

# Lecture 20 - Taylor's Theorem avoidance

Let  $\rho : G_F \rightarrow GL_2(\mathcal{O})$  be as in last lecture  
 $\rho \cong \bar{\rho} \gamma$

where, by JL,  $\gamma \in S_{2, \eta}(U, \mathcal{O})$ , for

$$U \subseteq (\mathcal{O}_D \hat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{Z}} \hat{\mathbb{Z}})^{\times} \cong \prod_{v \nmid \infty} GL_2(\mathcal{O}_{F_v})$$

as follows •  $U_v = GL_2(\mathcal{O}_{F_v})$  for  $v \notin \Sigma := \text{set of fin places at which either } \rho \text{ or } \gamma \text{ is ramified}$

$$\bullet U_v = I_{w_v} := \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in GL_2(\mathcal{O}_{F_v}) : c \equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{w}_v} \right\}$$

$\uparrow$   
 $w_v = f_v - F_v$

And recall that if  $A$  is a top  $\mathcal{O}$ -mod

$S_{2, \eta}(U, \mathcal{O}) := \{ f : D^{\times} \setminus (D \otimes_F A_F^{\infty})^{\times} \rightarrow A \text{cts such that}$

$$f(gu) = \eta(z) f(g), \forall g \in (D \otimes_F A_F^{\infty})^{\times}, u \in U, z \in (A_F^{\infty})^{\times} \}$$

Writing  $(D \otimes_F A_F^{\infty})^{\times} = \bigsqcup_{i \in I} D^{\times} t_i U(A_F^{\infty})^{\times}$

$$S_{2, \eta}(U, A) \cong \bigoplus_{i \in I} A(\eta^{-1})^{(U(A_F^{\infty})^{\times} \cap t_i^{-1} D t_i) / F^{\times}}$$

$$f \mapsto (f(t_i))$$

Lemma Each  $(U(A_F^{\infty})^{\times} \cap t_i^{-1} D t_i) / F^{\times}$  is finite and (since  $p \geq 5$  and unramified in  $F$ ), has order prime to  $p$ .

Cor The functor  $A \mapsto S_{2,\eta}(U, A)$  is exact. In particular,  
 $S_{2,\eta}(U, \mathcal{O})$  is a free  $\mathcal{O}$ -module and

$$S_{2,\eta}(U, \mathcal{O}) / (\varpi) \cong S_{2,\eta}(U, \mathbb{F})$$

( $\varpi$  = a unit of  $\mathcal{O}$ .)

Given a TW datum  $(Q, \{\alpha_v\}_{v \in Q})$  for  $\bar{\rho}$ , we can proceed as before and define

$$U_{\mathcal{O}}(Q) \text{ and } U_Q$$

by • if  $v \notin Q$ ,  $U_{\mathcal{O}}(Q)_v = U_{Q,v} = U_v$

• for  $v \in Q$ ,  $U_{\mathcal{O}}(Q)_v = I_{w_v}$

$$U_{Q,v} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in I_{w_v} : ad^{-1} \in \ker(\mathcal{O}_{F_v}^{\times} \rightarrow \Delta_v) \right\}$$

$\Delta_v = \max p$ -power and quotient of  $(\mathcal{O}_{F_v}/\varpi_v)^{\times}$ .

and  $U_{\mathcal{O}}(Q)/U_Q \cong \Delta_Q$ .

Can again define max ideals

$$m \in \mathbb{T}^{S, \text{univ}} \quad m_Q \in \mathbb{T}_Q^{SU_Q, \text{univ}}$$

and can prove that

$$S_{2,\eta}(U_Q, \mathcal{O})_{m_Q} \text{ is a free } \mathcal{O}[\Delta_Q]\text{-alg with } \Delta_Q\text{-} \\ \text{convers } \cong S_{2,\eta}(U, \mathcal{O})_m$$

as  $\mathbb{T}^{SU_Q, \text{univ}}$ -mods.

Recall that for  $v \in \Sigma$ ,  $N_m(v) \cong 1 \pmod{p}$ .

Fix a nontrivial character of  $p$ -power order

$$\chi_v : \mathcal{O}_{F_v}^{\times} \rightarrow (\mathcal{O}_{F_v}/\varpi_v)^{\times} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^{\times}$$

We then have

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \chi = \prod_{v \in \Sigma} \chi_v : U & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}^\times \\
 \parallel & & \\
 \prod_{v \in \Sigma} U_v & & \\
 \downarrow & & \\
 \left( \begin{pmatrix} a_v & b_v \\ c_v & d_v \end{pmatrix} \right)_{v \in \Sigma} & \longmapsto & \prod_{v \in \Sigma} \chi_v (a_v d_v^{-1})
 \end{array}$$

Then for a top  $\mathcal{O}$ -mod  $A$ , define

$$S_{2, \eta}^{\chi}(U, A) := \left\{ f: D^{\times} \setminus (D \otimes_F A_F)^{\times} \rightarrow A \text{ dist. s.t. } \right. \\
 \left. f(yuz) = \eta(z) \chi(u)^{-1} f(y) \right\}$$

Note  $S_{2, \eta}^{\chi}(U, \mathcal{O}) / (\varpi) \cong S_{2, \eta}^{\chi}(U, \mathbb{F}) = S_{2, \eta}(U, \mathbb{F}) \cong S_{2, \eta}(U, \mathcal{O}) / (\varpi)$ .

We again do the same things and have  $S_{2, \eta}^{\chi}(U_{\mathbb{Q}}, \mathcal{O})_{m_{\mathbb{Q}}}$  a free  $\mathcal{O}[\Delta_{\mathbb{Q}}]$ -module with  $\Delta_{\mathbb{Q}}$ -cosets

$$\cong S_{2, \eta}^{\chi}(U, \mathcal{O})_m$$

and  $S_{2, \eta}^{\chi}(U_{\mathbb{Q}}, \mathcal{O})_{m_{\mathbb{Q}}} / (\varpi) \cong S_{2, \eta}^{\chi}(U_{\mathbb{Q}}, \mathcal{O})_{m_{\mathbb{Q}}} \text{ as } \mathcal{O}[\Delta_{\mathbb{Q}}]\text{-mods}$

We assume that  $\forall v \in \Sigma, \bar{\rho}|_{G_{F_v}} = 1$ .

Thm (Taylor) Let  $v \in \Sigma$ .

- There is a local dist problem  $D_v^1$  cons to lift  $\bar{\rho}$  of  $\mathcal{P}$   
 $\bar{\rho}|_{G_{F_v}}$  s.t.  
 •  $\text{dist } \rho = \eta \epsilon^{-1}$

• char poly  $\rho(\alpha) = (X-1)^2 \quad \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{F}_v$

The ring  $R_v^1$  representing  $D_v^1$  satisfies

- all irred components of  $\text{Spec } R_v^1$  have  $\dim 3$  and char  $\mathbb{Q}$  generic point
- any irred component of  $\text{Spec } R_v^1 / (\overline{c})$  is contained in a unique irred component of  $\text{Spec } R_v^1$ .

2. There is a local def problem  $D_v^{\chi_v}$  corr to lfts  $\rho$  of  $\overline{\rho} |_{G_{\mathbb{F}_v}}$  s.t.

•  $\det \rho = \eta \epsilon^{-1}$

• char poly  $\rho(\alpha) = (X - \chi_v(\alpha))(X - \chi_v^{-1}(\alpha)) \quad \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{F}_v$ .

The ring  $R_v^{\chi_v}$  rep  $D_v^{\chi_v}$  satisfies

- $\text{Spec } R_v^{\chi_v}$  is irred of  $\dim 3$  with char  $\mathbb{Q}$  generic pt.

Notes  $R_v^1 / (\overline{c}) = R_v^{\chi_v} / (\overline{c})$

We define a pair of global def problems, for  $? = 1, \chi$

$$\mathcal{S}^? = (\overline{\rho}, S = \sum v \{v|p\}, \eta \epsilon^{-1}, \mathbb{Q}, \{D_v\}_{v|p} \cup \{D_v^?\}_{v \in \Sigma})$$

where for  $v|p$ ,  $D_v$  corr to crys lfts with all labelled HT wts  $= \{0, 1\}$ .

Fact For  $v|p$ , this  $D_v$  is rep by  $R_v \cong \mathbb{O}[[z_1, \dots, z_{3+[E_v: \mathbb{Q}_p]}]]$ .

Can show the Gal reps valued in

$$\text{in } (T_{S, \mu, N} \rightarrow \text{End}_{\mathbb{O}} S_{2, \eta}(U, \mathbb{O})_m)$$

$$\text{in } (T_{S, \mu, N} \rightarrow \text{End}_{\mathbb{O}} S_{2, \eta}^x(U, \mathbb{O})_m)$$

are types  $\mathcal{S}^1$

types  $\mathcal{S}^x$  resp

Also our fixed  $\rho$  is type  $S^1$ .

As before we can augment with TW datum to get dual data

$$S_{\mathbb{Q}}^1 \text{ and } S_{\mathbb{Q}}^X$$

Then we patch both simultaneously, incorporating an iso mod  $\omega$  between the two patching data, and get a pair of diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S_{\infty} \rightarrow R_{\infty}^1 \rightsquigarrow M_{\infty}^1 & & S_{\infty} \rightarrow R_{\infty}^X \rightsquigarrow M_{\infty}^X \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ R_{S^1} \rightsquigarrow S_{2,\eta}(U, \mathcal{O})_m & & R_{S^X} \rightsquigarrow S_{2,\eta}^X(U, \mathcal{O})_m \end{array}$$

that are identified mod  $\omega$ .

Known  $? = 1, X$ ,  $M_{\infty}^?$  is supported on a nonempty union of irreducible components of  $\text{Spec } R_{\infty}^?$ .

Want  $M_{\infty}^1$  has full support in  $\text{Spec } R_{\infty}^1$ .

Notes For  $? = 1, X$

$$R_{\infty}^? = \left( \hat{\otimes}_{V \in \Sigma} R_{V}^? \right) \hat{\otimes}_{V \in P} \left( \hat{\otimes}_{V \in P} R_V \right) \llbracket x_1, \dots, x_g \rrbracket$$

$\Rightarrow \text{Spec } R_{\infty}^? \rightarrow \prod_{V \in \Sigma} \text{Spec } R_V^?$  is a bijection on irreducible components.   
  $\uparrow$  smooth by our assumptions

Part 2 of Taylor's Thm  $\Rightarrow \text{Spec } R_\infty^x$  is irred, so  $M_\infty^x$  has full support.

$\Rightarrow M_\infty^1 / (\bar{w}) \cong M_\infty^x / (\bar{w})$  has full support over

$$\text{Spec } R_\infty^1 / (\bar{w}) = \text{Spec } R_\infty^x / (\bar{w})$$

Then

- $\text{Supp}_{R_\infty} M_\infty^1$  is a union of irred components
- $M_\infty^1 / (\bar{w})$  has full support in  $\text{Spec } R_\infty^1 / (\bar{w})$
- By pt 1 of Taylor's Thm, each irred comp of  $\text{Spec } R_\infty^1 / (\bar{w})$  is contained in a unique irred comp of  $\text{Spec } R_\infty^1$ .

$\Rightarrow M_\infty^1$  has full supp over  $R_\infty^1$ .

Then from before, we get that the action of  $R_{\mathcal{G}^1}$  on  $S_{2, \eta}(U, \mathcal{O})_m$

has no nonzero kernel, hence  $\rho$  arises from an algebraic FG  $S_{2, \eta}(U, \mathcal{O})_m$ .