

# ① Arithmetic-Geometric correspondence

$\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q$

$\mathbb{C}$

(Lefschetz principle)

variety  $X/\mathbb{F}_q$

variety  $X/\mathbb{C}$

$H_c^k(\overline{X}_{\text{ét}}, \mathbb{Q}_\ell)$   
 $\text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q/\mathbb{F}_q)$ -repr.

$H_c^k(X_{\text{an}}, \mathbb{Q})$   
 MHS

(Weil conjectures)  
 Deligne

weight filtr.

weight filtr.

$\text{tr}(F_{q^m}, H_c^k(\overline{X}_{\text{ét}}, \mathbb{Q}_\ell))$

$G_{\mathbb{F}}^P G_{p+q}^W H_c^k(X_{\text{an}}, \mathbb{C})$

$\sum_{k \geq 0} (-1)^k \text{tr}(\dots)$

$\sum_{\substack{k \geq 0 \\ p, q}} (-1)^k \dim(\dots) u^p v^q \in \mathbb{Z}[u, v]$

$= \#X(\mathbb{F}_{q^m})$  by  
 Grothendieck-Lefschetz  
 trace formula

$=: e(X)$  "E-polynomial" /  
 "Serre polynomial"

Thm (Katz) If  $X$  and  $Y$  are varieties /  $\mathbb{Z}$

$\rightarrow$  fin. gen.  $\mathbb{Z}$ -alg.

such that  $\#X(\mathbb{F}_q) = \#Y(\mathbb{F}_q)$  for all  $q$ ,  $\rightarrow$  and  $R \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_q$

then  $e(X_{\mathbb{C}}) = e(Y_{\mathbb{C}})$

Remark •  $e(X) = e(\underbrace{\mathbb{Z}}_{\text{closed subvari.}} \cup X \setminus \mathbb{Z}) = e(\mathbb{Z}) + e(X \setminus \mathbb{Z})$

• If  $\#X(\mathbb{F}_q) = \sum_n a_n q^n$

then  $e(X_{\mathbb{C}}) = \sum_n a_n e(\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{C}}^n) = \sum_n a_n e(uv)^n$

• If  $P \rightarrow X$  is a  $G$ -torsor (étale)  
 $\hookrightarrow$  connected

then  $e(P) = e(G \times X) = e(G)e(X)$

## ② Character stacks

$G =$  alg. group (typically  $GL_n, SL_n$ )

$M =$  smooth manifold, compact, connected

$G$ -character stack of  $M$   $\mathcal{X}_G(M) =$  moduli space of  $G$ -local systems on  $M$   
 $\pi_1(M) \rightarrow G$

$\text{Rep}_G(M) := \text{Hom}(\pi_1(M), G)$   $G$ -repr. variety

$\mathcal{X}_G(M) := [\text{Rep}_G(M)/G]$

For  $M = \Sigma_g$  (closed orient. surface genus  $g$ ):

$$\pi_1(\Sigma_g) = \langle a_1, b_1, \dots, a_g, b_g \mid [a_1, b_1] \cdots [a_g, b_g] = 1 \rangle$$

$$\text{Rep}_G(\Sigma_g) = \left\{ (A_1, B_1, \dots, A_g, B_g) \in G^{2g} \mid [A_1, B_1] \cdots [A_g, B_g] = 1 \right\} \subseteq G^{2g}$$

Goal: Study MHS, or E-polynomial, of  $\mathcal{X}_G(\Sigma_g)$  and  $\text{Rep}_G(\Sigma_g)$ .

Thm (Frobenius)

$$\#\text{Rep}_G(\Sigma_g)(\mathbb{F}_q) = \#G(\mathbb{F}_q) \cdot \sum_{\chi \in \widehat{G(\mathbb{F}_q)}} \left( \frac{\#G(\mathbb{F}_q)}{\chi(1)} \right)^{2g-2}$$

used by Hausel; Rodriguez-Villegas to compute e-polyn. of  $GL_n$ -repr. varieties

### ③ Counting $\mathbb{F}_q$ -points of $\text{Rep}_G(\Sigma_g)$

$$\# \{ (A_1, B_1, \dots, A_g, B_g) \in G(\mathbb{F}_q)^{2g} \mid [A_1, B_1] \dots [A_g, B_g] = 1 \}$$

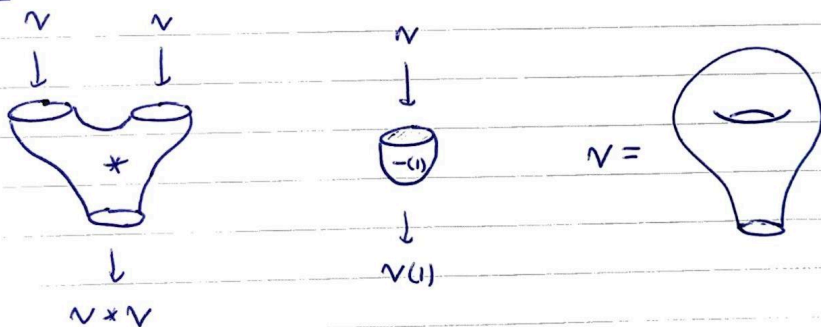
• Let  $\nu \in \mathbb{Z}^{G(\mathbb{F}_q)}$  be  $\nu(x) = \# \{ (A, B) \in G(\mathbb{F}_q)^2 \mid [A, B] = x \}$

• So,  $\# \text{Rep}_G(\Sigma_1)(\mathbb{F}_q) = \nu(1)$ .

•  $\# \text{Rep}_G(\Sigma_2)(\mathbb{F}_q) = \sum_{xy=1}^{\mathbb{Z}} \nu(x)\nu(y) = (\nu * \nu)(1)$

• Generally,  $\# \text{Rep}_G(\Sigma_g)(\mathbb{F}_q) = \underbrace{(\nu * \dots * \nu)}_{g \text{ times}}(1)$

~~... ..~~



Construction can be upgraded to a  $\checkmark$  functor (TQFT)

$$\mathbb{Z} : \text{Bord}_2 \longrightarrow \text{Vect}$$

$$S^1 \longmapsto \mathbb{Q}^{G(\mathbb{F}_q)}$$

$$\mathbb{R}_G(G(\mathbb{F}_q))$$

## ④ Connection to geometry ( $\mathbb{C}$ )

Similar construction by Gonzalez-Areto, Logares, Muñoz  
(used to compute E-polynomials of  $SL_2(\mathbb{C})$ -repr. variety)

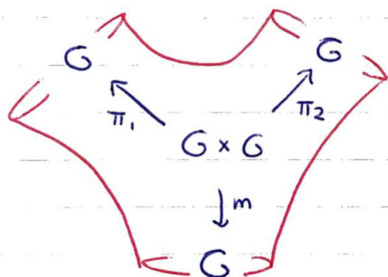
$$Z: \text{Bord}_2 \longrightarrow \text{"Vect"} \quad K_0(\text{MHS})\text{-Mod}$$

$$S' \longrightarrow K_0(\text{MHM}/G)$$

Convolution:

$$K_0(\text{MHM}/G) \times K_0(\text{MHM}/G) \longrightarrow K_0(\text{MHM}/G)$$

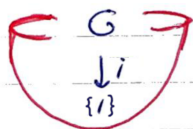
$$(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}) \longmapsto m_!(\pi_1^* \mathcal{F} \otimes \pi_2^* \mathcal{G})$$



Evaluation in 1:

$$K_0(\text{MHM}/G) \longrightarrow K_0(\text{MHS})$$

$$\mathcal{F} \longmapsto i^* \mathcal{F}$$



Remark • Construction works in any dimension  $n$

• Can replace  $K_0(\text{MHS})$  by  $K_0(\text{Var})$



## ⑤ Our work

- Reformulated the arithmetic (point-count.) method in terms of TQFT  $Z_{G(\mathbb{F}_q)}^{\text{arith.}}$ .
- Generalized  $Z_{G(\mathbb{F}_q)}^{\text{arithm.}}$  to any dim.  $n$ .
- Correspondence between arithm. & geom. TQFTs:

