

Funções L automorfas e identidades espectrais

I. Formas automorfas.

i) Seja G um grupo de Lie

$$(G = \underline{GL_n(\mathbb{R})}, \text{ ou } G = O_n(\mathbb{R}))$$

e $\Gamma \subset G$ um subgrupo discreto.

$$(e.g. \underline{\Gamma \leq GL_n(\mathbb{Z})}, \Gamma = O_n(\mathbb{Z})?)$$

Uma forma automorfa é $f: G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ que satisfaz

1. $f(\gamma g) = f(g) \forall \gamma \in \Gamma$
2. f auto-vetor de certos operadores diferenciais ($g \mapsto G$)
3. certos cond. de crescimento.

Exemplo: $G = GL_2(\mathbb{R})$ recaímos sobre os conceitos de formas modulares e formas de Maass

b) $L(\cdot, \pi)$ possui ext. meromorfa a ∞ .

c) $L(s, \pi) = \prod_p \frac{1}{s_{\pi}(p^{-s})}$, ($\text{Re}(s) \gg 1$)

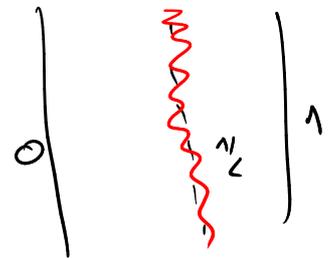
s_{π} é um preliminar e $P = N(P)$

d) $L(1-s, \pi) \leftrightarrow L(s, \tilde{\pi})$
dual.

ζ : Hipótese de Riemann (HR)

$\zeta(s) = 0$ e $0 \leq \text{Re}(s) \leq 1$ então

$\text{Re}(s) = 1/2$



HR \Rightarrow Hipótese de Lindelöf:

$\zeta(1/2 + it) \ll_{\epsilon} |t|^{\epsilon} \quad \forall \epsilon > 0$

HR G : $L(s, \pi) = 0$, $0 \leq \text{Re}(s) \leq 1 \Rightarrow \text{Re}(s) = 1/2$
HL G : $L(1/2, \pi) \ll \underbrace{\text{cond}(\pi)}_{\text{complexidade}}^{\epsilon}$

$\pi = \chi$ de Dirichlet

$\text{cond}(\chi) = q$ mesmo módulo

tal que π é induzida

por um caráter de módulo

• Ramkin-Selberg

π_1 é uma rep. automorfa de GL_{n_1} / F

π_2 é ———— de GL_{n_2} / F

$\rightsquigarrow L(S, \pi_1 \times \pi_2)$

Em GL_n existe uma rep. dita de Eisenstein tal que

$L(S, \pi_1 \times \epsilon_n) = L(S, \pi_1)^n$

Momentos

$\rightsquigarrow \sum_{\pi \in X} L(S, \pi)^k h(\pi)$

$\rightsquigarrow \sum_{\pi \in X} L(S, \pi \times \pi_0) h(\pi)$

$\rightsquigarrow \sum_{\pi \in X} L(S, \pi \times \pi_1) L(S, \pi \times \pi_2)^{m_2}$

Identidade espectralis.

1. Motohashi (~1990)

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} |g(\frac{1}{2}+it)|^4 h(t) dt = \sum_{\pi \text{ de } GL_2/\mathbb{Q}} L(\frac{1}{2}, \pi)^3 \tilde{h}(\pi).$$

$$\int_T^{2T} |g(\frac{1}{2}+it)|^4 = T \cdot P(\log T) + O(T^{1-\delta}).$$

$h \leftrightarrow \tilde{h}$
+ renverse o integral

2. Conrey-Iwaniec (2000)

(Michel-Venkatesh, Nelson, ...)

$$\sum_{\substack{\pi \text{ de } GL_2/\mathbb{Q} \\ \text{cond}(\pi) = q}} L(\frac{1}{2}, \pi \times \chi_q)^3 h(\pi) = \sum_{\omega \pmod{q}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} |L(\frac{1}{2}+it, \omega)|^4 \tilde{h}(t, \omega) dt$$

χ_q caractere de Dirichlet quad.

3. Blomer-Khan: $\rightarrow \Pi_0$ rep. de GL_3/\mathbb{Q}

$$\sum_{\pi \text{ de } GL_2/\mathbb{Q}} \frac{L(\frac{1}{2}, \pi \times \pi)^3 \cdot L(\frac{1}{2}, \pi) \lambda_{\pi}(2) h(\pi)}{L(\frac{1}{2}, \pi)^4} = \sum_{\substack{\pi \text{ de } GL_2/\mathbb{Q} \\ \text{cond}(\pi) = 2}} \frac{L(\frac{1}{2}, \pi \times \pi)^3 \cdot L(\frac{1}{2}, \pi) \lambda_{\pi}(2)}{L(\frac{1}{2}, \pi)^4} \tilde{h}(\pi)$$

$\rightarrow \text{cond}(\pi) = 2$
LE \neq LD

Teo (N., 2021):

A mesma coisa sobre um corpo de números qualquer

* Na mesma coisa preciso saber

$$\pi_0 \text{ cuspidal } \quad \left(\pi_0 \neq \varepsilon_3 \right)$$

Bd-kh . Sobre \mathbb{Q}

$$\rightarrow L(s_1, \pi_0 \times \pi) = \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{\lambda_{\pi_0}(n) \lambda_{\pi}(n)}{n^{s_1}}$$

$$\rightarrow L(s_2, \pi) = \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{\lambda_{\pi}(n)}{n^{s_2}}$$

\rightarrow Kuznetsov (Resultado espectral)

$$\rightarrow \sum_{\pi} \lambda_{\pi}(a) \lambda_{\pi}(b) = \dots$$

Voronoi (Eq. funcional de $L(s, \pi)$)

\rightarrow Alguns transf. $l \leftrightarrow q$

\uparrow
 $L(1-s, \bar{\pi})$

\rightarrow Kuznetsov ao contrário

Representações integrais

π_0 de GL_3 , $\phi_{\pi_0} \in V_{\pi_0}$

π de GL_2 , $\phi_{\pi} \in V_{\pi}$

$$L(s, \pi_0 \times \pi) = \int_{GL_2(\mathbb{A}_F)} \phi_{\pi_0} \left(\begin{pmatrix} g & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \phi_{\pi}(g) |\det g|^{s-1/2} dg$$

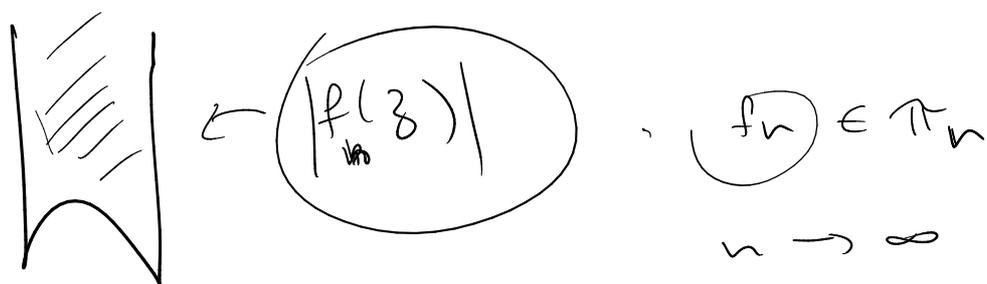
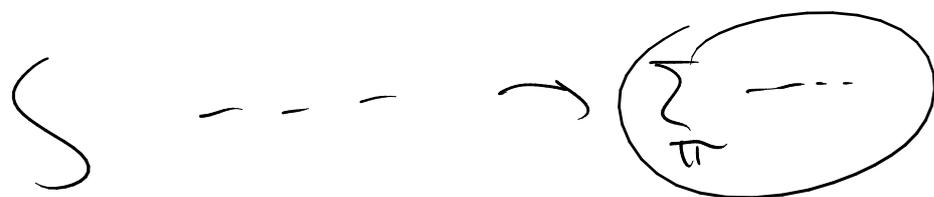
$$L(s, \pi) = \int_{F^\times \backslash \mathbb{A}_F^\times} \phi_{\pi} \left(\begin{pmatrix} y & \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) |y|^{s-1/2} d^\times y$$

$$\sum_{\pi \text{ (cond } = q)} L(1/2, \pi_0 \times \pi) L(1/2, \pi) \leftarrow \chi_{\pi}(l) L(\pi)$$

$$= \sum_{\pi} \langle \phi_{\pi_0} |_{GL_2}, \phi_{\pi} \rangle \int \phi_{\pi}(y_1) d^x y$$

gren: 8.

$$= \int_{\mathbb{F}^x / \mathbb{A}^{\times}} \phi_{\pi_0}(y_1) d^x y$$



$\pi_0 \in GL_{n+1}, \pi_1 \in GL_{n-1} \text{ cond}(\pi_n) \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\sum L(1/2, \pi_0 \times \pi) L(1/2, \pi \times \pi_n) \chi_{\pi}(l)$$

= même chose
 $l \leftrightarrow q$.

π de GL_n
 $\text{cond}(\pi) = q$

gren $2n^2$.

$$\rightarrow L(1/2, \pi) \ll (\text{cond} \pi)^{\frac{1}{4} - \delta}$$

π de GL_3 .