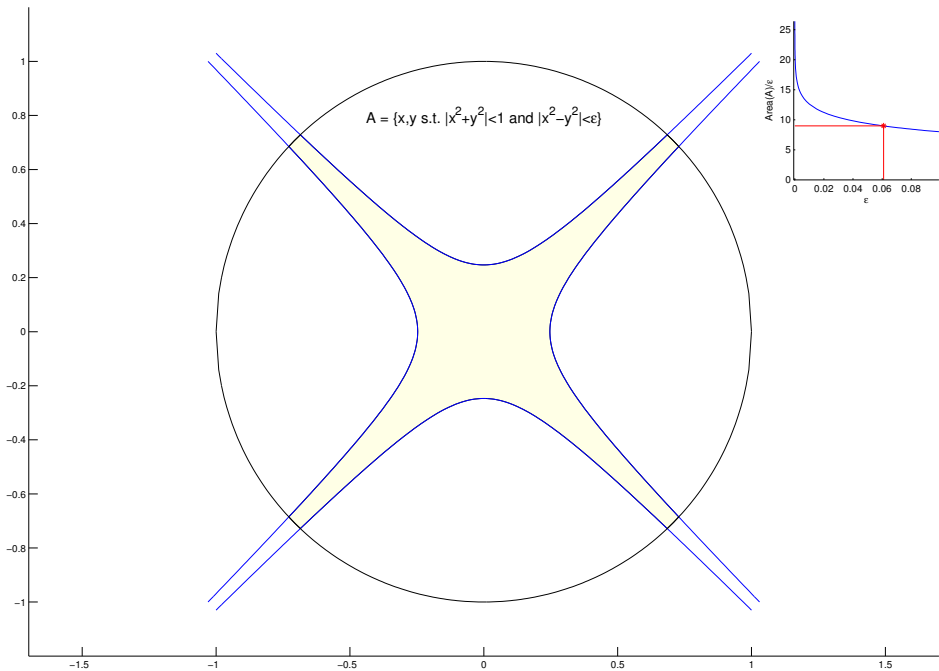


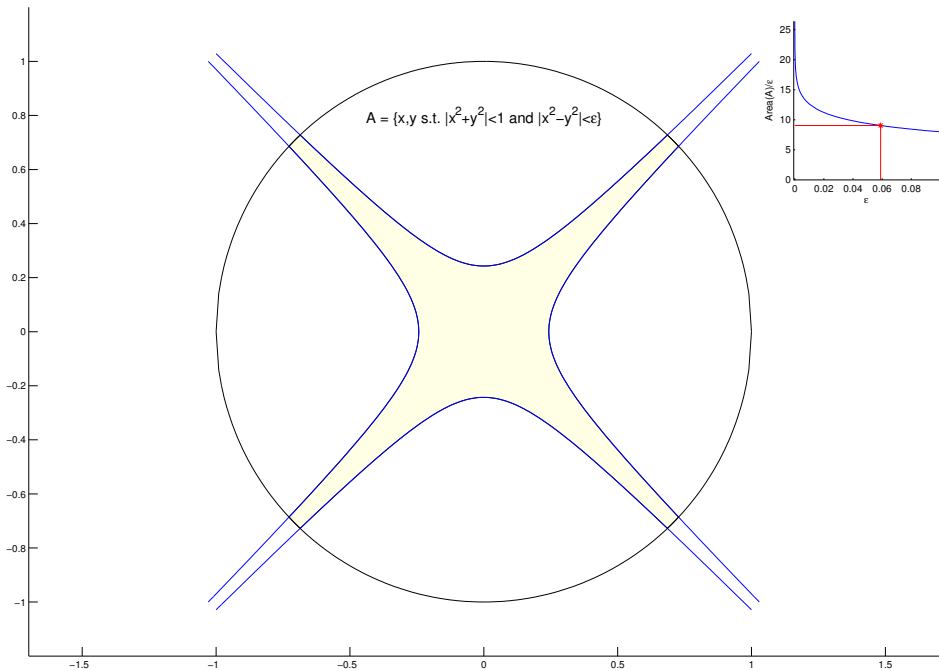


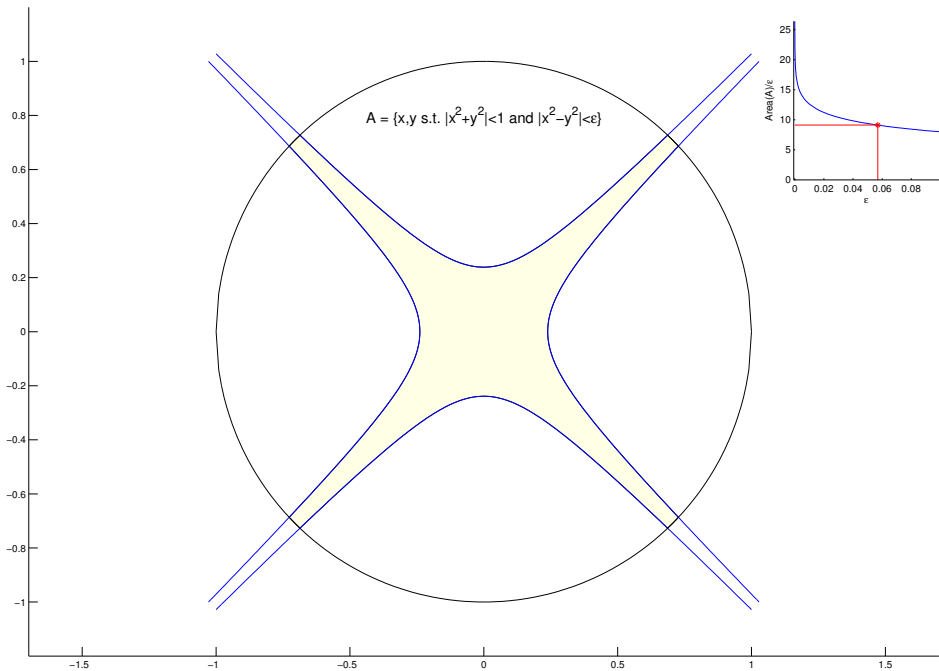


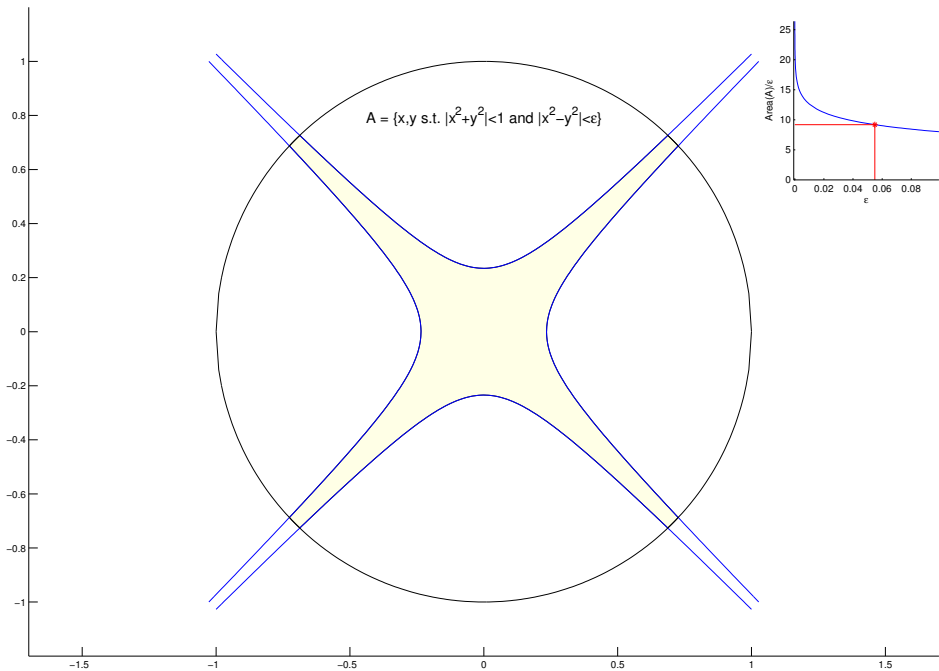


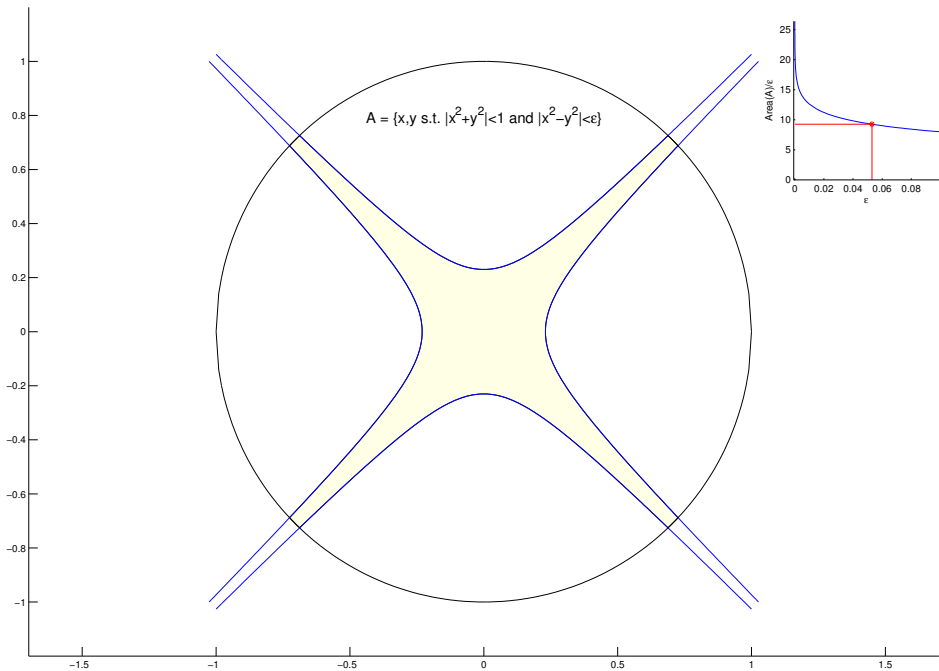


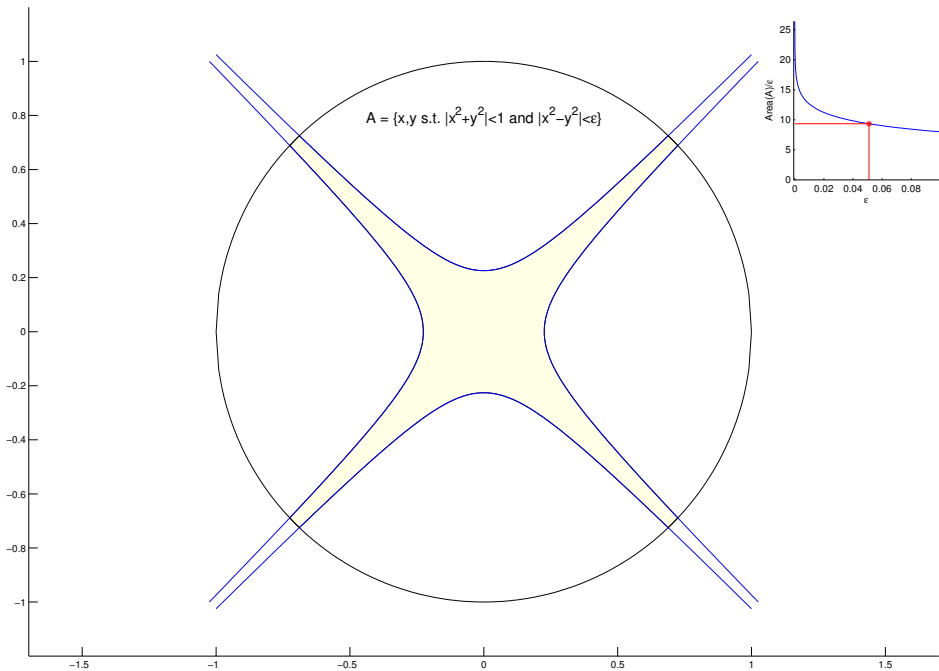


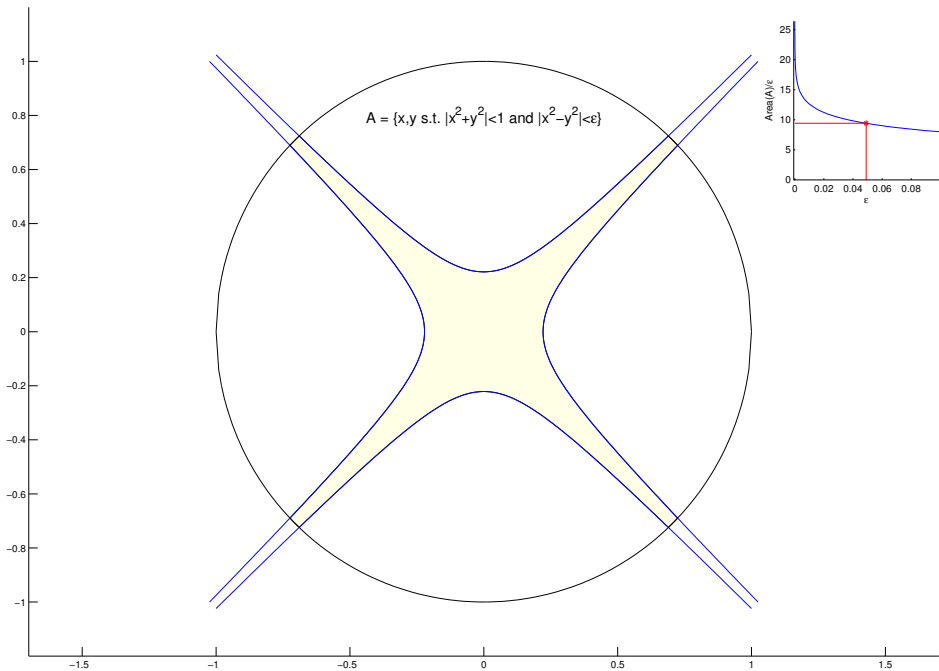


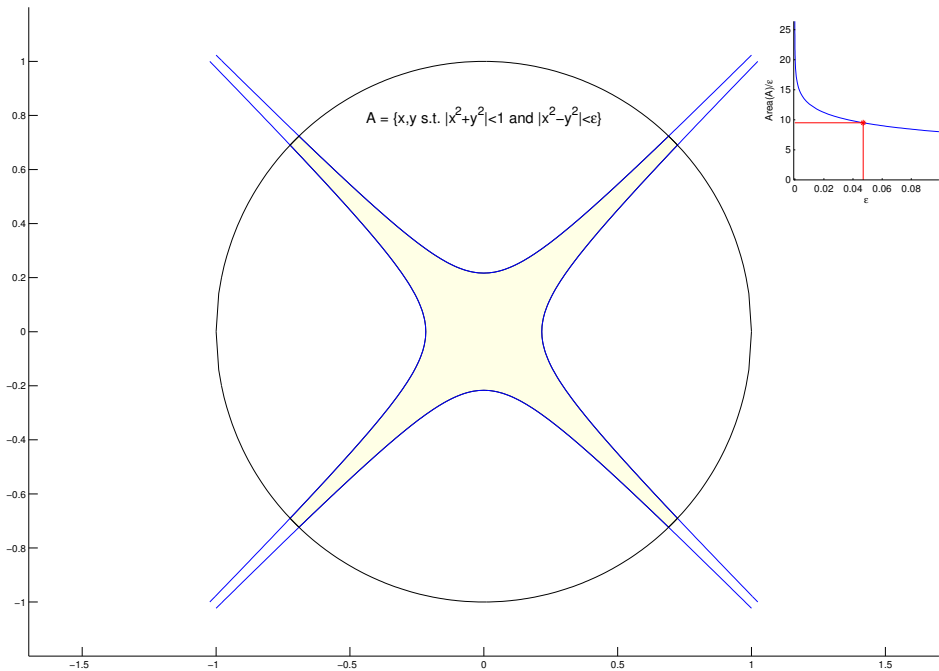


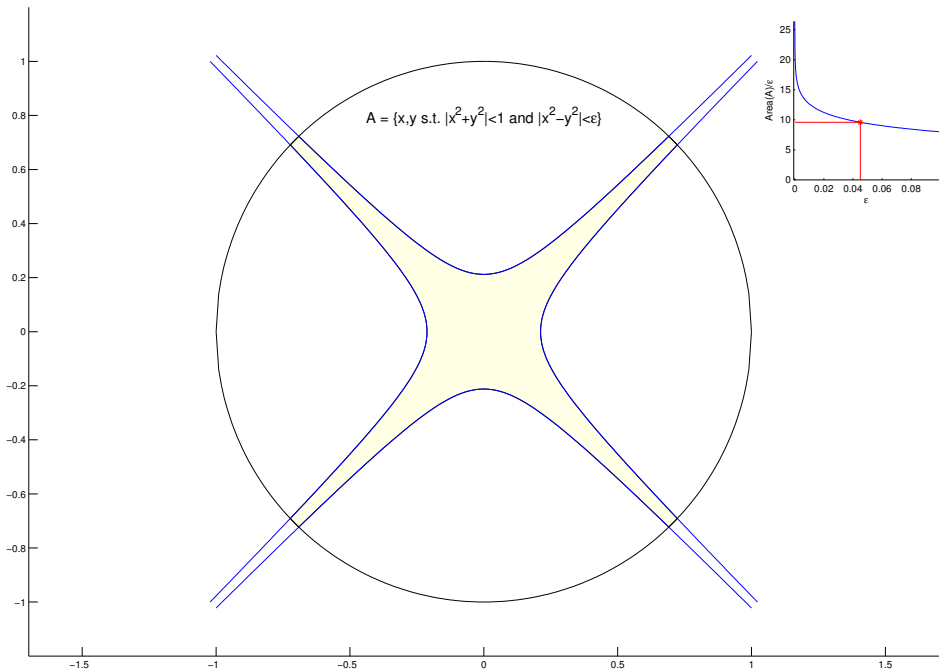


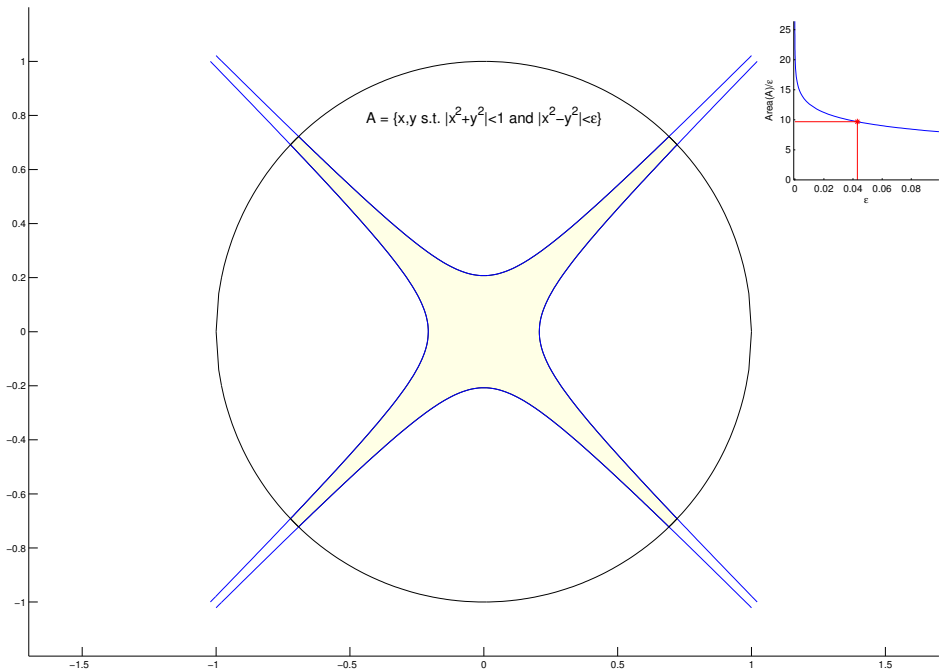


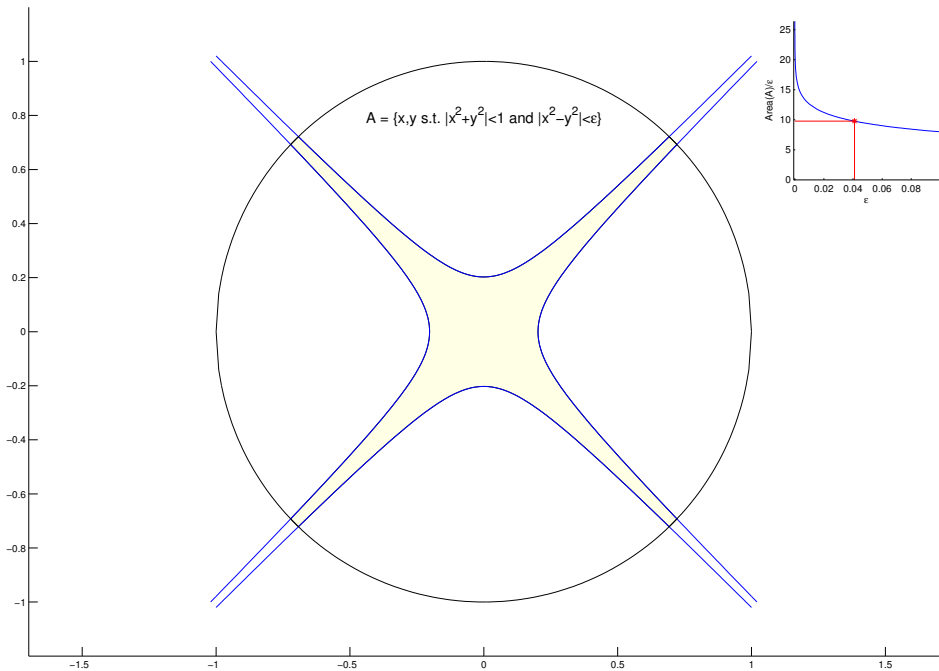


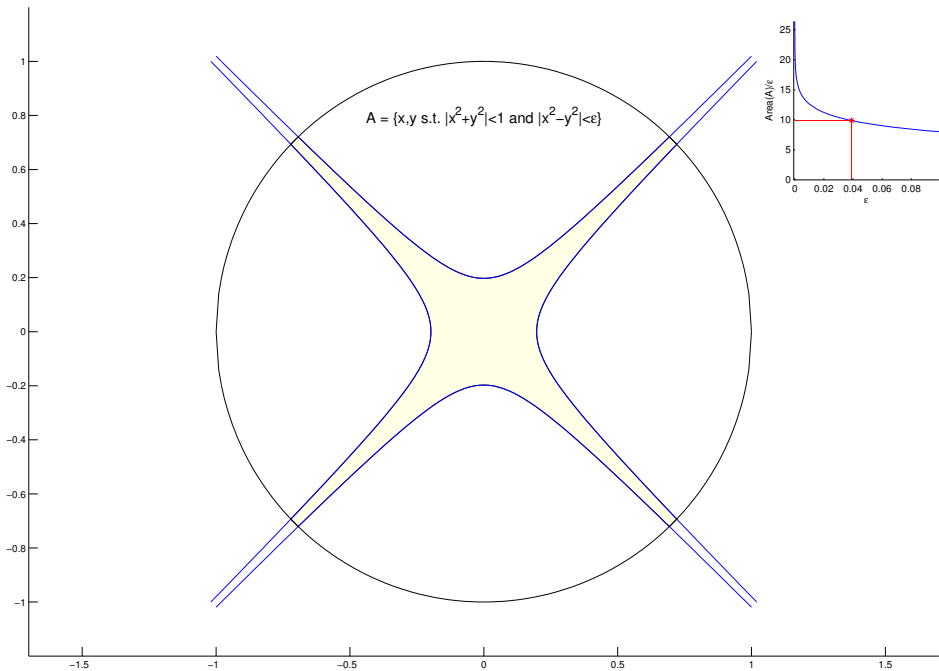


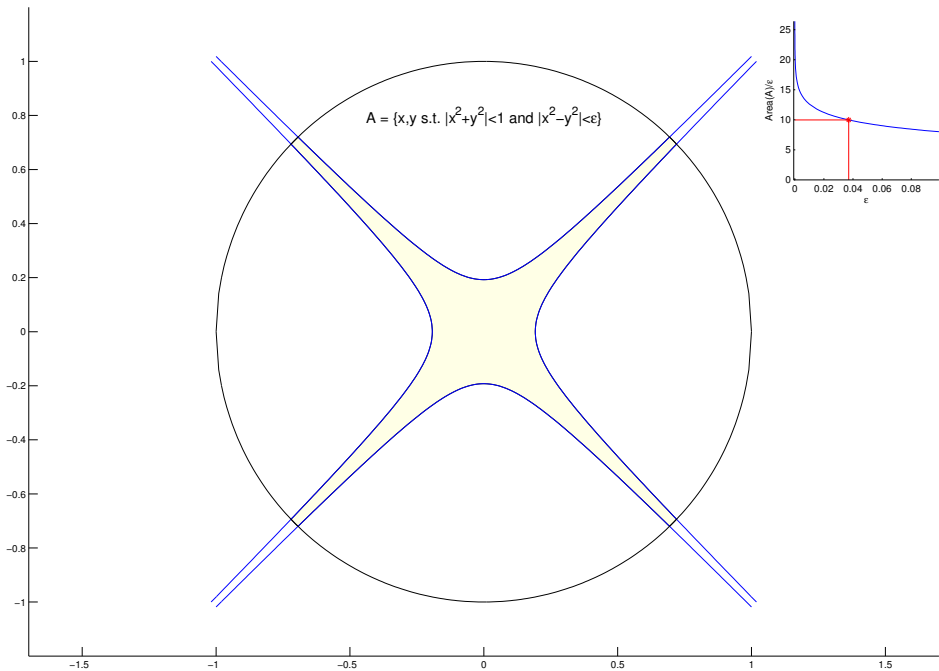


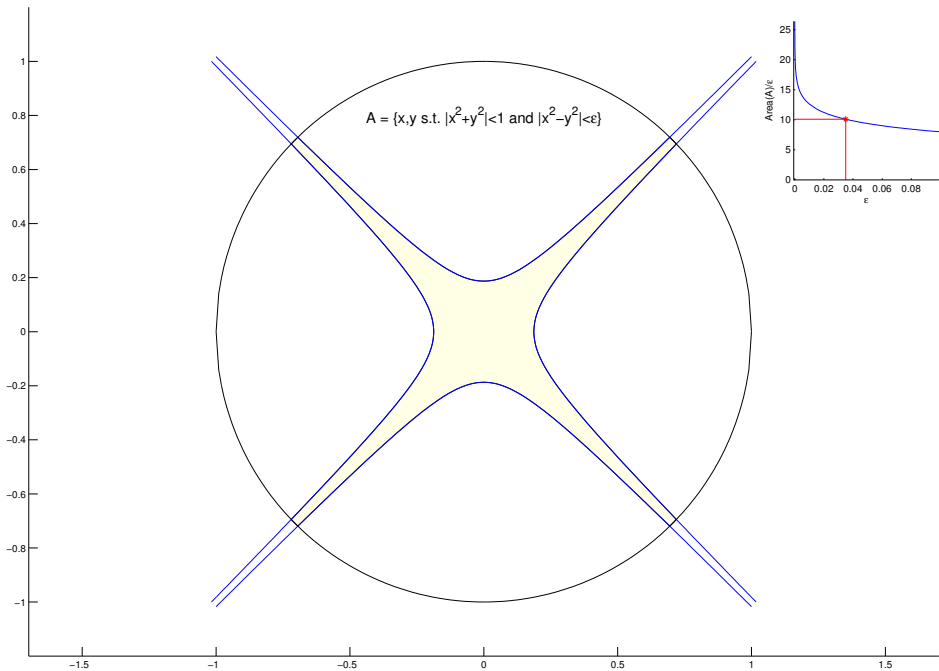


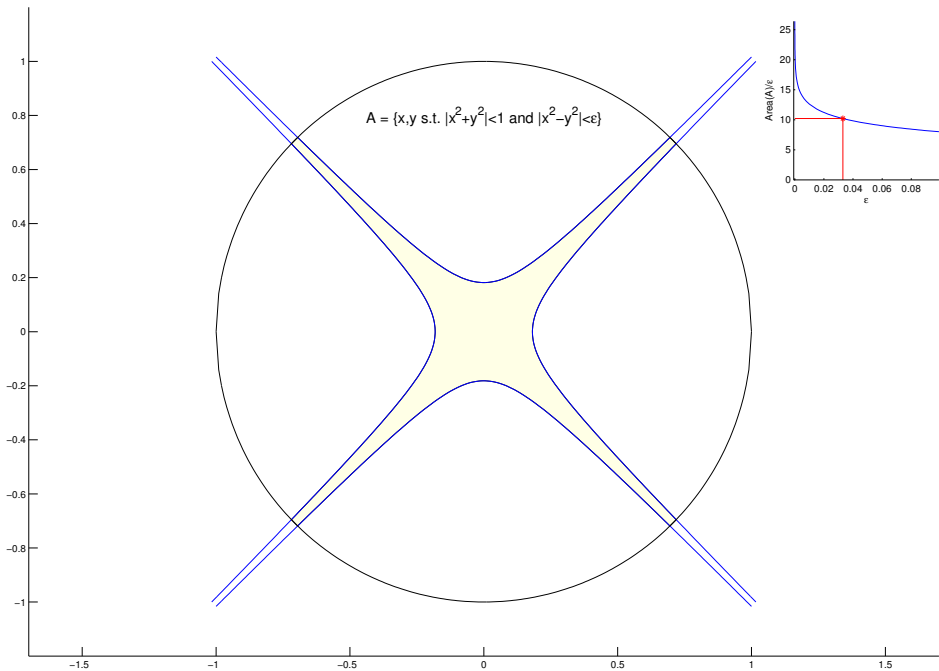


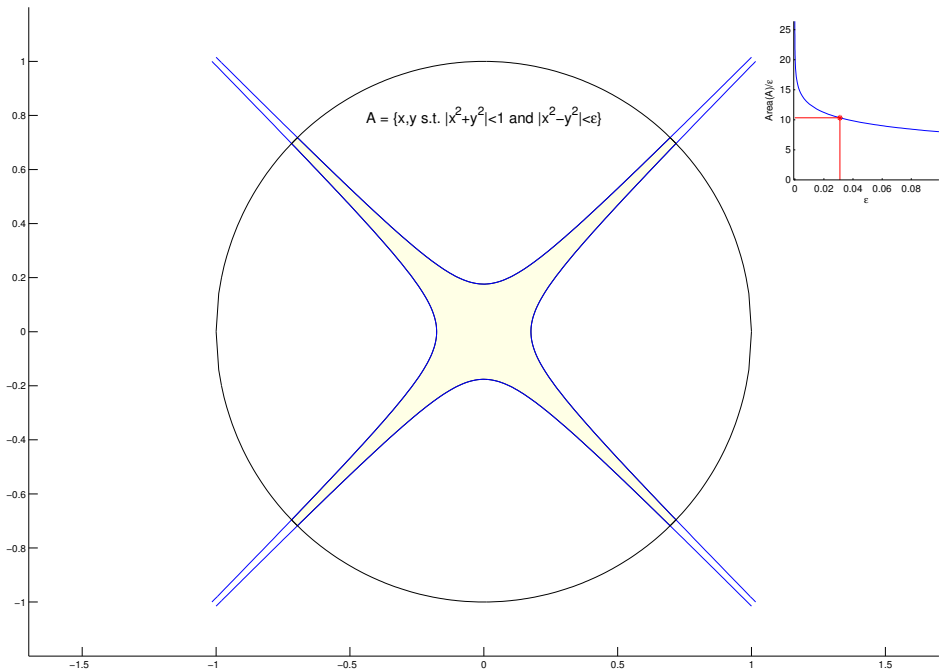


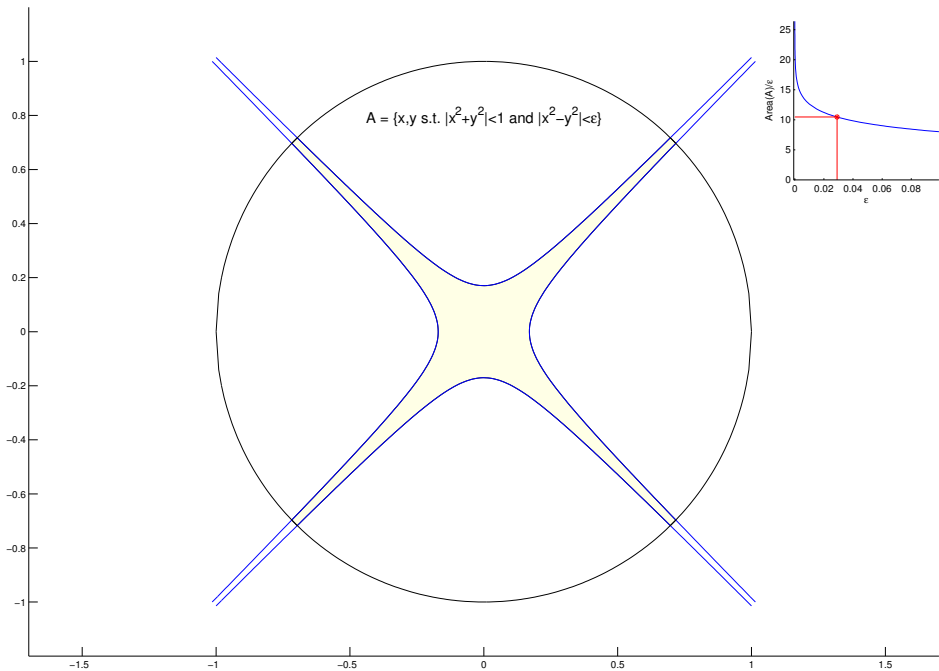


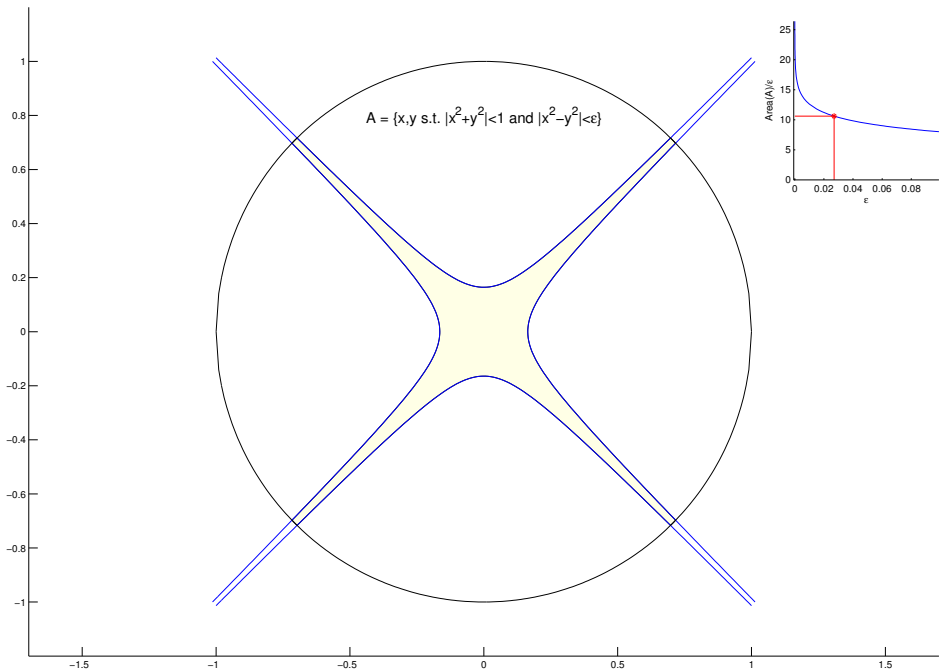


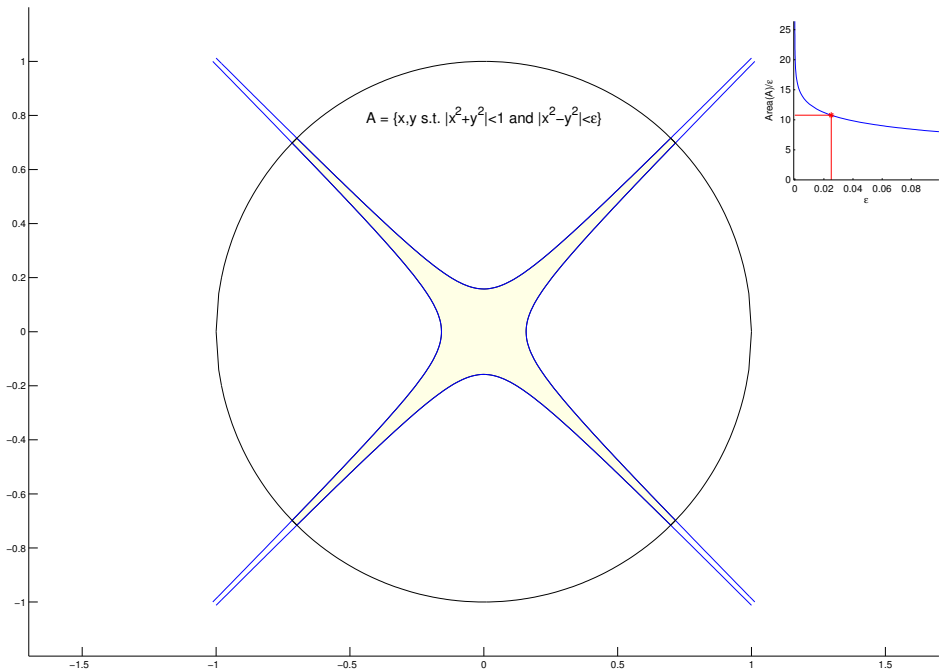


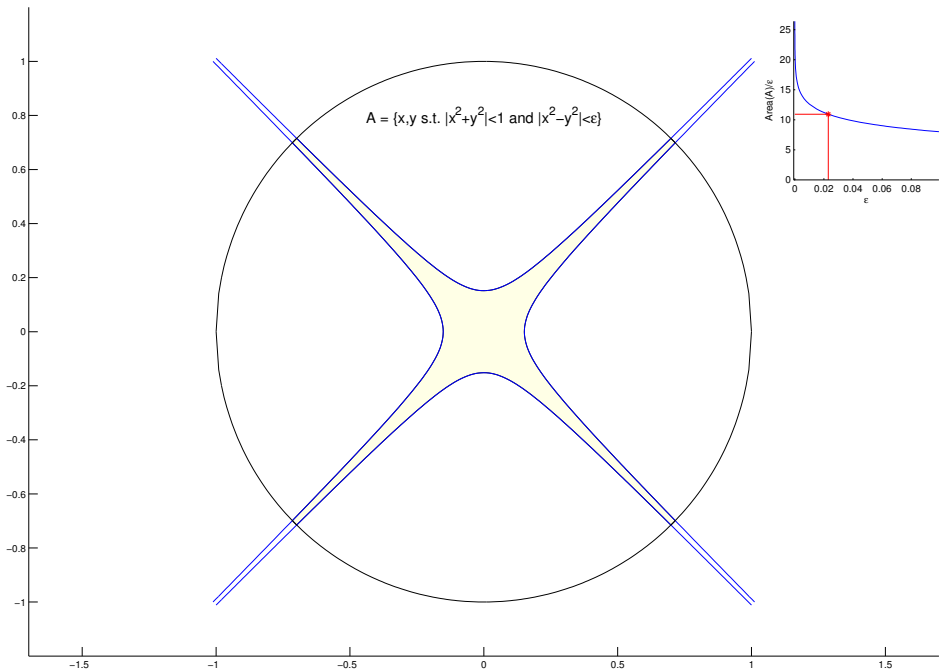


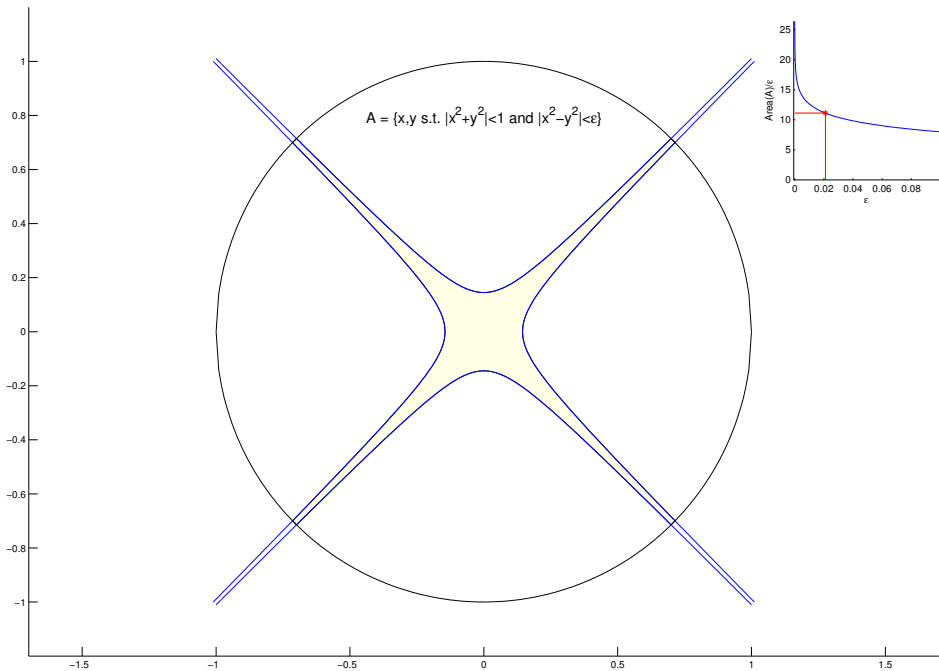


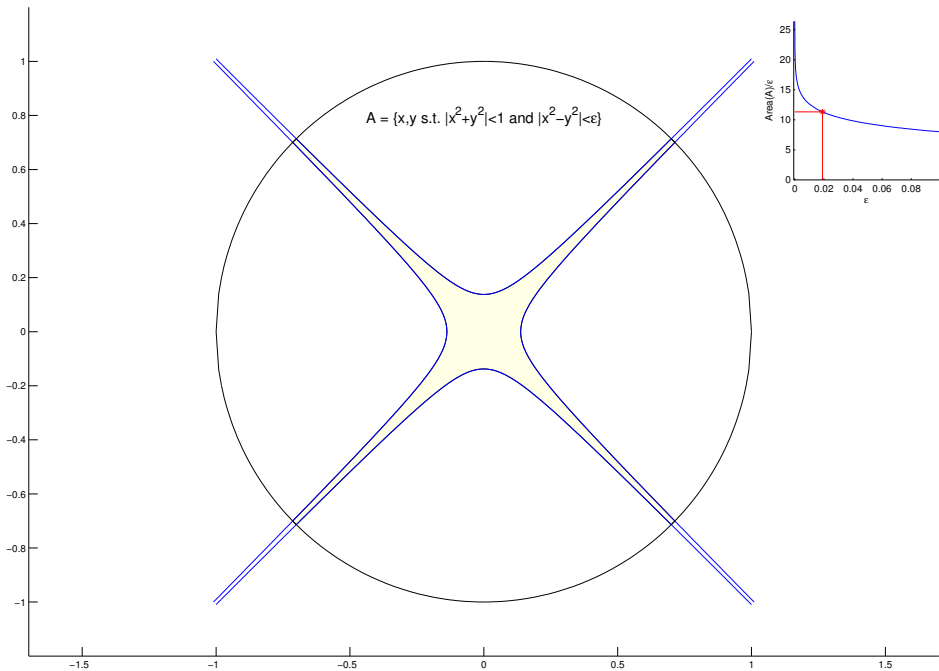


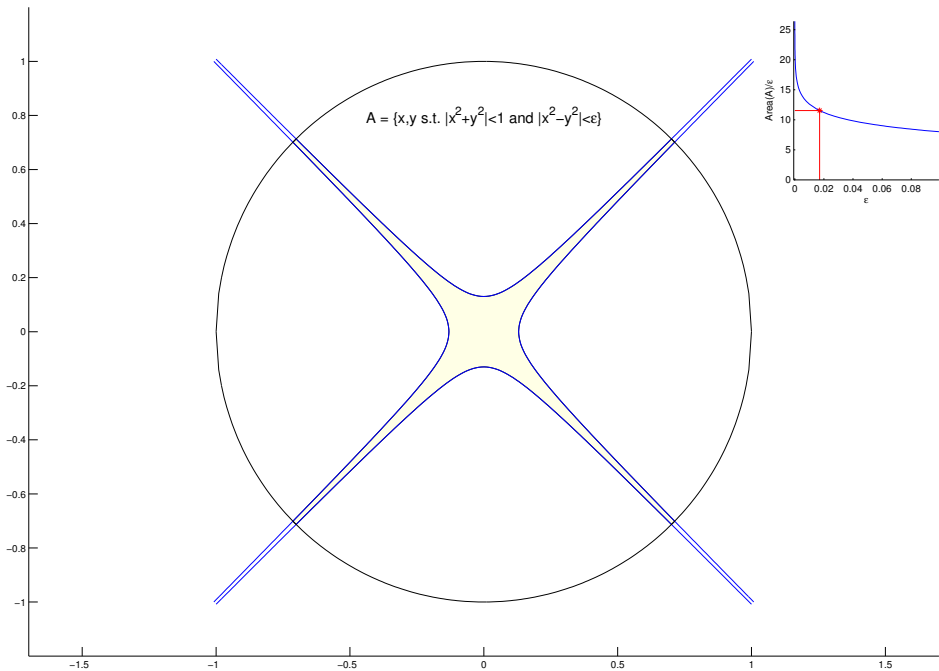


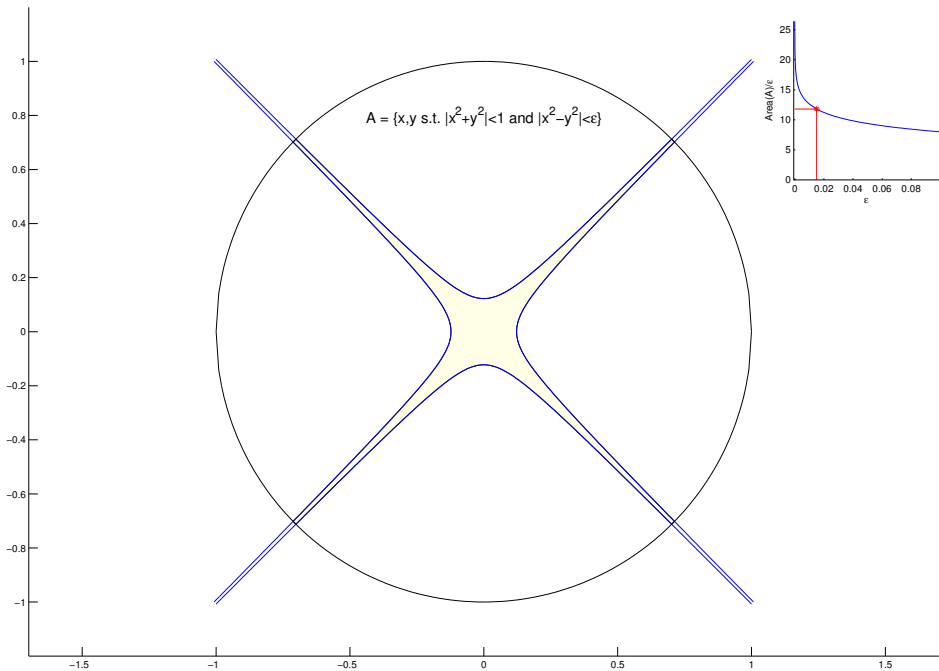


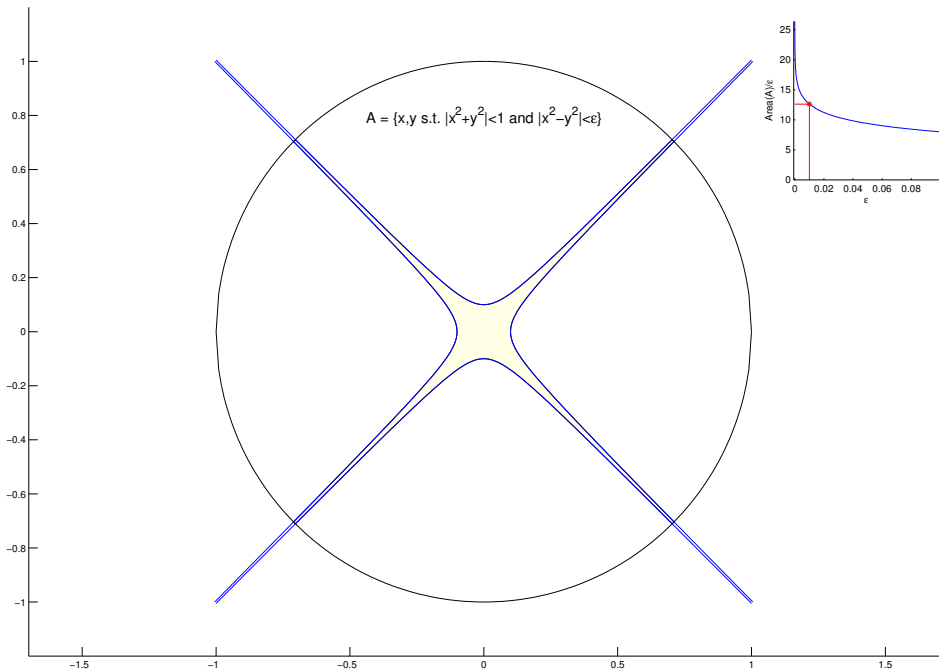


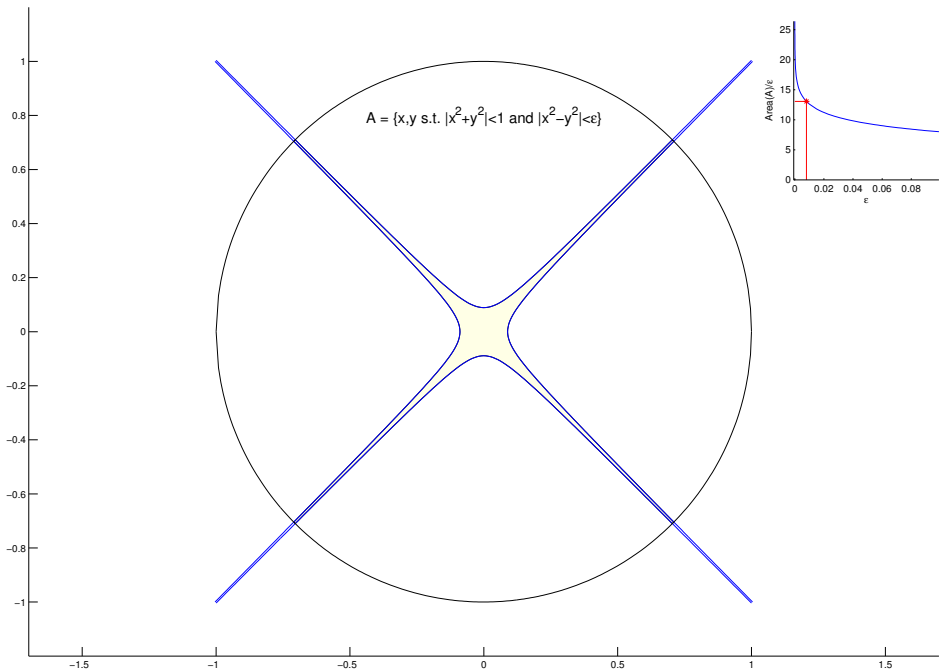


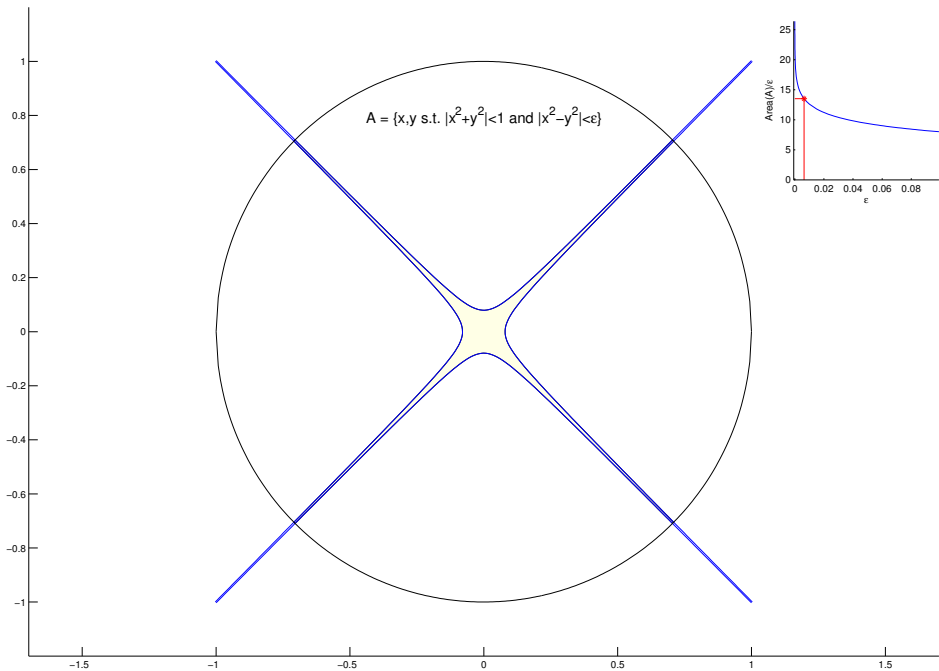


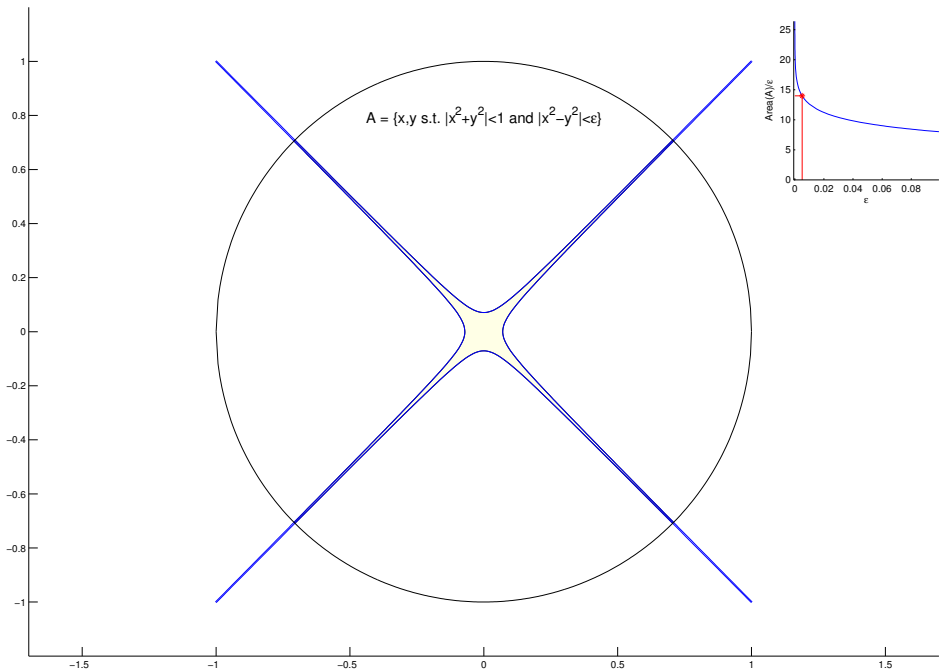


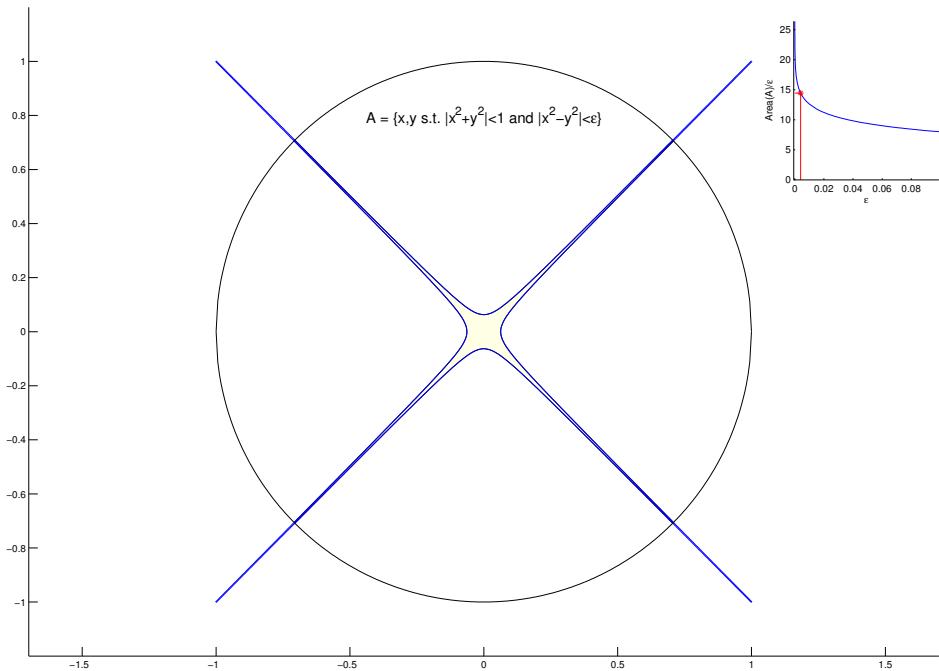


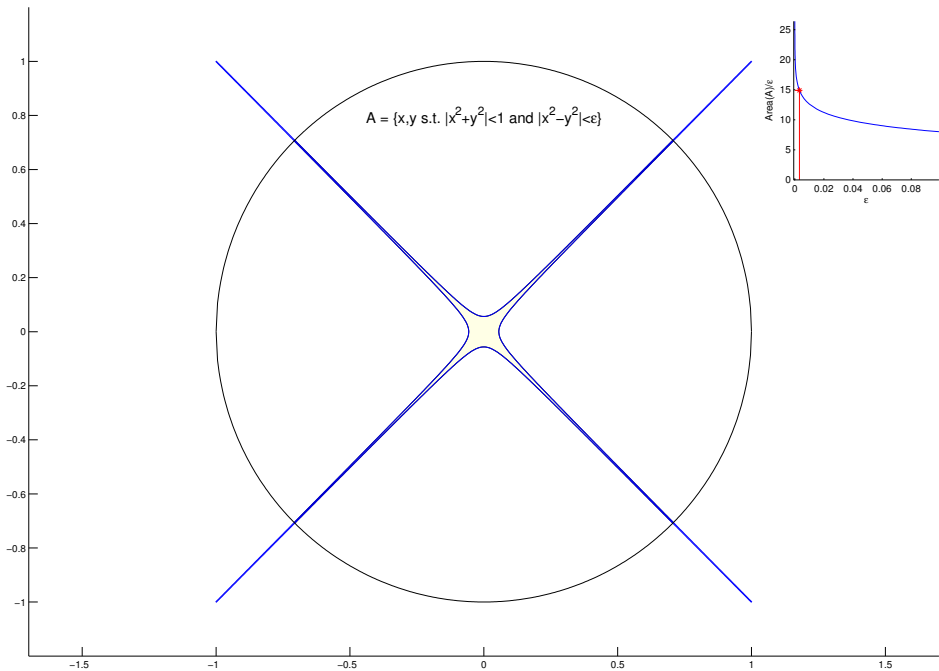


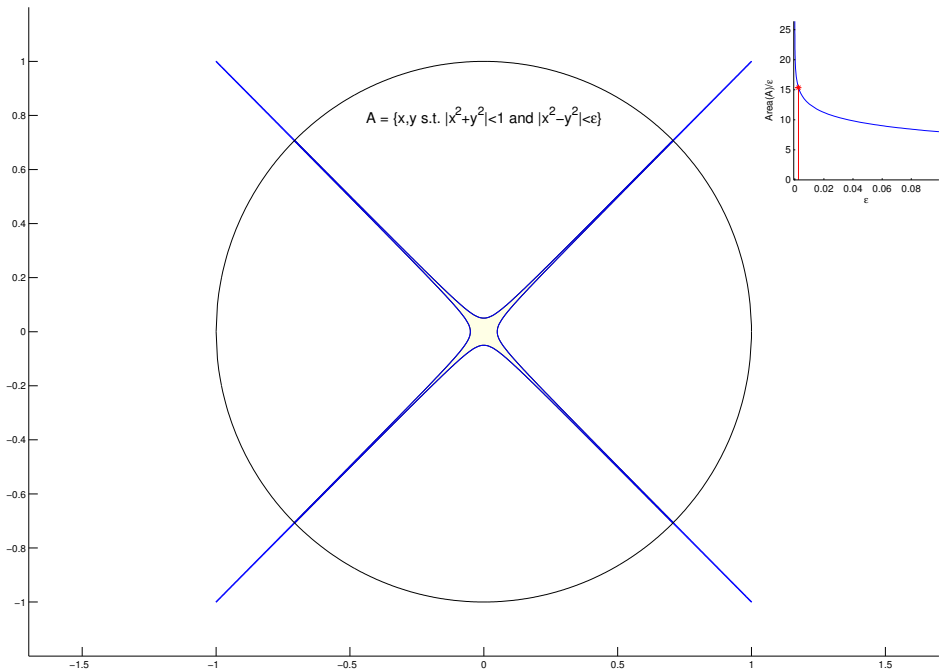


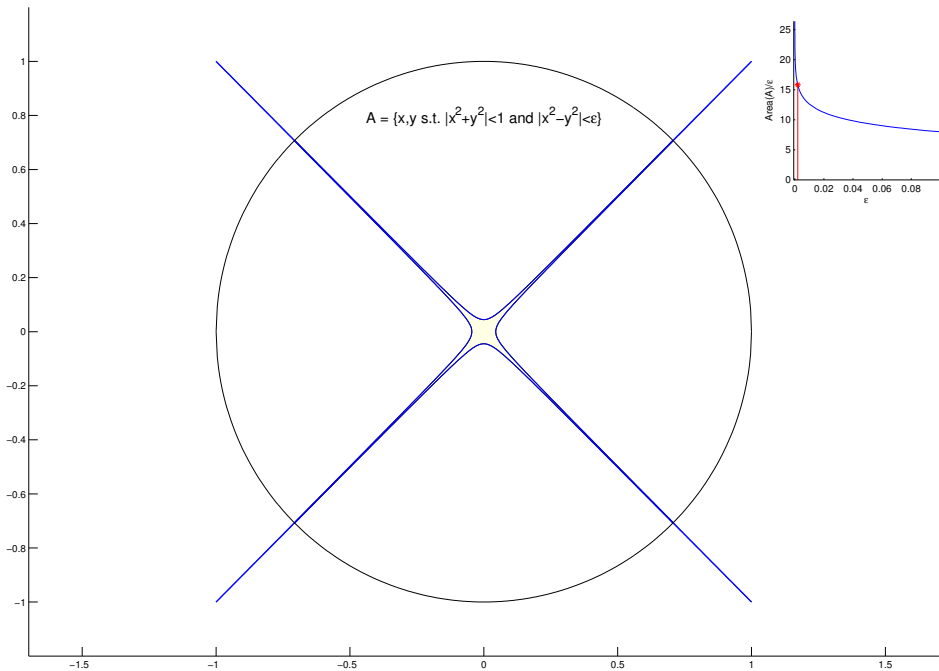


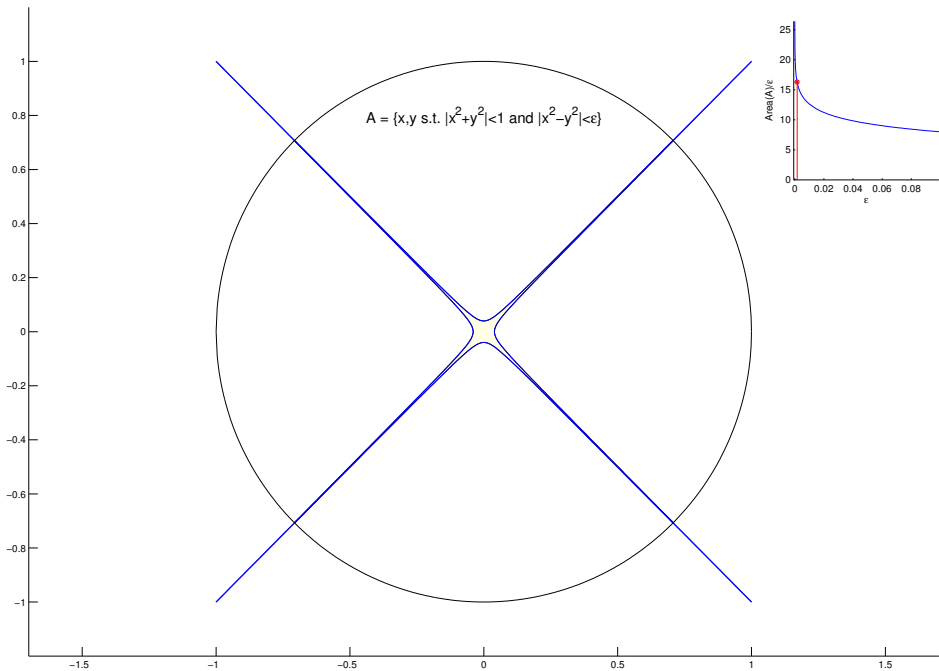


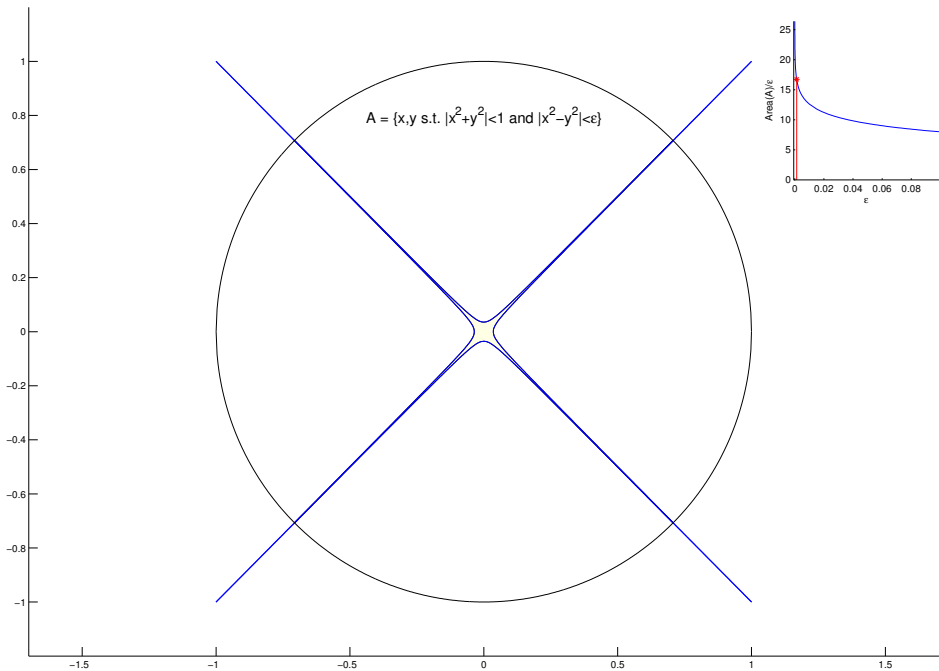


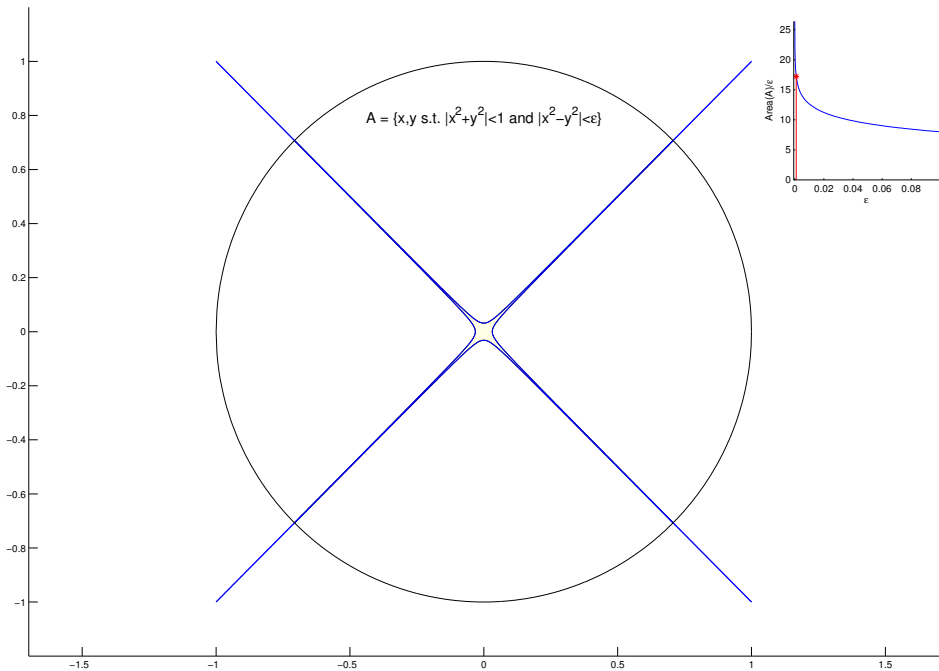


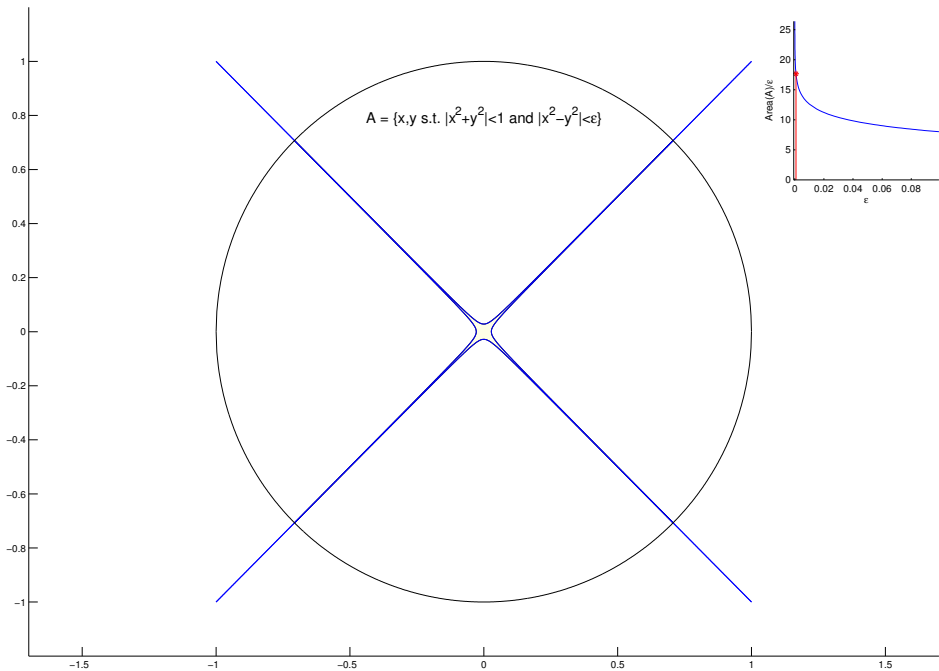


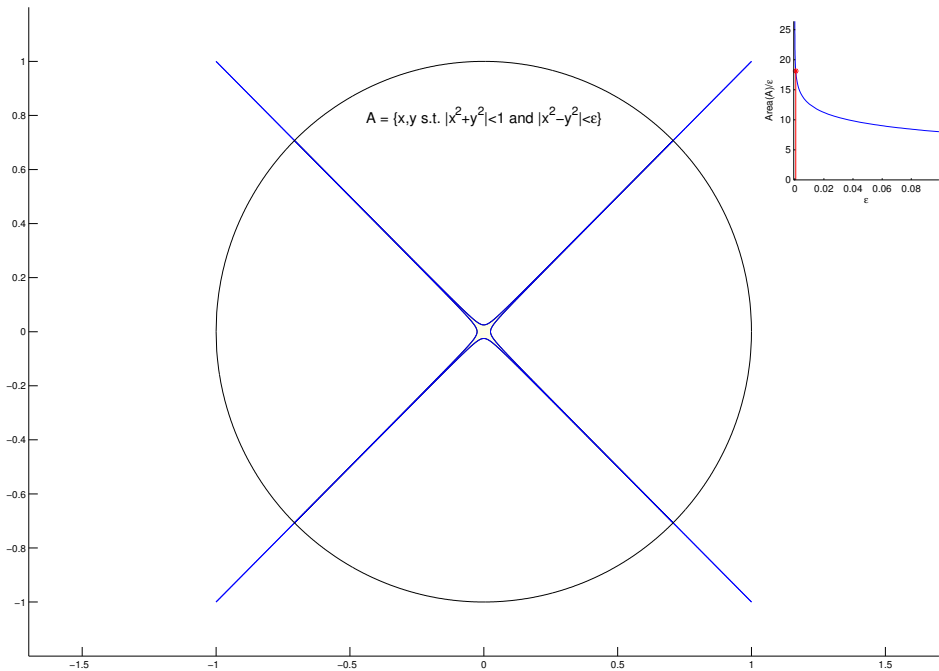


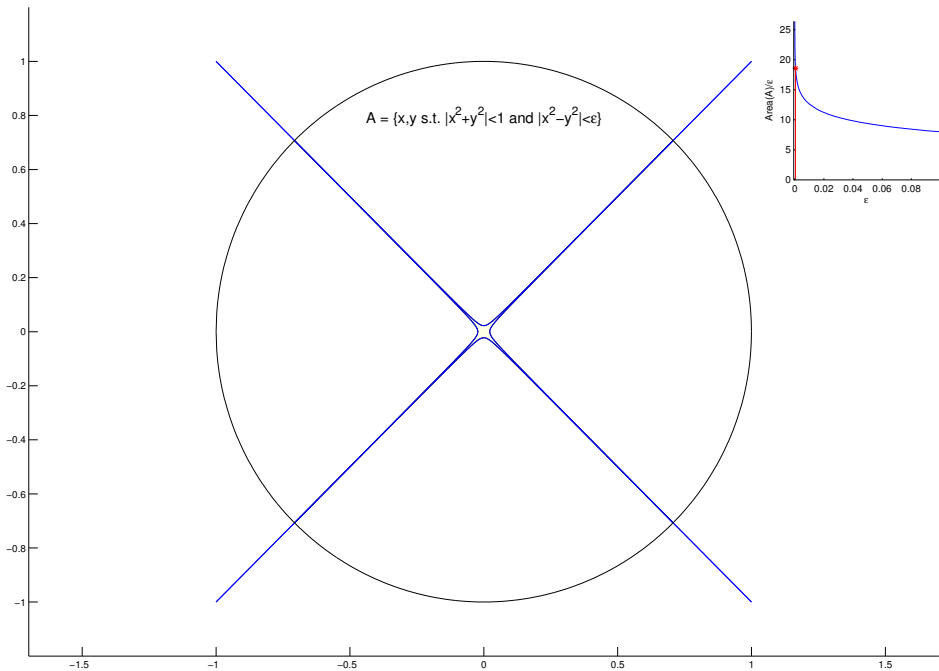


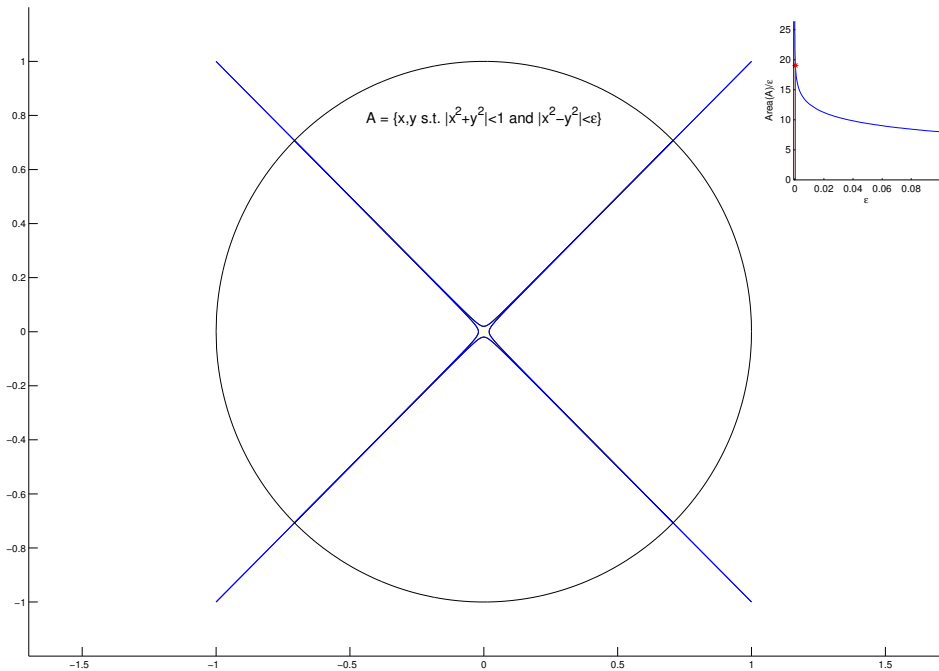


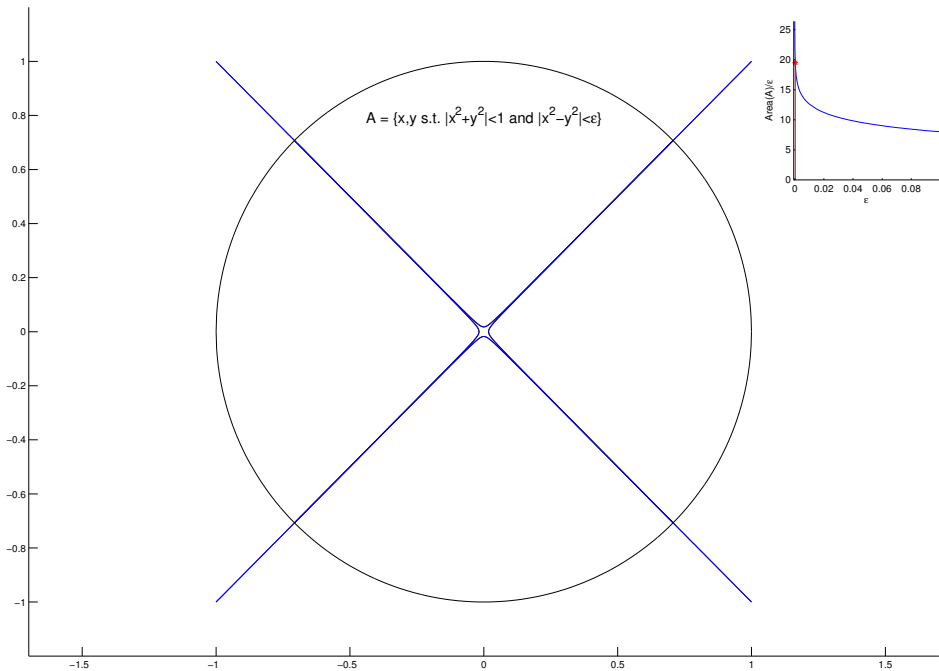


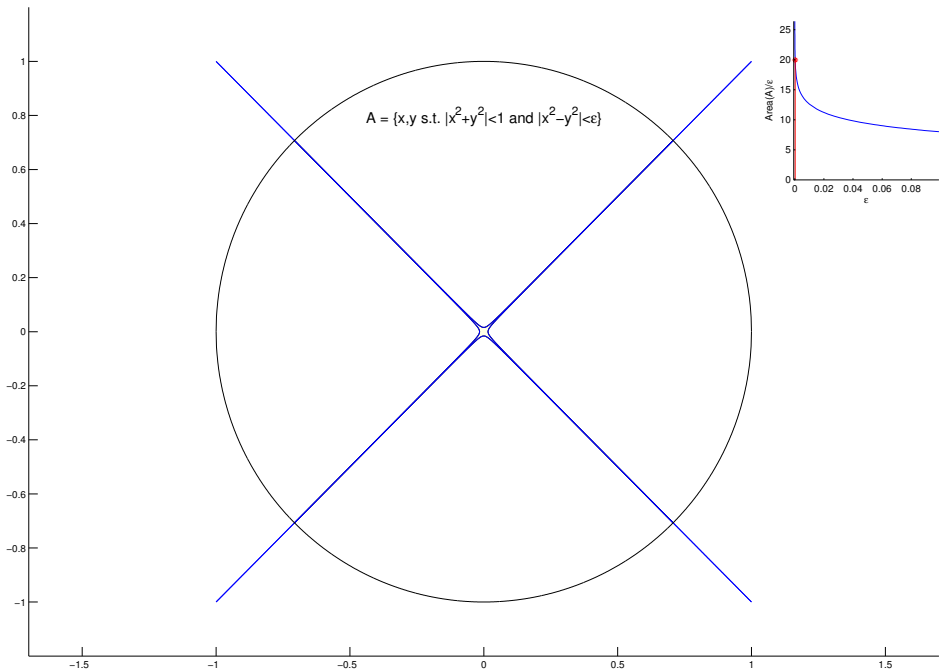


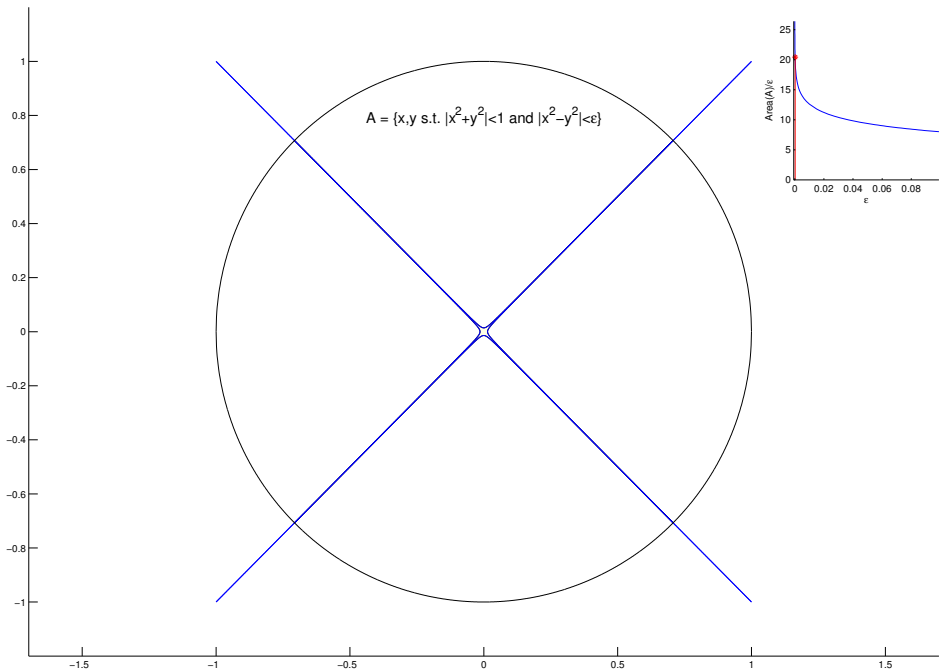


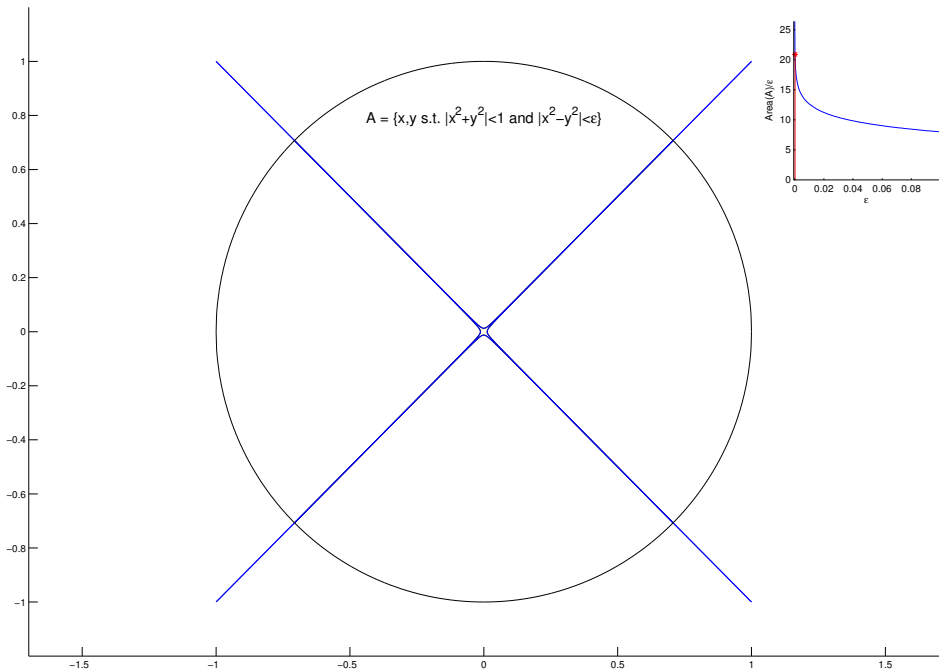


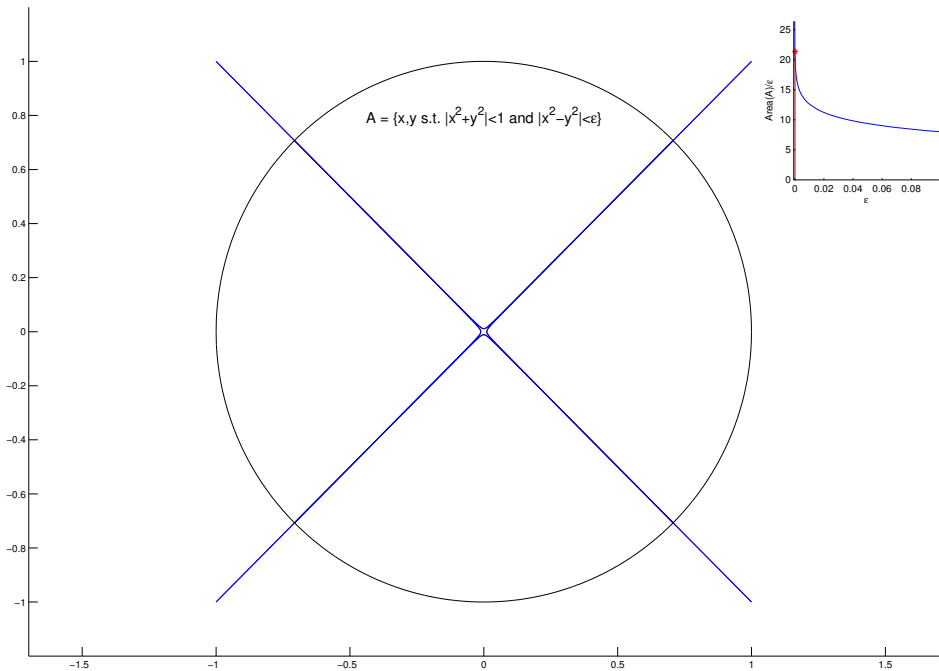


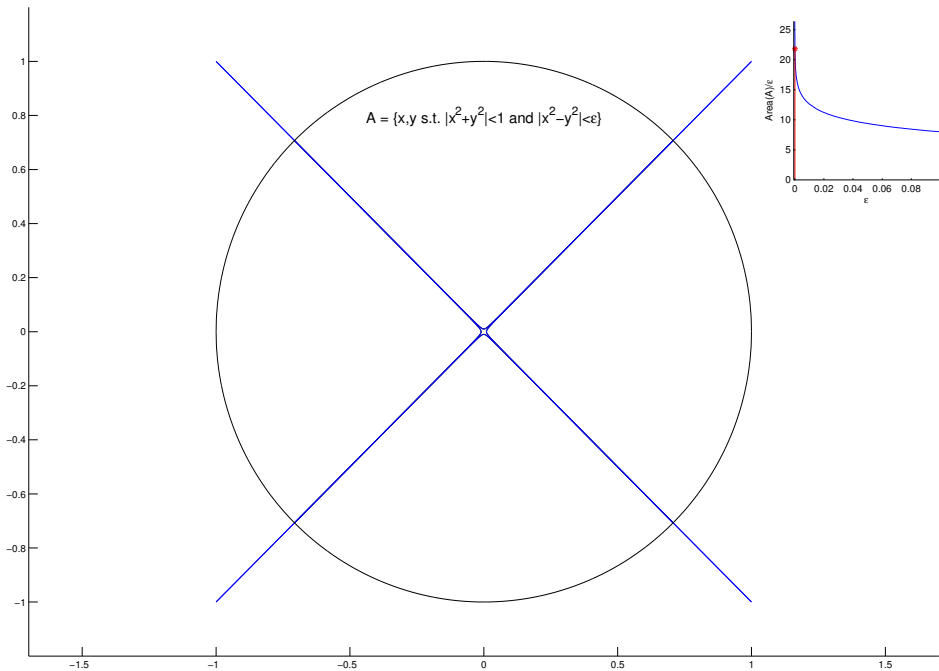


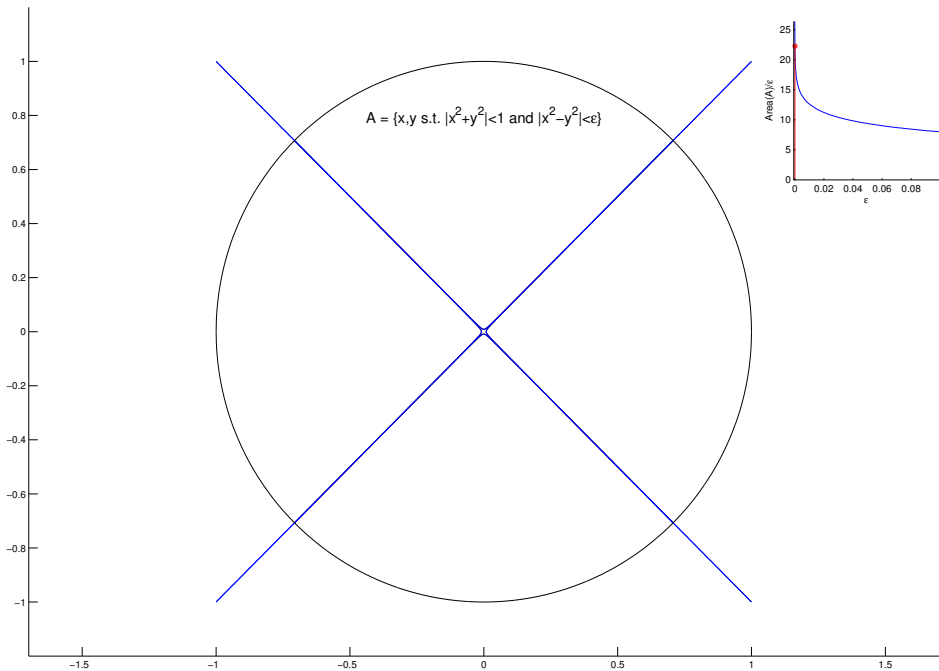


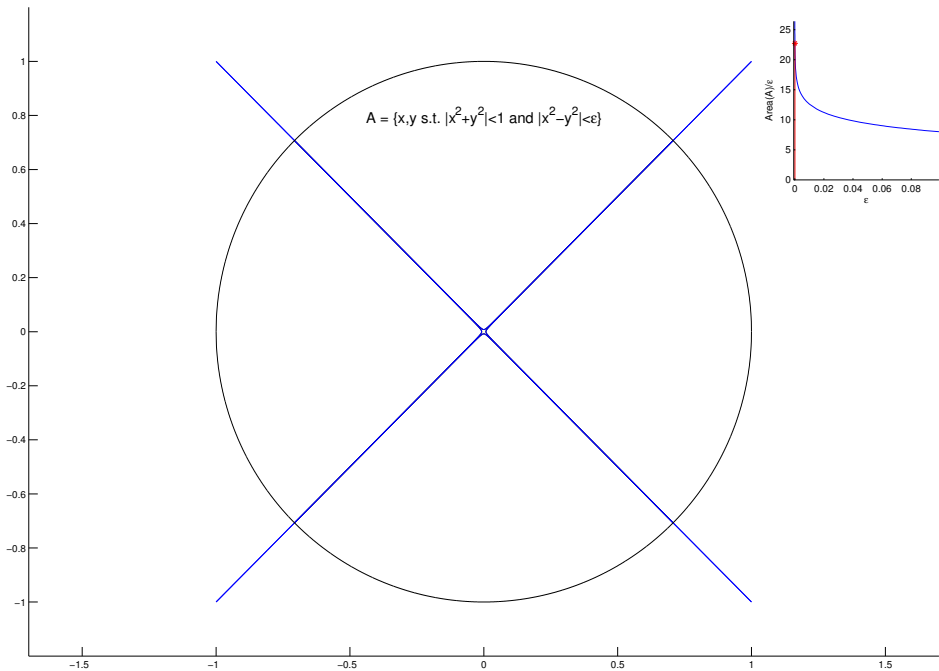


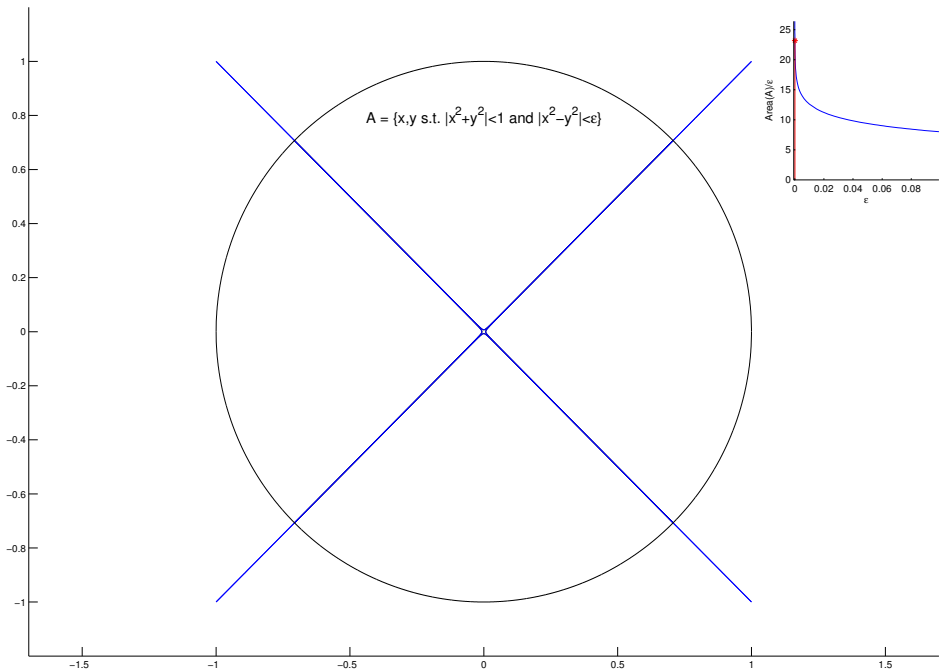


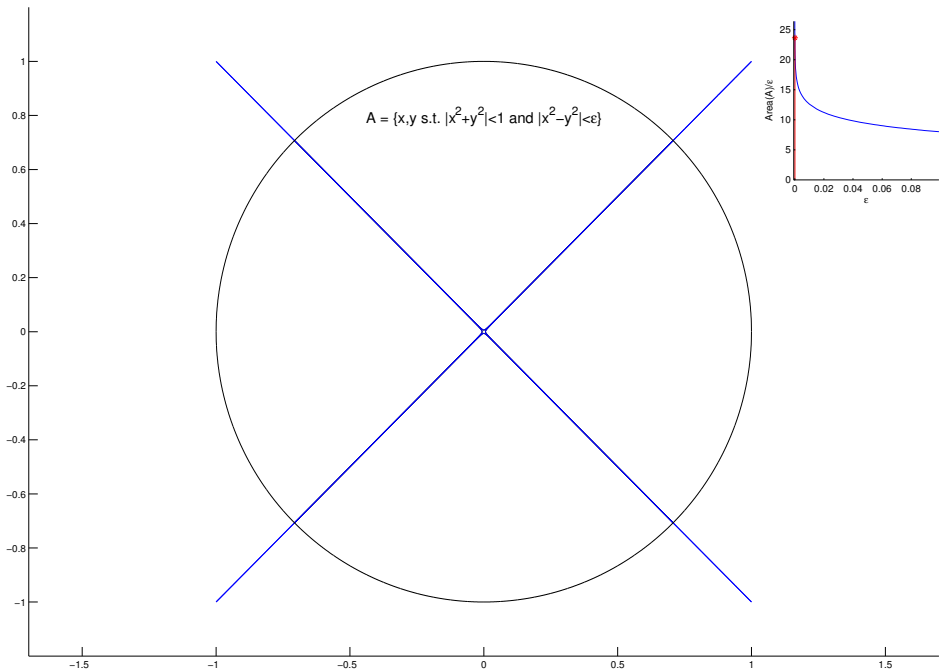


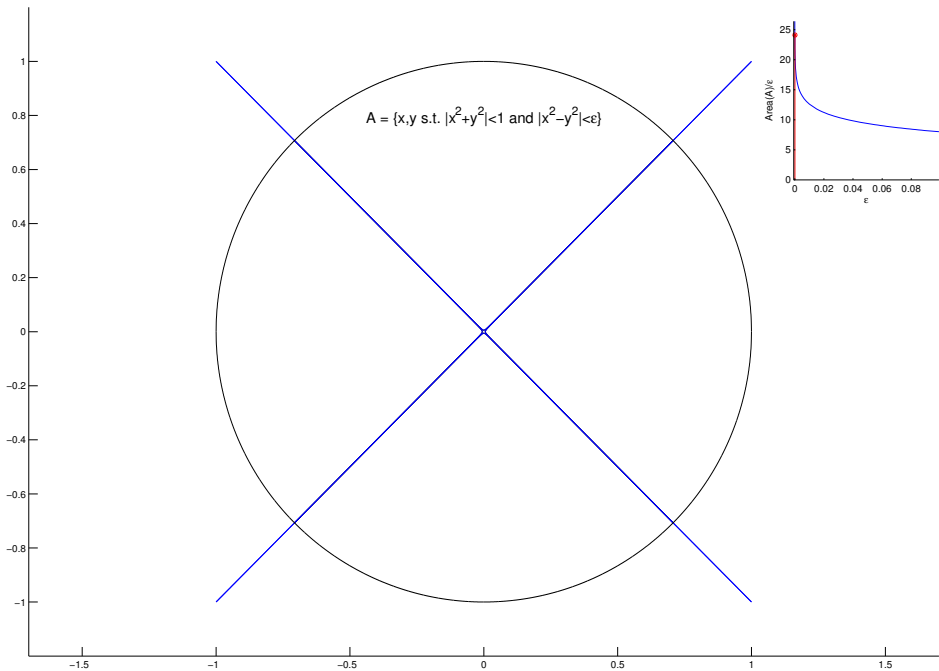


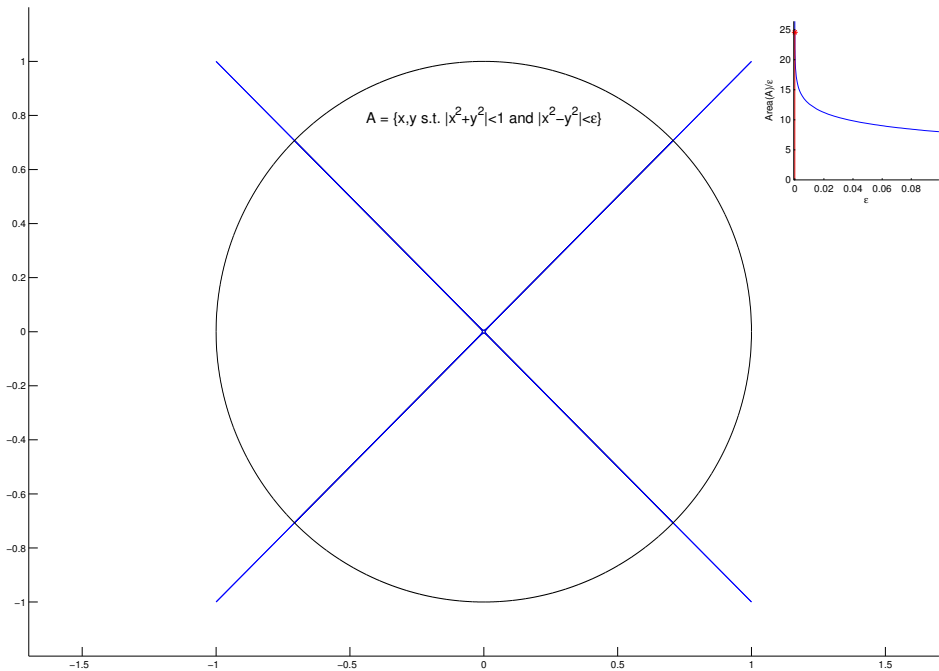


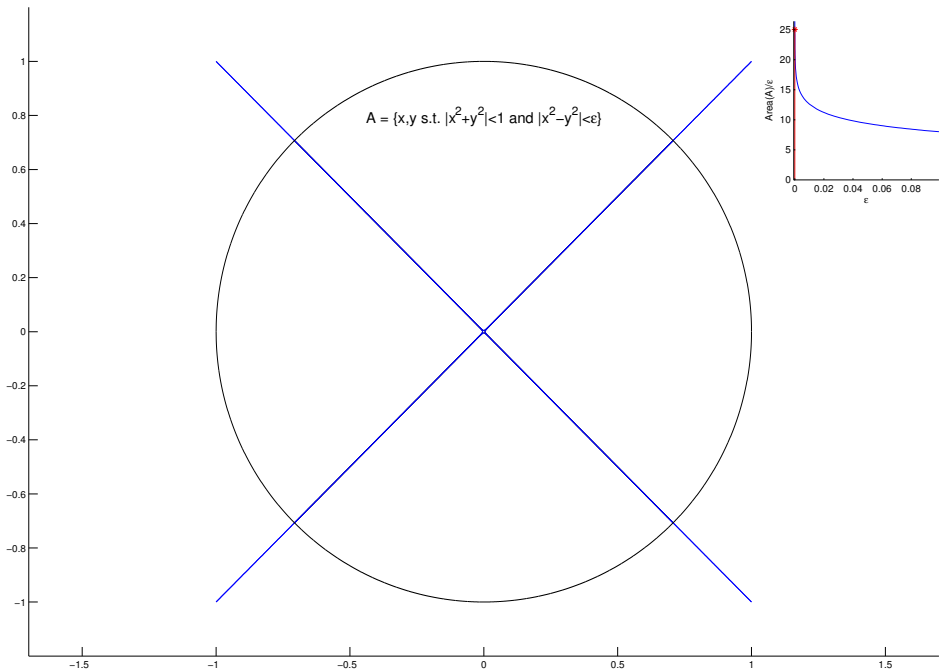


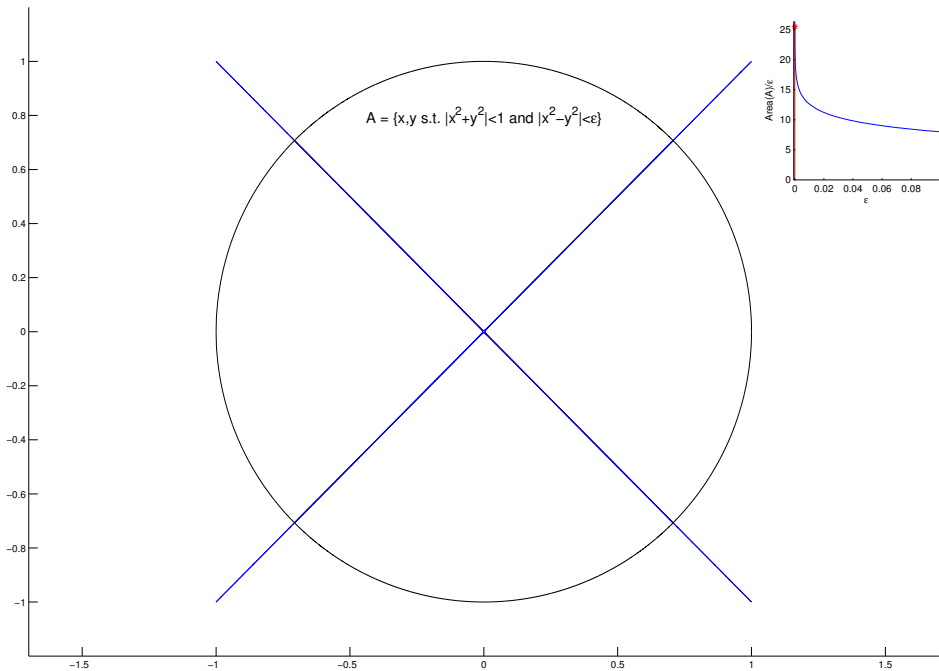


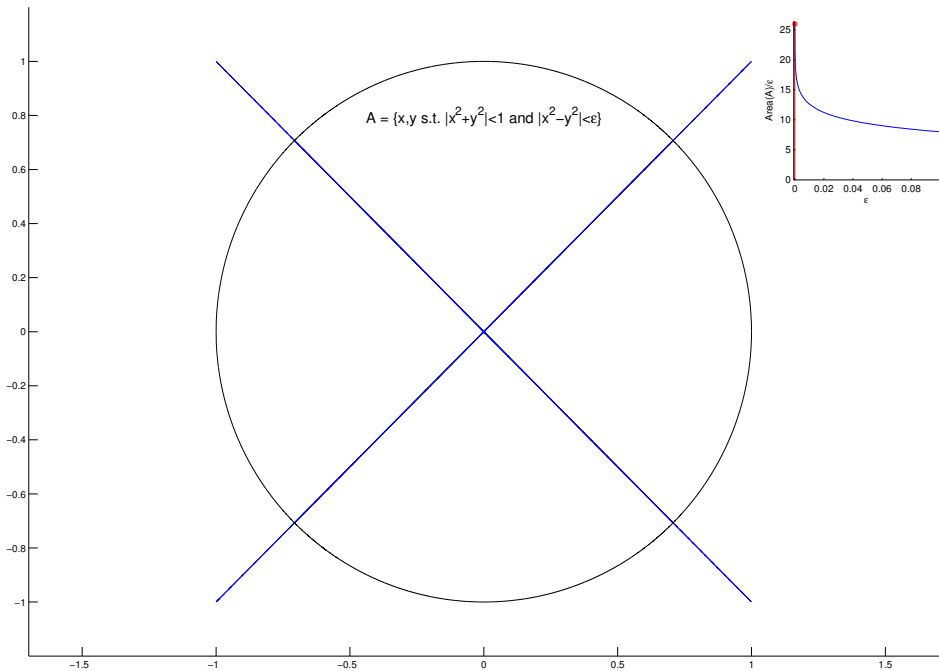


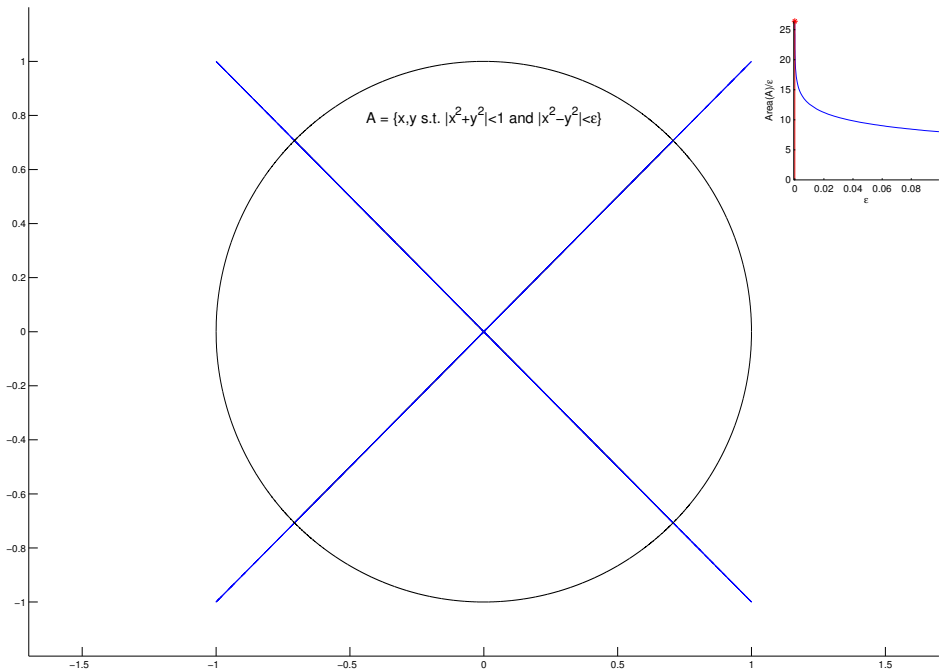




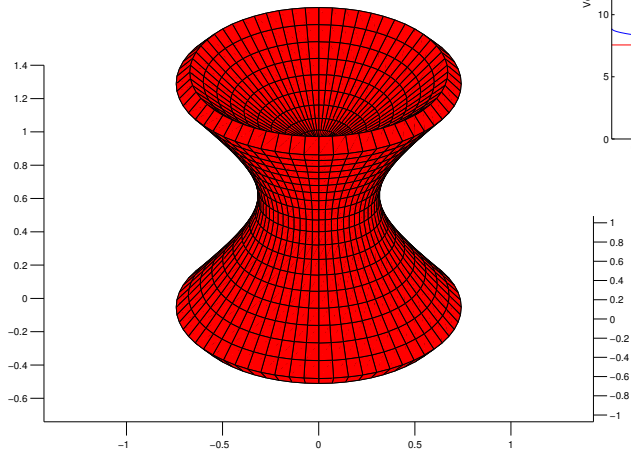




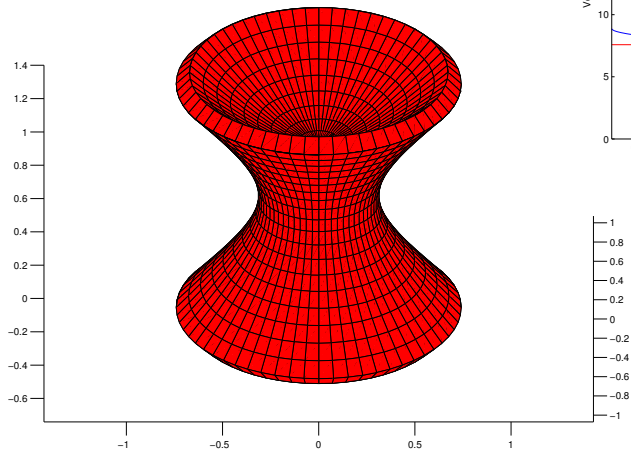




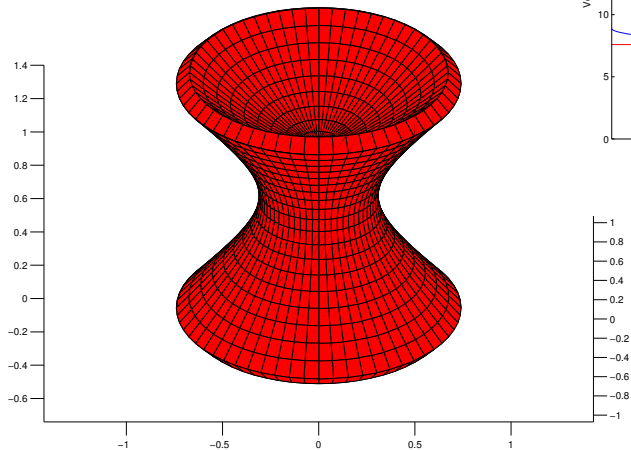
$$V = \{x, y, z \text{ s.t. } |x^2 + y^2 + z^2| < 1 \text{ and } |x^2 + y^2 - z^2| < \epsilon\}$$



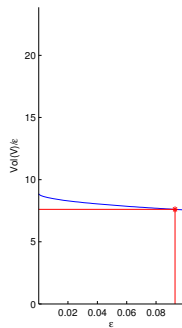
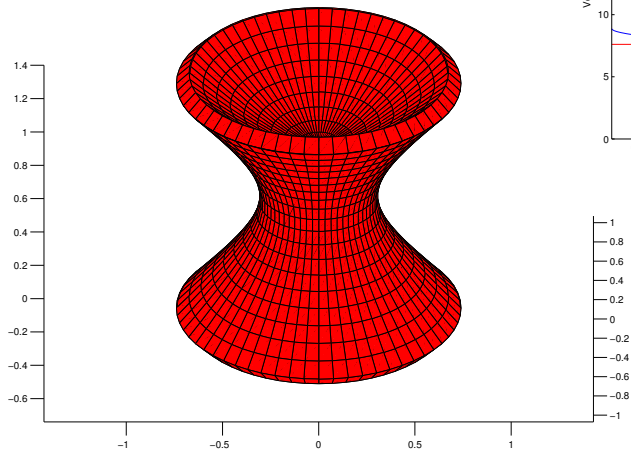
$$V = \{x, y, z \text{ s.t. } |x^2 + y^2 + z^2| < 1 \text{ and } |x^2 + y^2 - z^2| < \epsilon\}$$



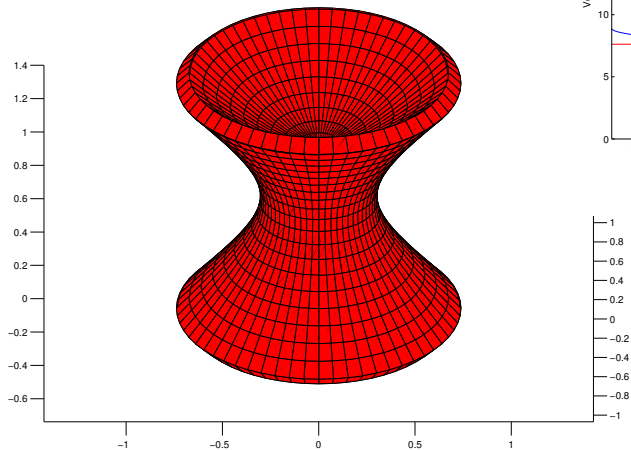
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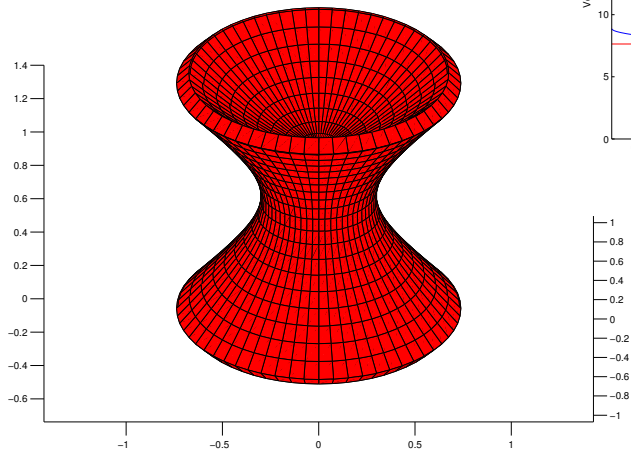
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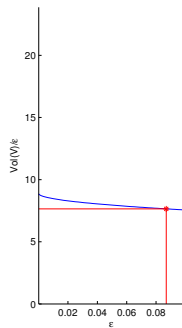
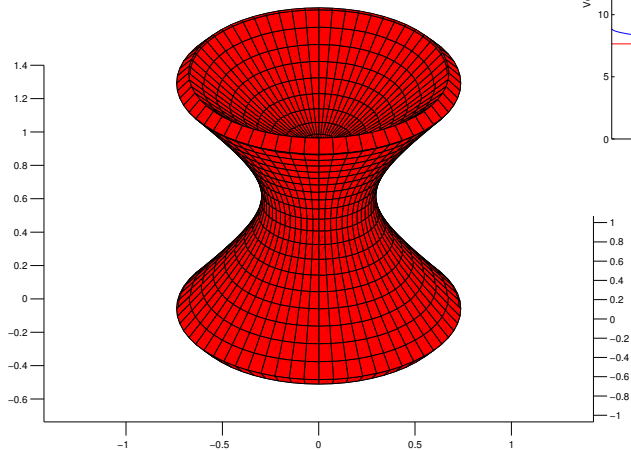
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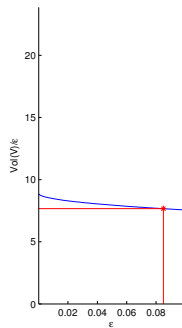
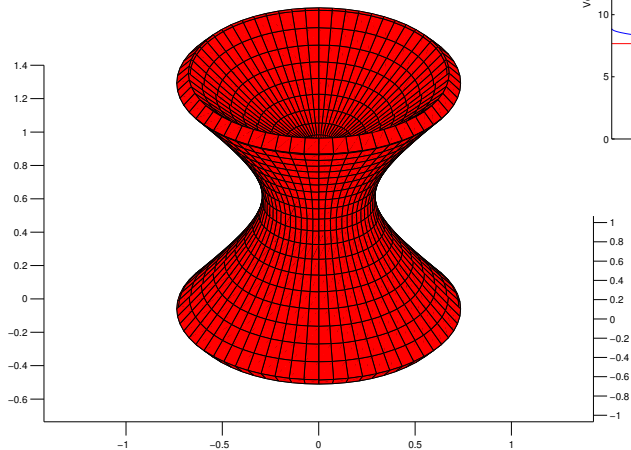
$$V = \{x, y, z \text{ s.t. } |x^2 + y^2 + z^2| < 1 \text{ and } |x^2 + y^2 - z^2| < \epsilon\}$$



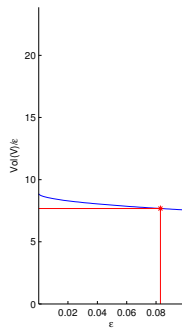
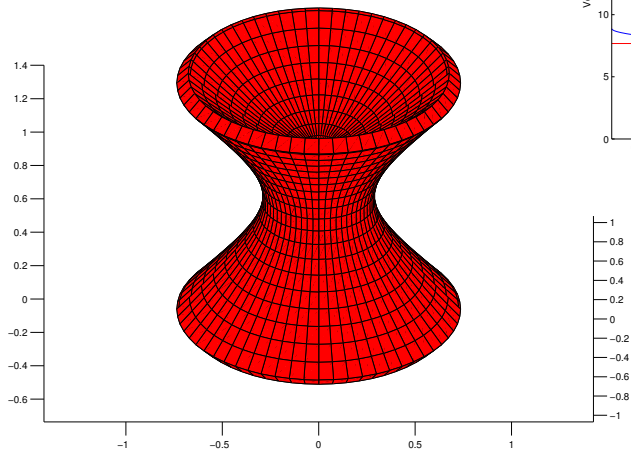
$$V = \{x, y, z \text{ s.t. } |x^2 + y^2 + z^2| < 1 \text{ and } |x^2 + y^2 - z^2| < \epsilon\}$$



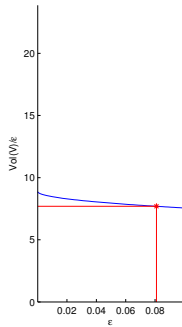
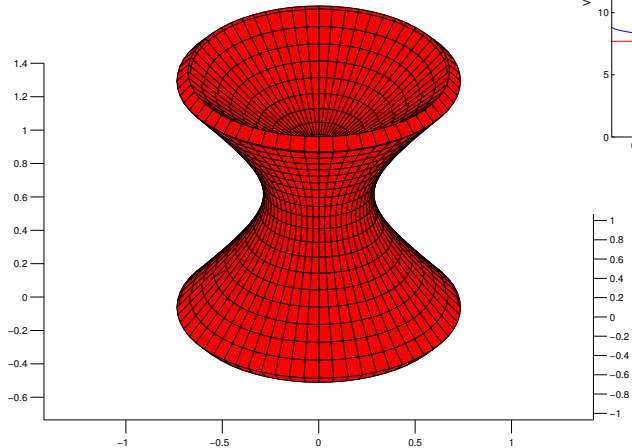
$$V = \{x, y, z \text{ s.t. } |x^2 + y^2 + z^2| < 1 \text{ and } |x^2 + y^2 - z^2| < \epsilon\}$$



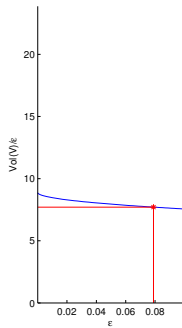
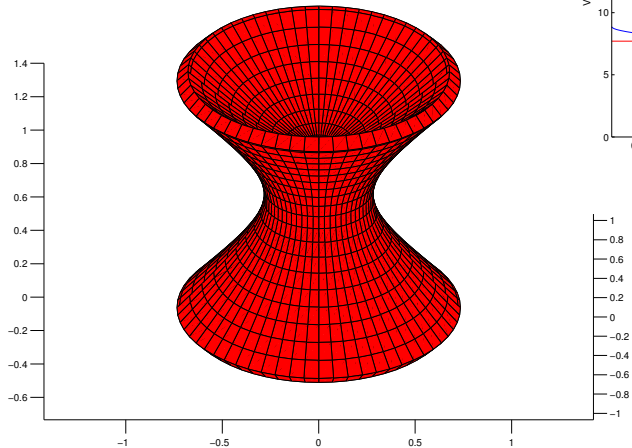
$$V = \{x,y,z \text{ s.t. } |x^2+y^2+z^2|<1 \text{ and } |x^2+y^2-z^2|<\epsilon\}$$



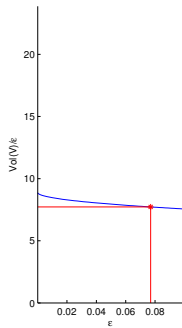
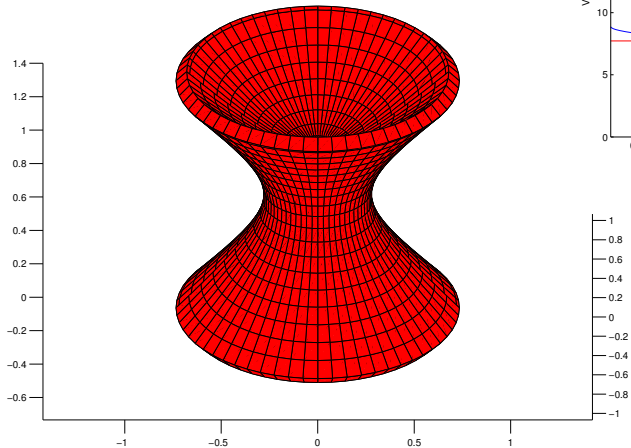
$$V = \{x, y, z \text{ s.t. } |x^2 + y^2 + z^2| < 1 \text{ and } |x^2 + y^2 - z^2| < \epsilon\}$$



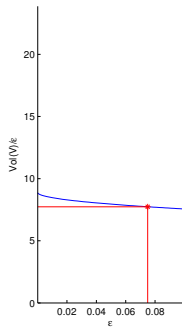
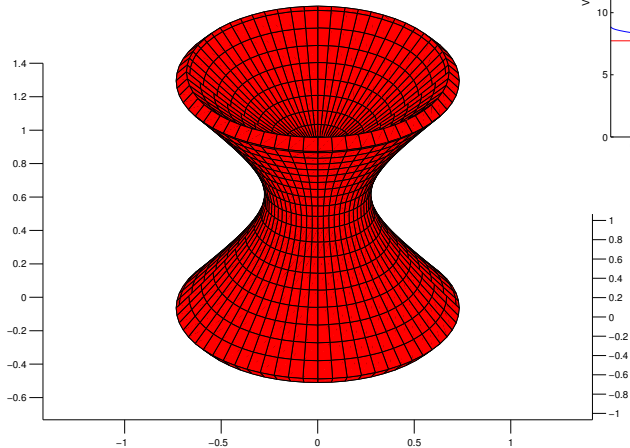
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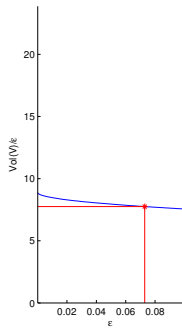
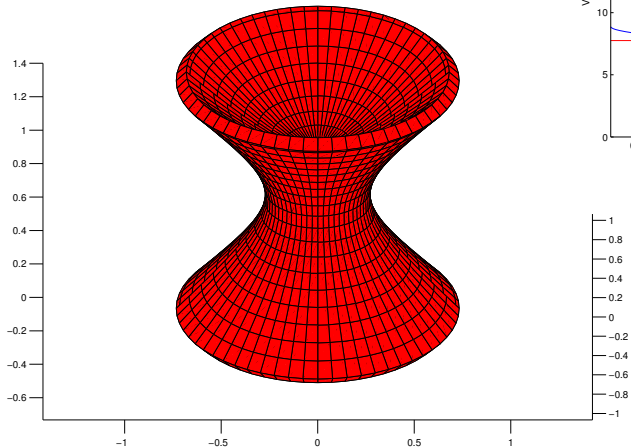
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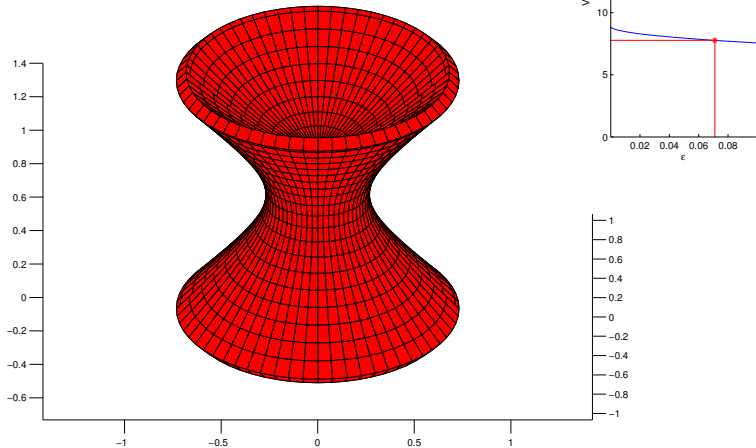
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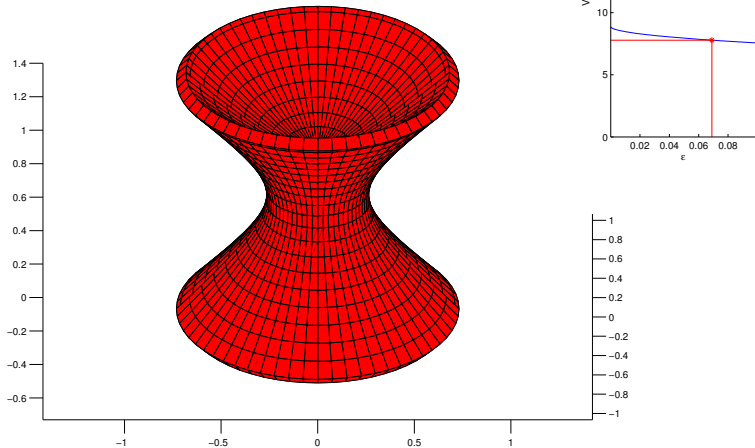
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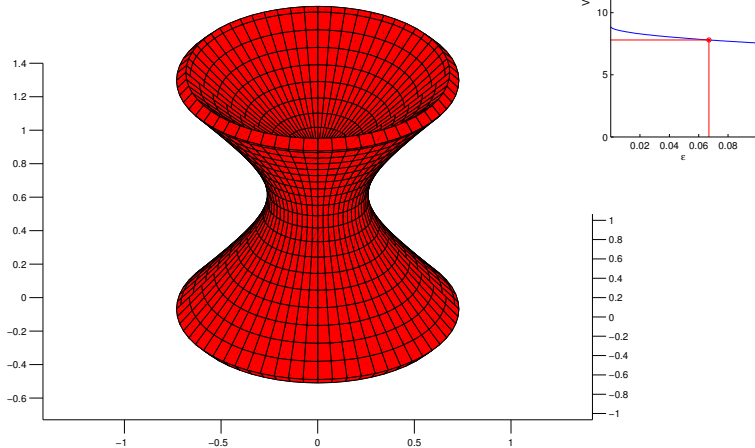
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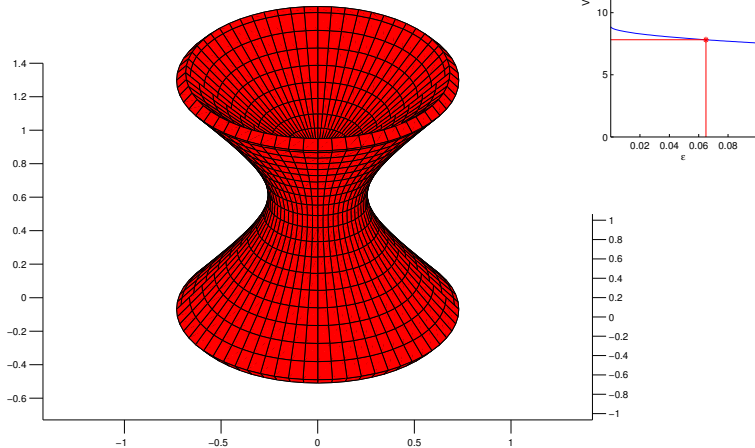
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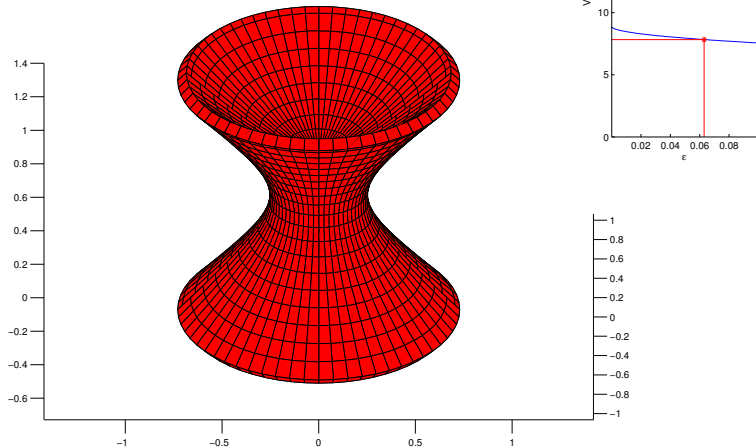
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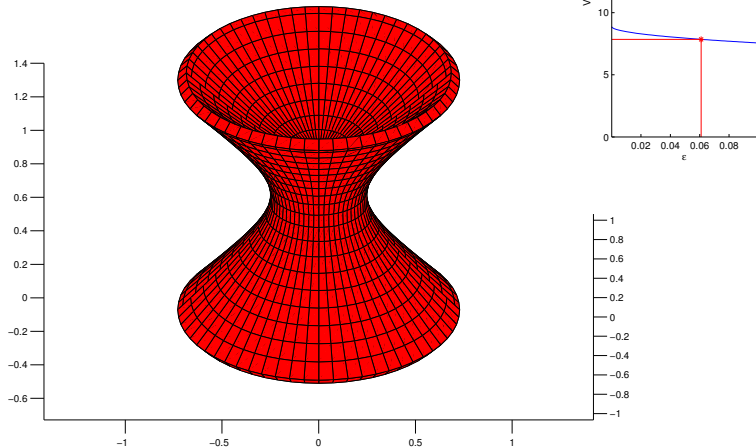
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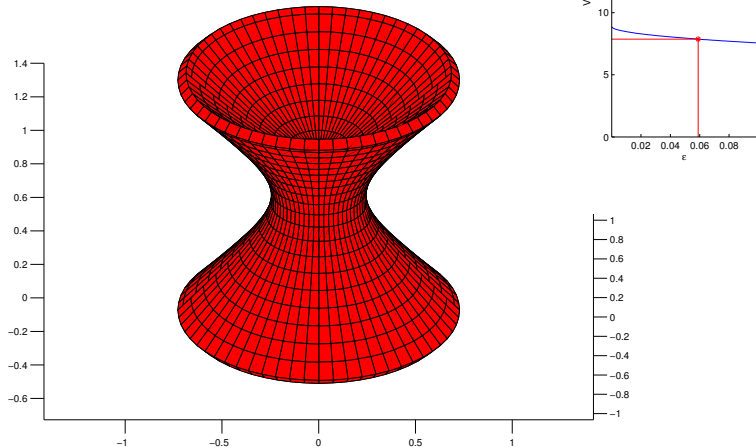
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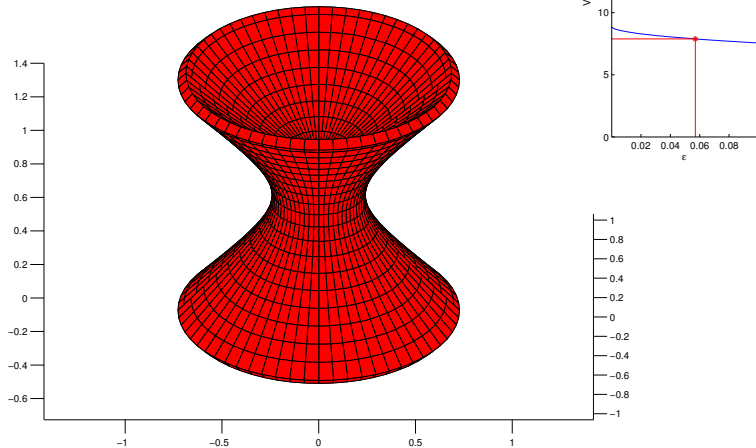
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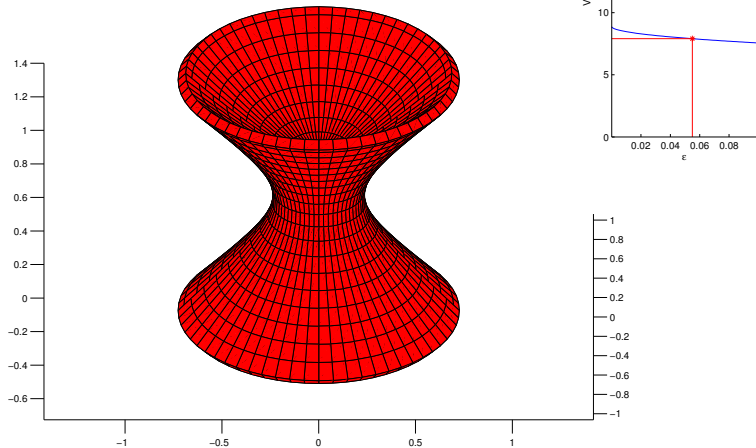
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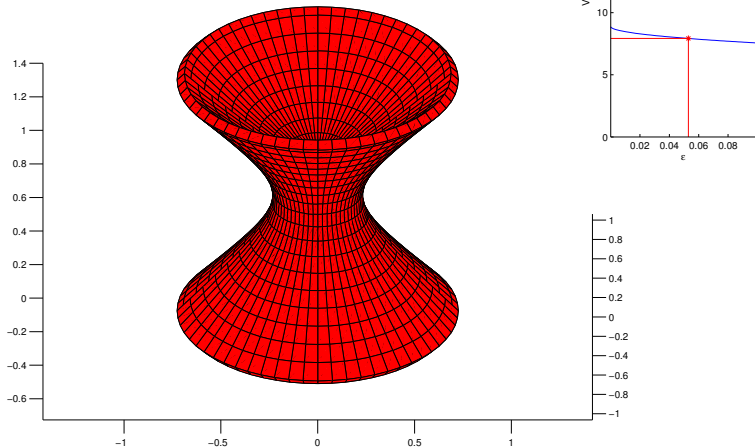
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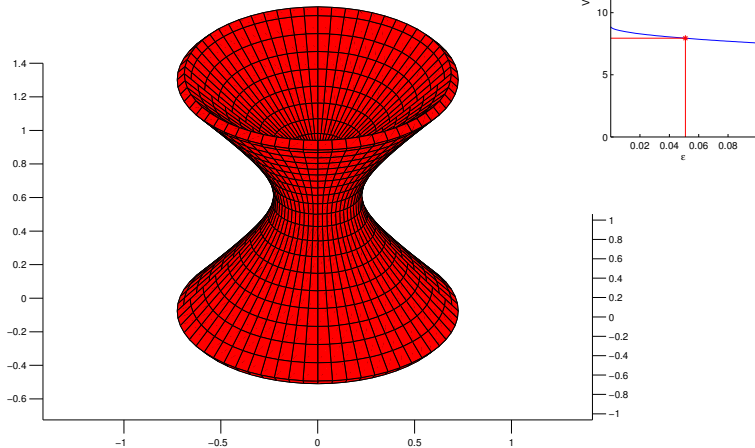
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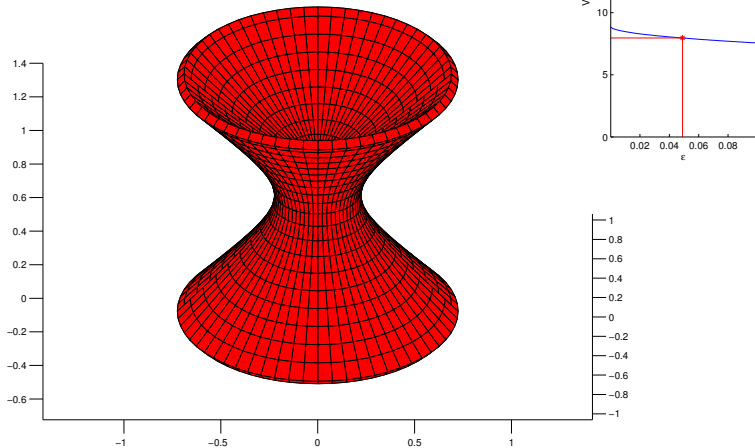
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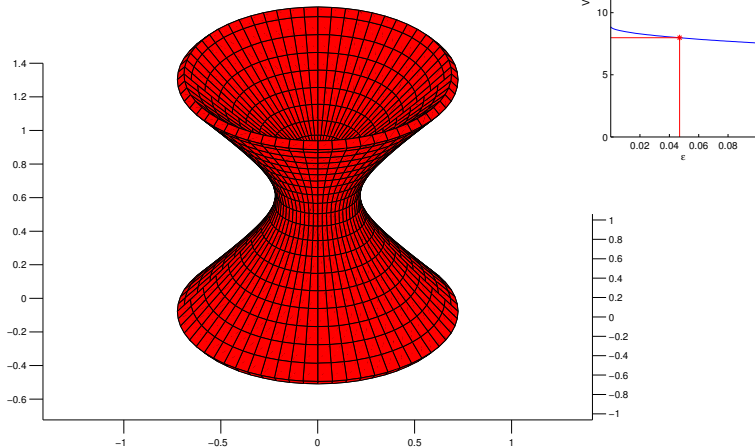
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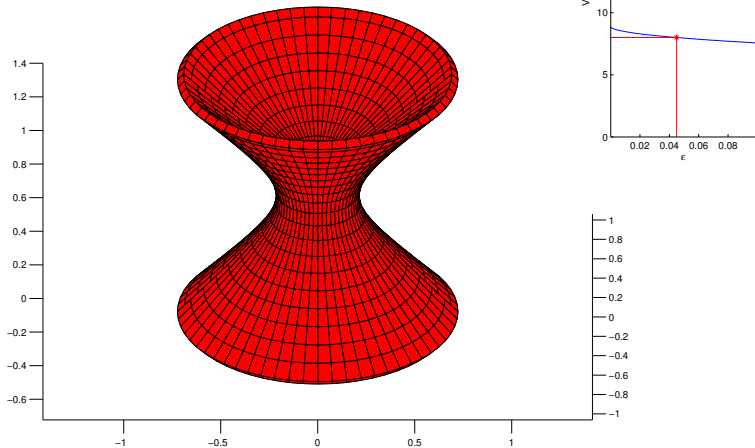
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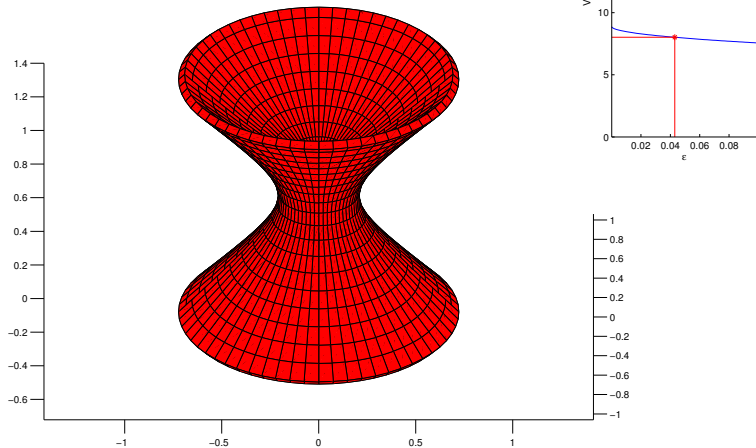
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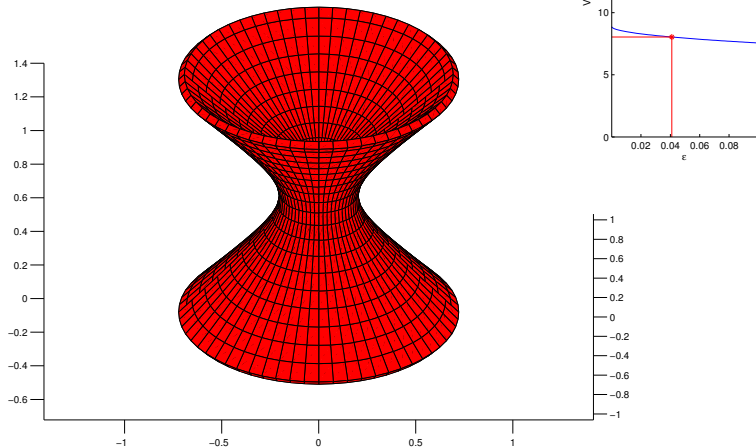
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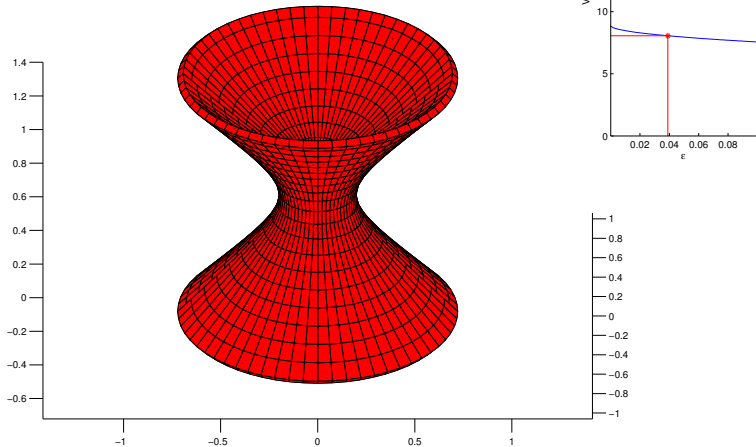
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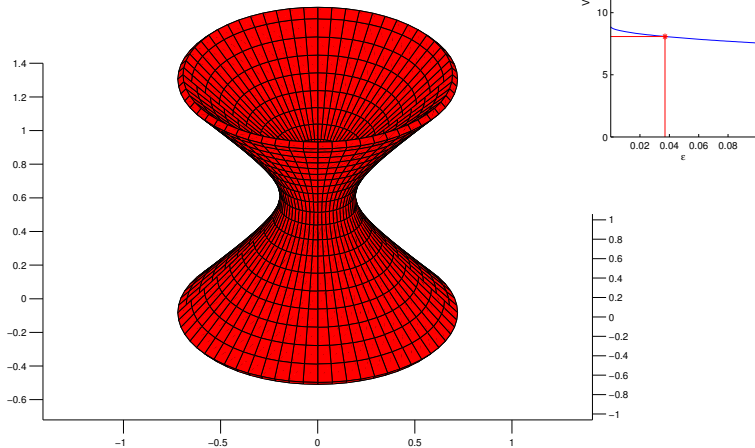
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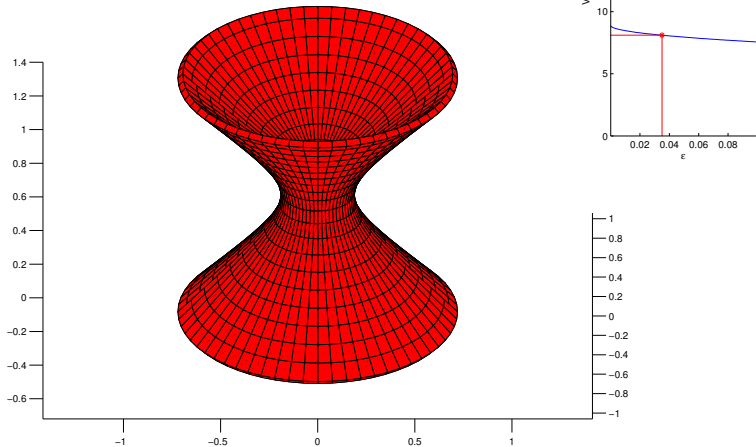
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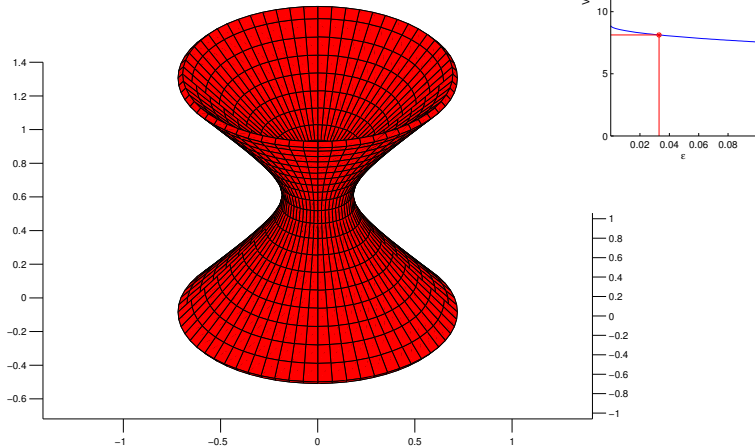
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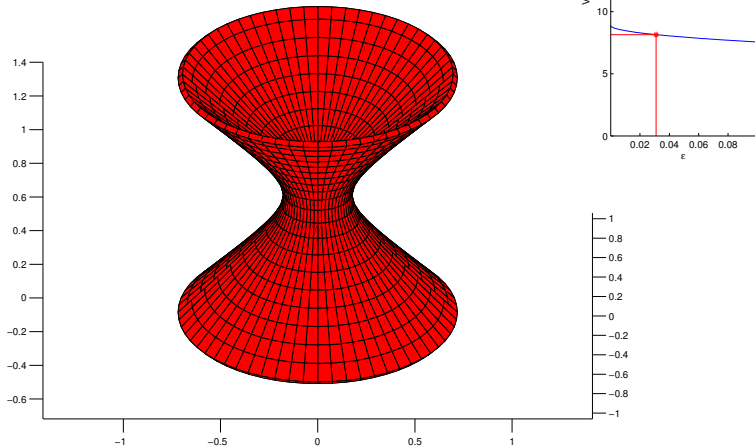
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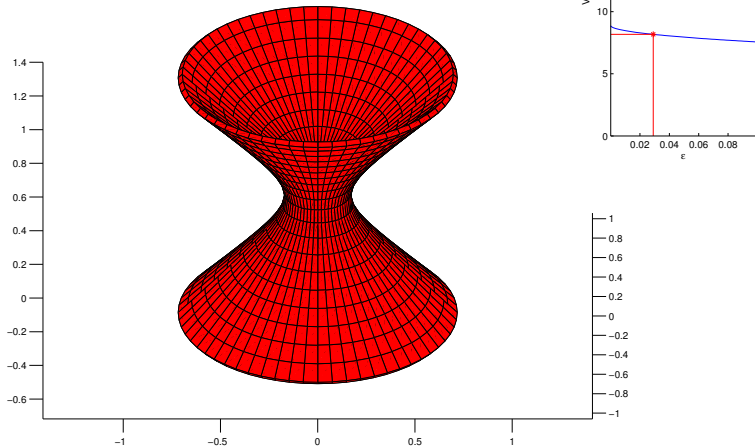
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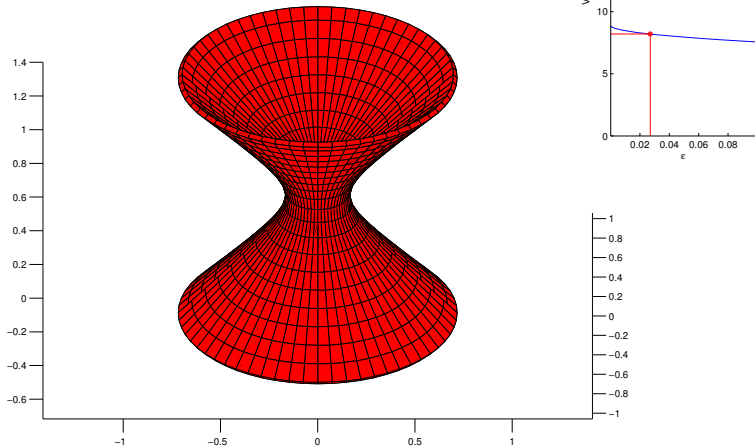
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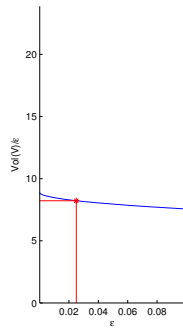
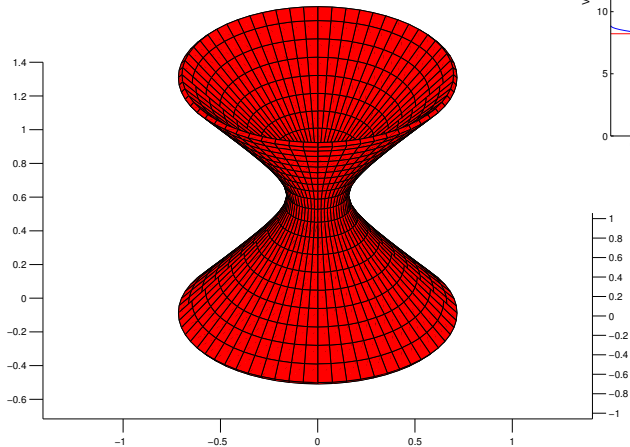
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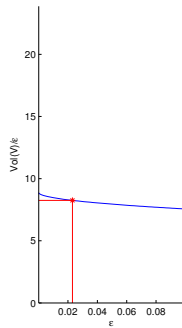
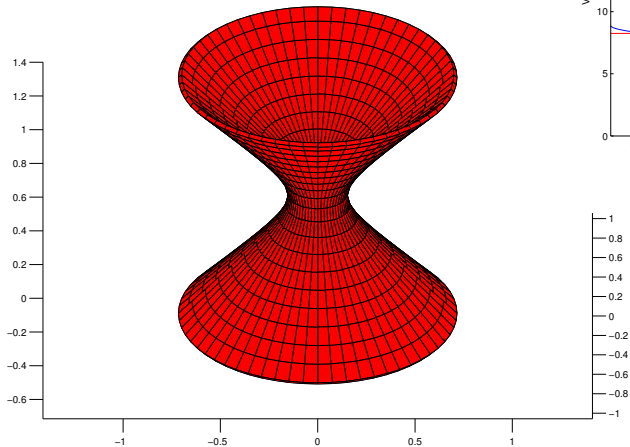
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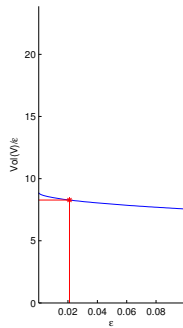
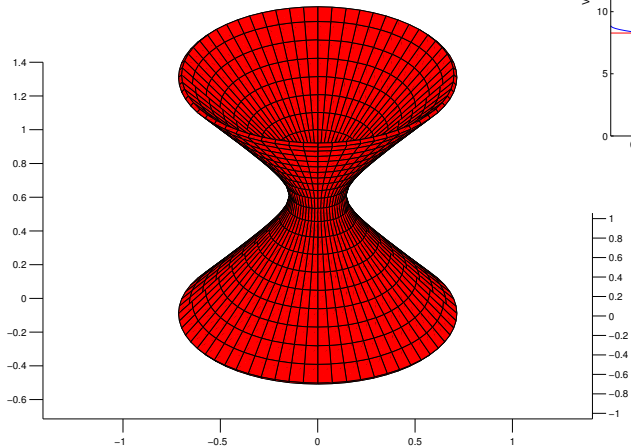
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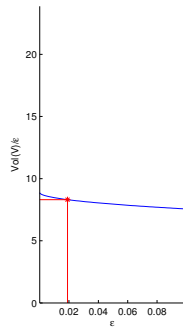
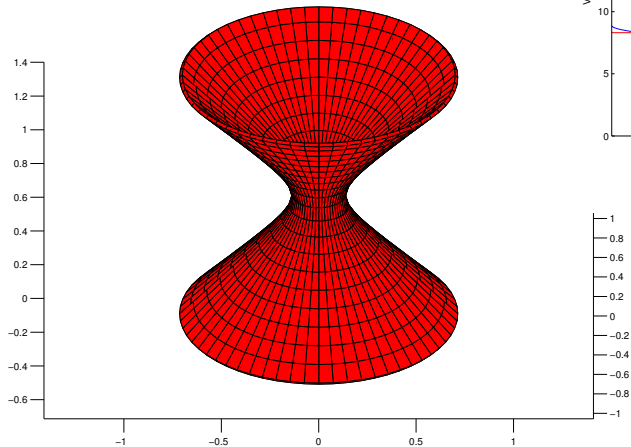
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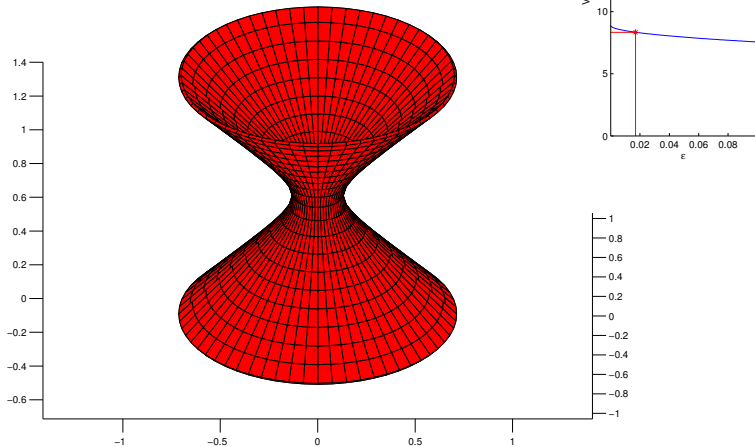
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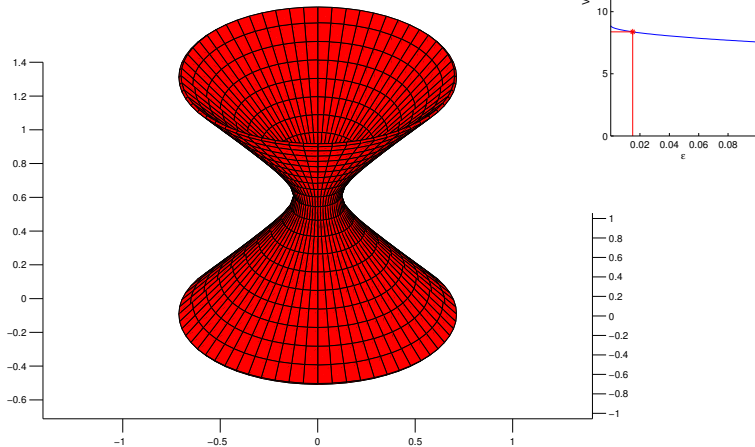
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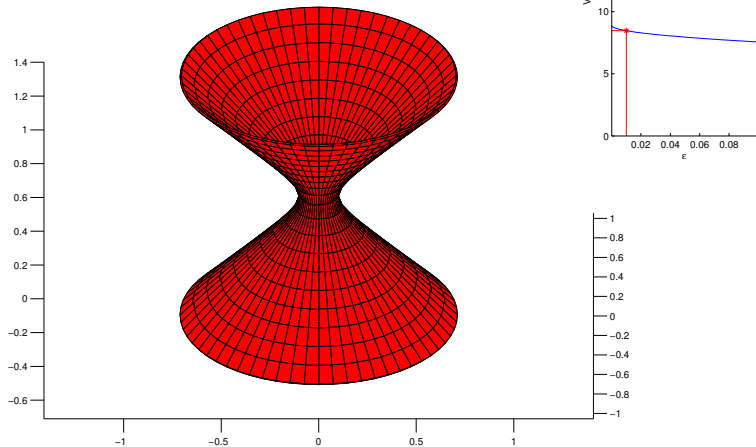
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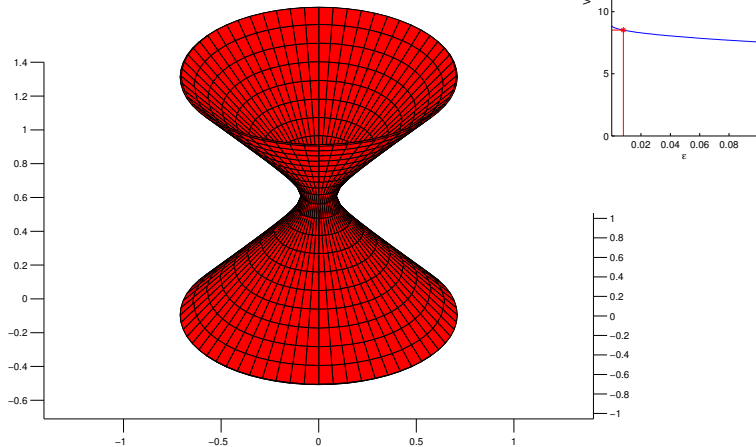
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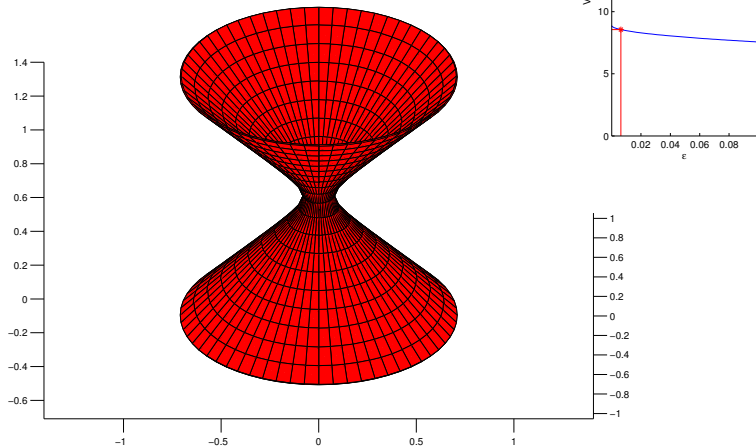
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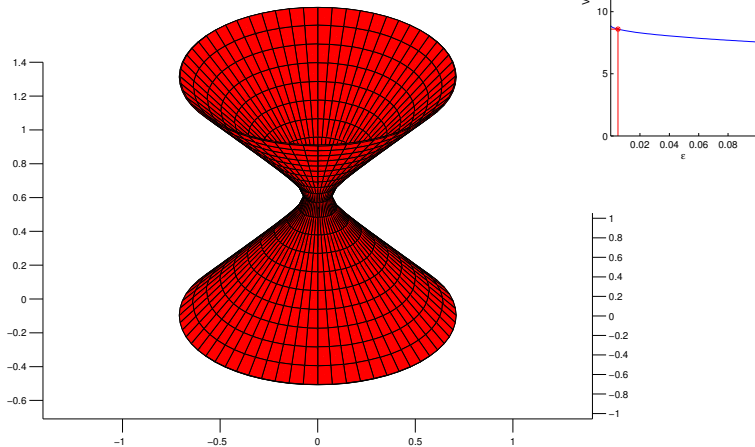
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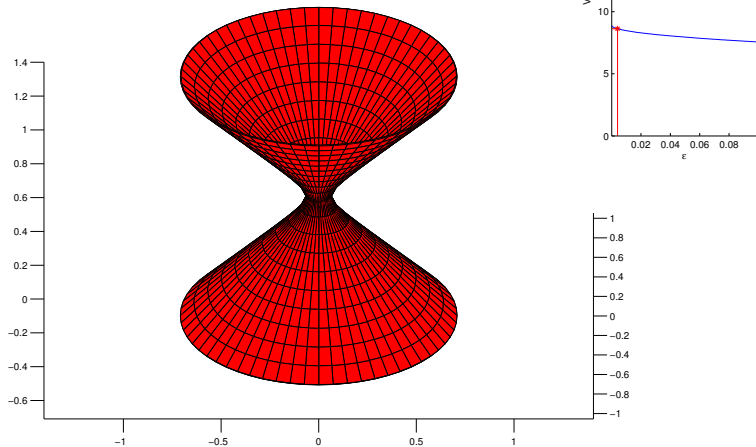
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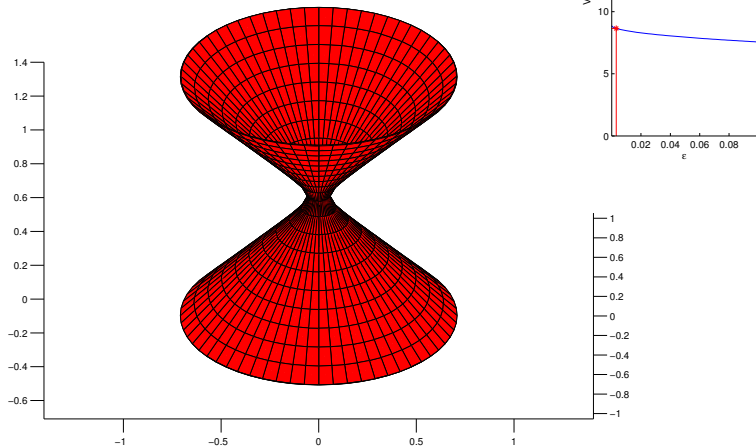
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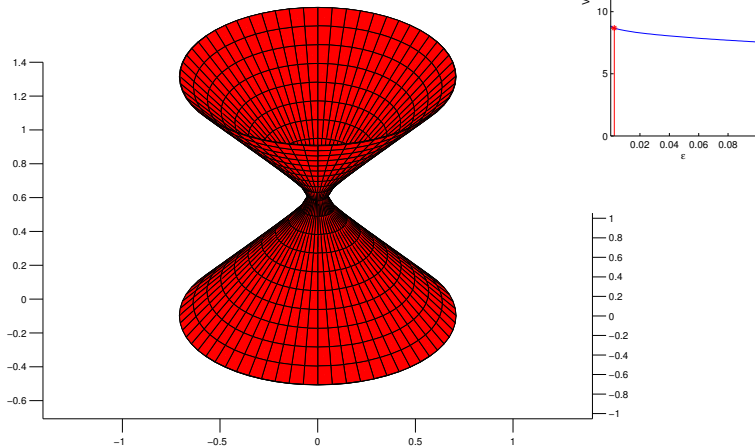
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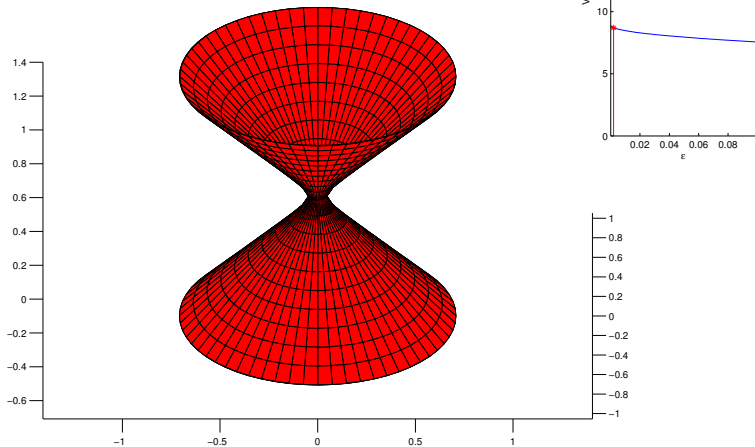
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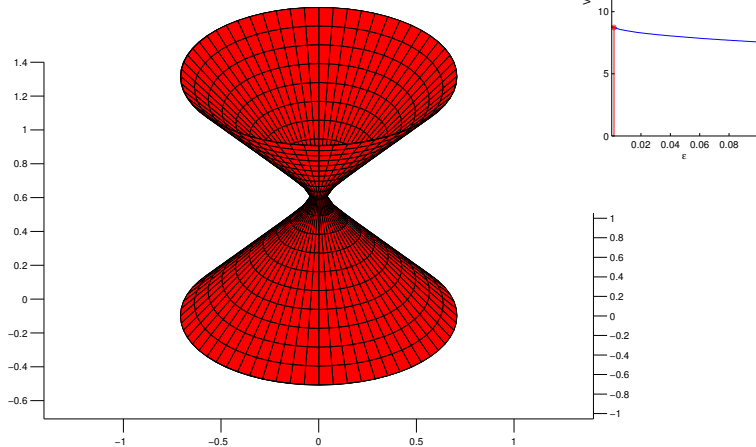
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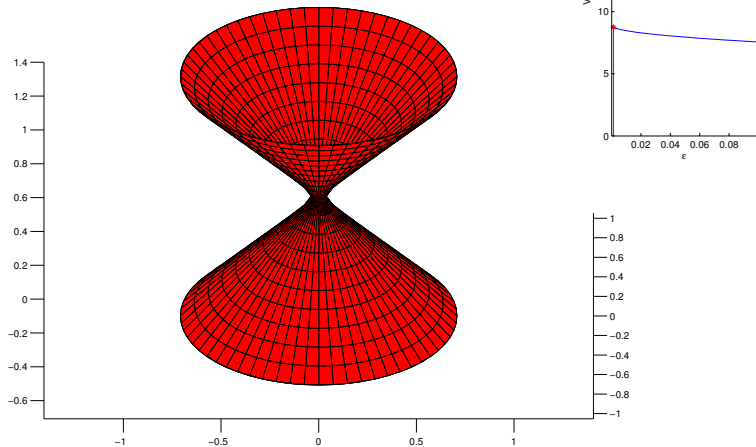
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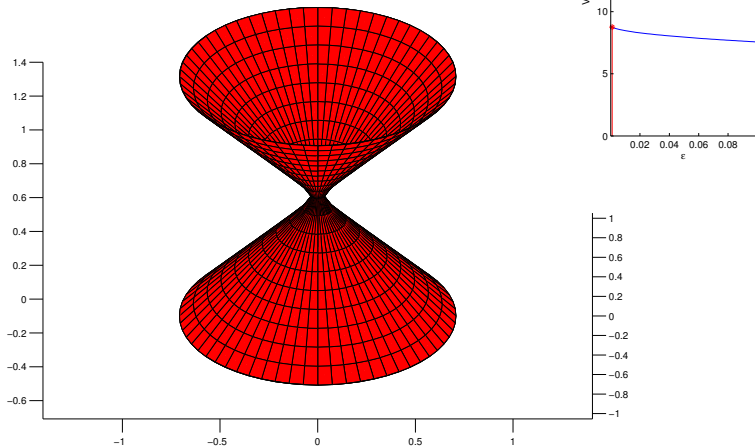
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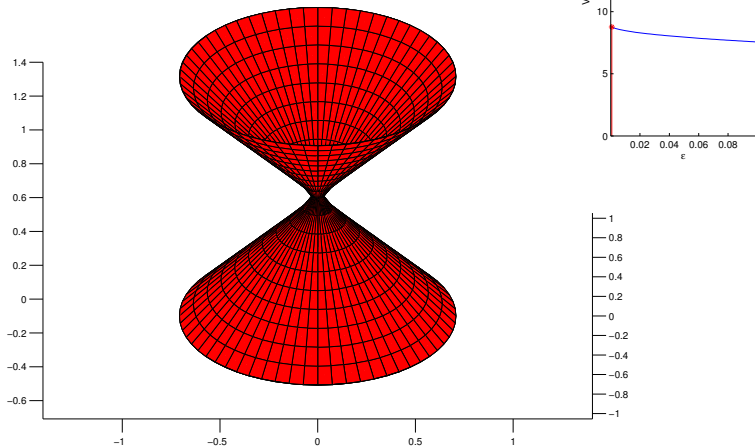
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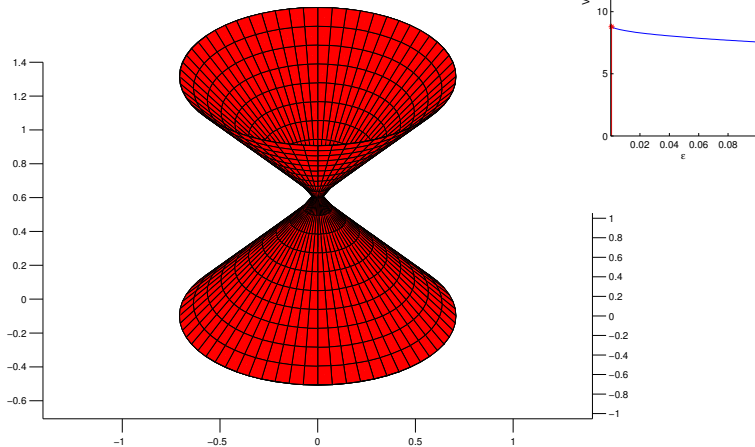
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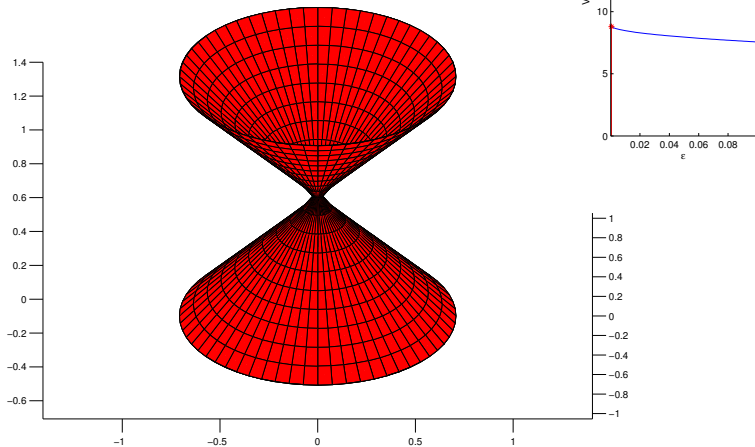
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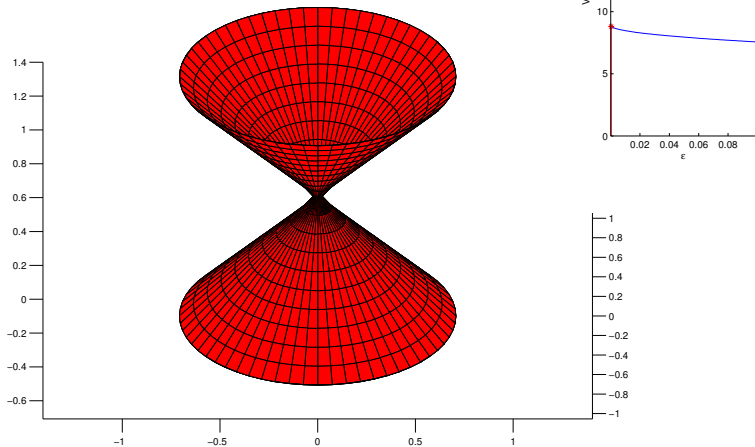
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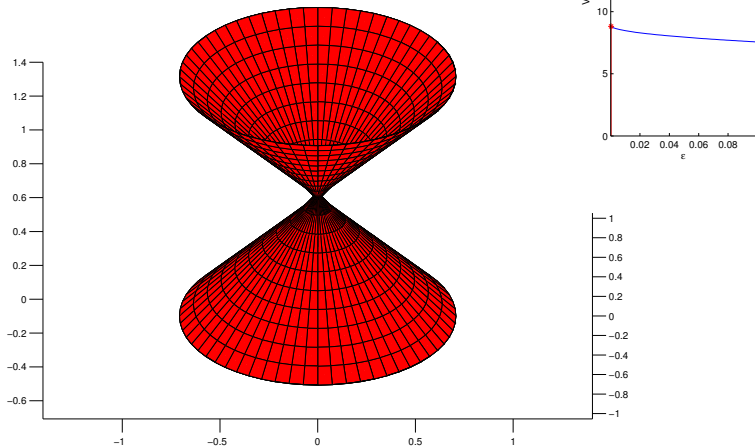
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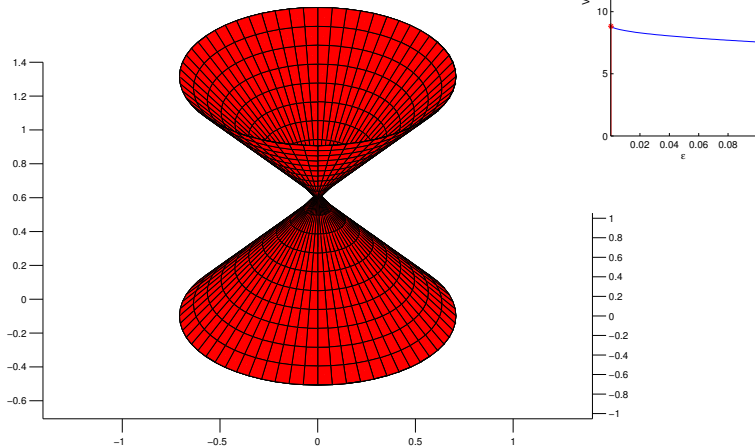
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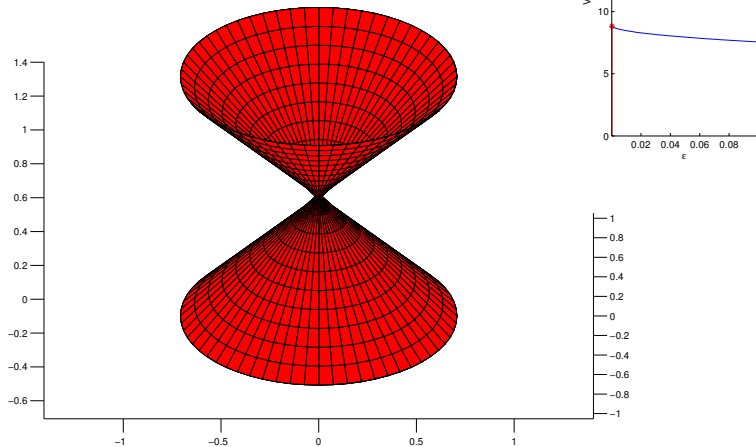
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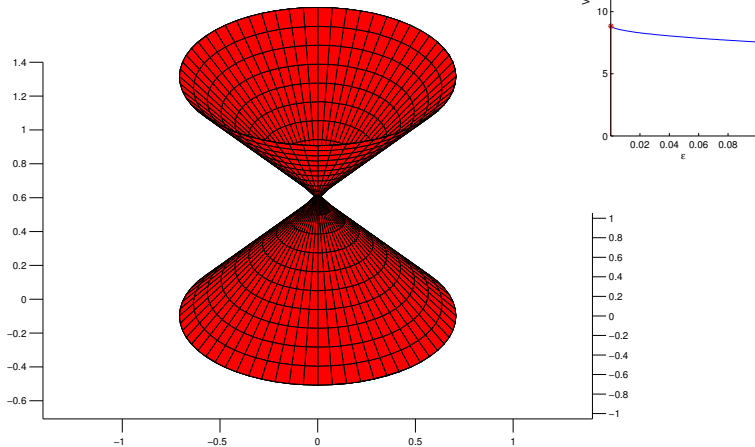
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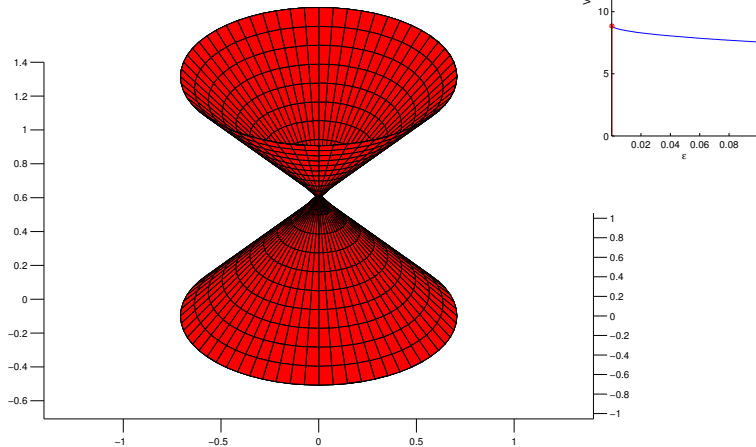
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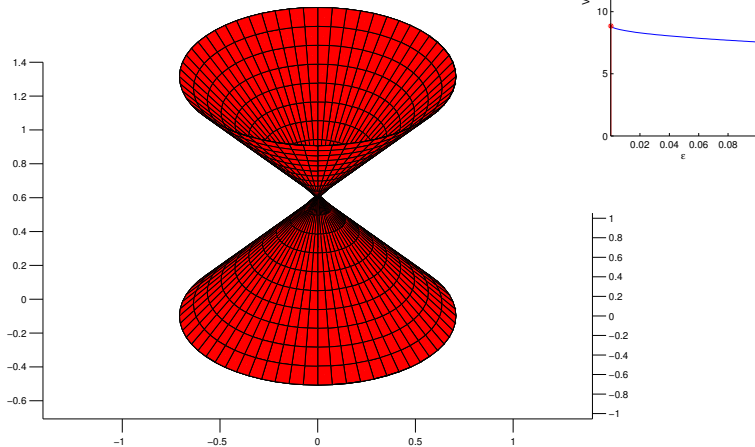
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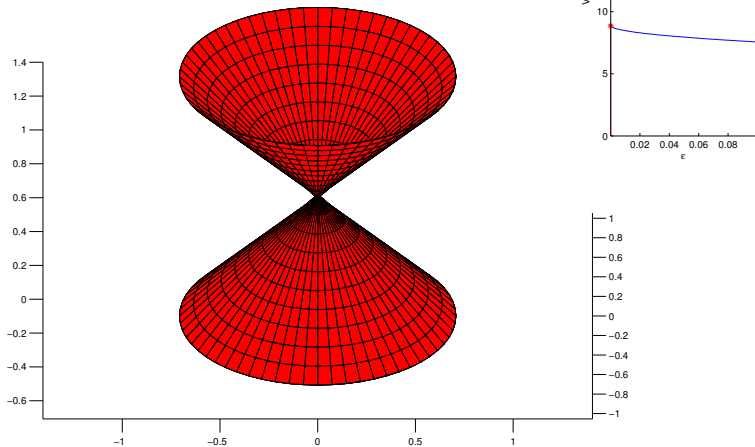
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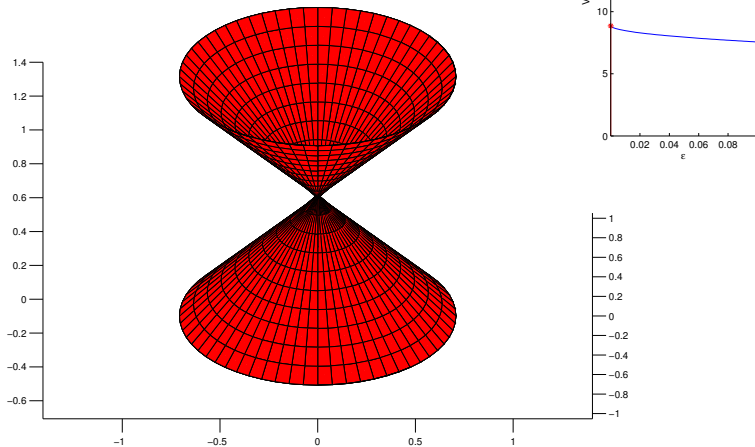
$$V = \{x,y,z \text{ s.t. } |x^2+y^2+z^2| < 1 \text{ and } |x^2+y^2-z^2| < \epsilon\}$$



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Jet schemes and rational singularities

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- *The jet schemes of X are irreducible.*

